

THE INSURANCE FUND BILL

AN EXPLANATION IN THE ASSEMBLY

MR. HEPBURN MAKES A SPEECH IN REGARD TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUNDS OF DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—A DISCUSSION REGARDING CARMEN'S LICENSES, LIQUOR AND TEMPERANCE.

ANCE MEN VOTING TOGETHER ON THE
WHISKY BELL-PUNCH BILL.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, having returned from his home, took the first opportunity this morning to call from the table, where it was temporarily laid last night, the Assembly bill providing for the distribution of such assets of insolvent insurance companies as are deposited with the Insurance Department. As the matter was an important one the

MR. SPEAKER: I desire to call the attention of the House to this bill and its provisions. The bill has been read and the substance of it has been made known. It certainly must have been under an entire misapprehension that it was introduced, and it is not the business of the Insurance Department; but, nevertheless, it is a bill of great importance to the Insurance Department; but, desire to say that he has had no more to do with it, and that he has not been able to get it out of the moon. It is a fact known to this House that there are six or more life insurance companies in this State that have such bills as this before them, and that have on deposit with the State Treasurer of the State of New York, \$100,000 each, as a guarantee fund for the protection of policy-holders. It remains there in the hands of the State Treasurer, and it is not the business of the Insurance Department to have anything to do with it. The policy-holders, and the policy-holders only, are entitled to have their money, and they may let it remain there, or they may let it be paid out to them, but that subject this Winter.

I think, no less than half a dozen bills dealing with the same subject, have been introduced into the House, and should be introduced. I some time ago introduced one of these, (Assembly, No. 427,) and it is reported to be under consideration.

For the sake of giving it an advantage in position on general orders; and I then gave myself out of the bill, and it was not voted on, and will pass. The bill introduced, which is No. 42 on our files, would have the effect of reversing the order of the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Cullen, and also a decision of the General Term, made in the trial of the late case of *People v. Cullen*, and the Hon. House understand distinctly what the law now is, and will read the findings in that case.

It was an appeal from the General Term, and the finding was that out of this \$100,000 by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to the Receiver of the Surrogate.

Held, That the Receiver was not entitled to the possession of the securities as against the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

People v. Cullen, 1863; *People ex Rel. Ruggles v. Chapman*, 64 N. Y. 163.

And the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Cullen, including the securities in the hands of the Superintendent, makes a distribution to those who are entitled to the same, or to the Receiver of the Surrogate, in order to carry out such distribution, that the securities be distributed to the persons entitled to the same.

the court can decree a distribution of the fund in the hands of the Superintendent equally as well as in the hands of the Receiver.

Gentlemen will see that now, under the decision of the courts, the Superintendent has the power, under the decrees of the court, to make this distribution of the fund in the hands of the Superintendent. He has the power to do it under the decree of the court, he has the power to take the initiative to do it, and there is no defect in the present law exists, in so far as the ability of the Superintendent to make this distribution of the fund. The only defect which this bill is intended to correct, gentlemen will find this bill in fact, in Assembly document 119, (Report of Sub-committee on the Finance Committee, 1897), is that the bill which was passed in the whole which is Amendment 17 to the bill was made for No. 4271. It constituted Section 17 of the present law, and in the end provides, in substance, that whenever the Receiver of an insurance company is appointed by the courts, he shall have the

money the assets of the company other than its \$160,000—that is according to the law now as held by the courts. He shall make a report to the court of the assets and liabilities for the approval of the court, which shall be on the basis of distribution. Then, under the decree of the court he proceeds to distribute these funds in his hands so ascertained and approved. This amendment simply requires the Receiver to serve a copy of that report upon the Superintendent of the Insurance Department and another copy upon the Attorney-General, and then the court directs the Superintendent to distribute the \$160,000 in his hands, as a mere matter of arithmetic through the employees in his office, and without cost or expense to any one. There is not

chance to get in a fee or perquisite whatever, as the only expense that can be incurred at all is such necessary disbursements as may be approved by court-disbursements. I suppose, would mean possible against the law, or low. The following statement provides that the securities held by the Superintendent shall, with the concurrence of the State Treasurer and Attorney-General, be converted into money. The Superintendent is obliged to associate with him in handling this fund, in converting it into money, the Attorney-General of the State and the Treasurer. I do not see how anything could be more closely and carefully guarded than this. It

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When Mr. Hepburn had closed his remarks, no one spoke. To speak, the bill was unanimously ordered to a third reading. In conversation with the correspondent of THE TIMES, Mr. Hepburn said that bill No. 427, which was first reported by the Insurance Committee, was one which he would never consent to have passed. It put all the \$160,000 into a Receiver's hands, provided for references and objections, and provided for the cost of such, added to the Receiver's regular percentage, would make a very large hole in the \$100,000, and possibly eat it all up. He simply put out the bill, which was one of the half-dozen sent to him, for the sake of getting a decided place for the measure he intended to substitute for it. Any other bill would have served just as well. He said that he would not be likely to give him the opposition to the substituted bill came from Receivers who saw the chance for their 5 per cent fees on the \$100,000 disappearing; but the policyholders, who would get their money without deduction, would not be likely to regard the matter in the same light.

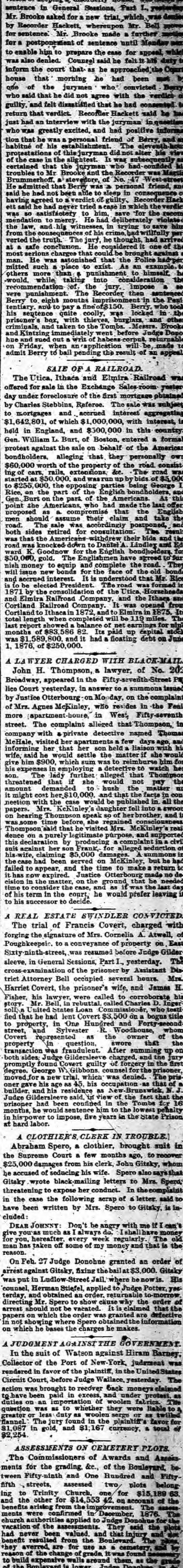
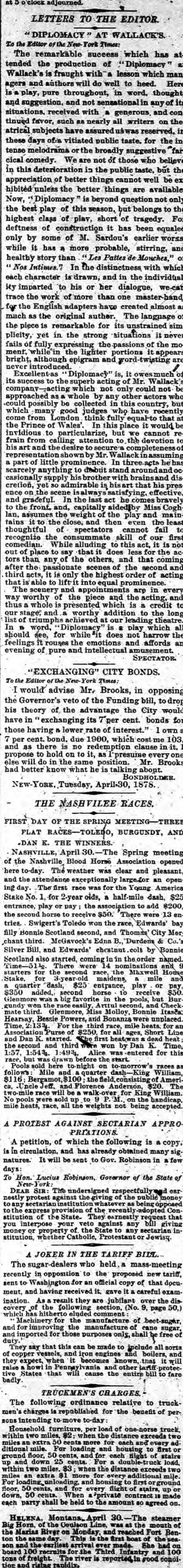
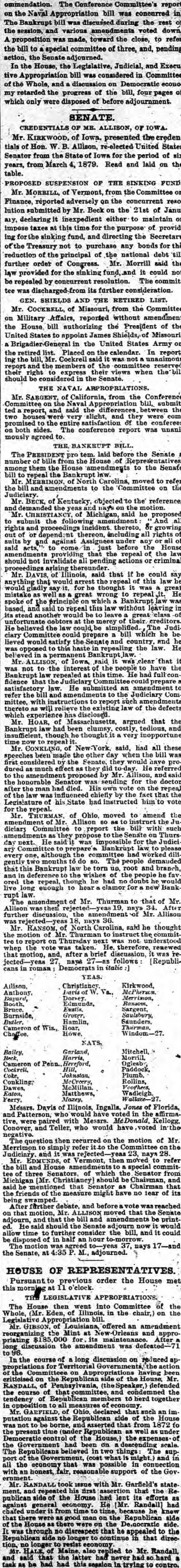
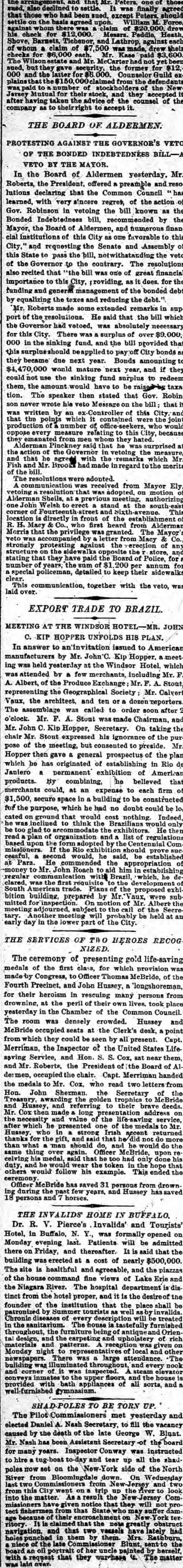
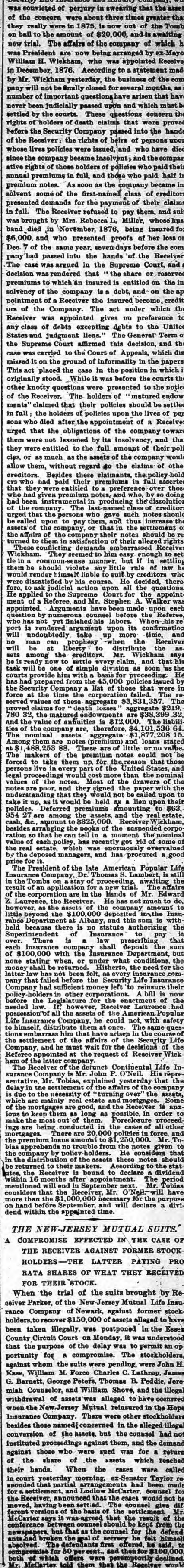
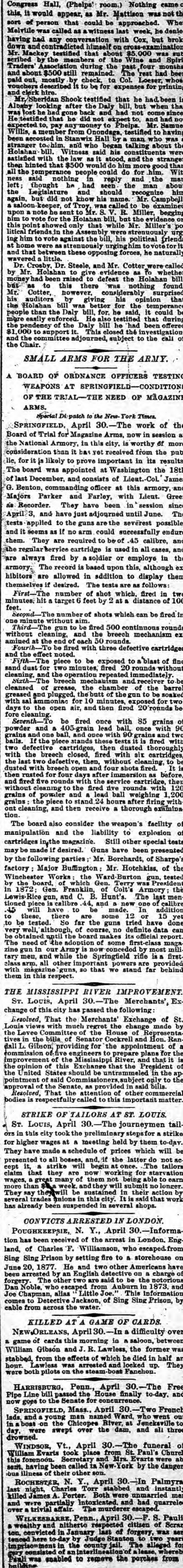
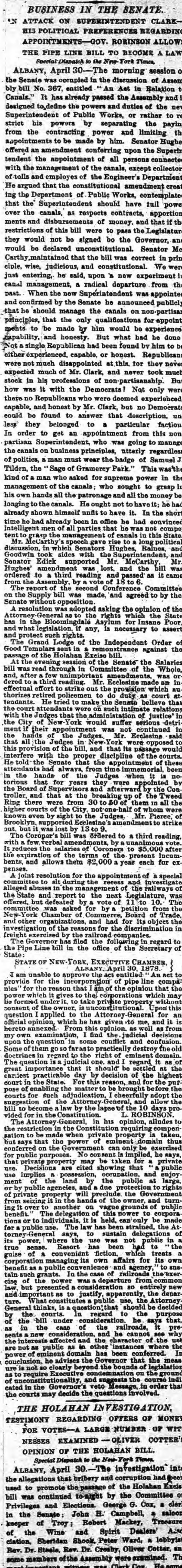
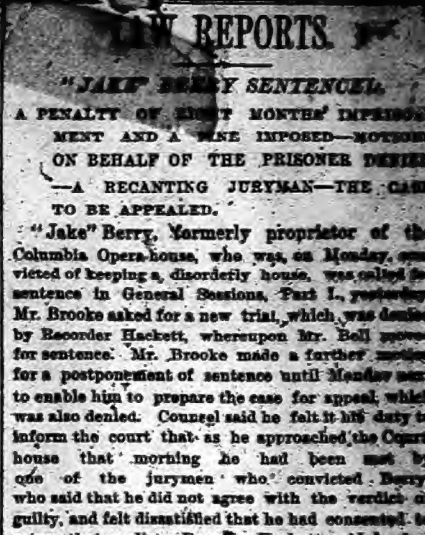
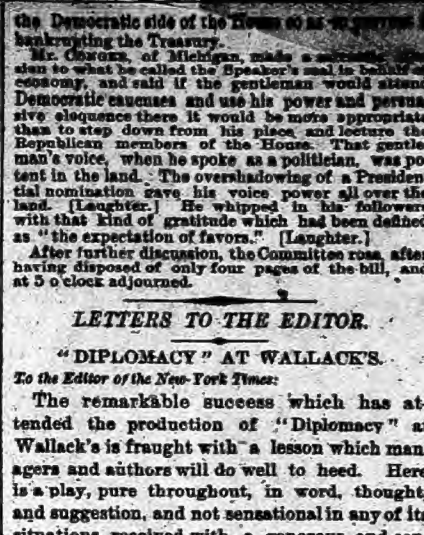
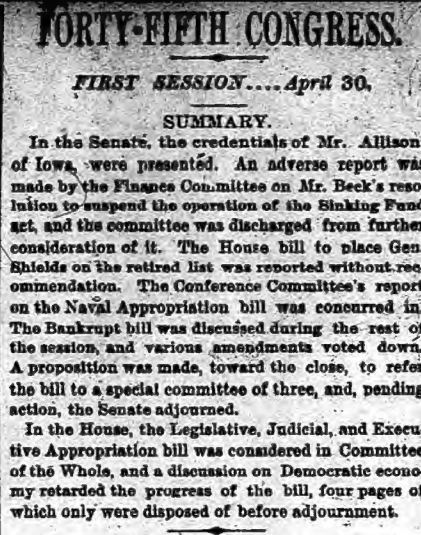
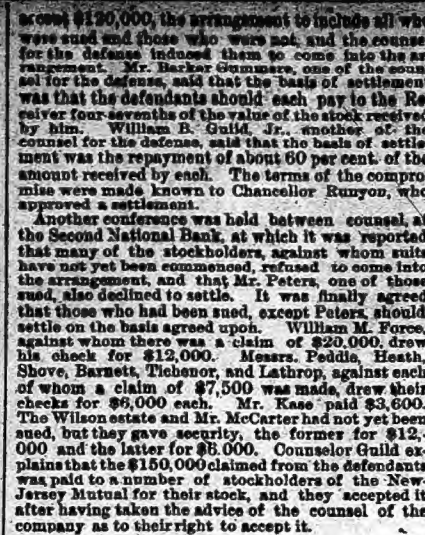
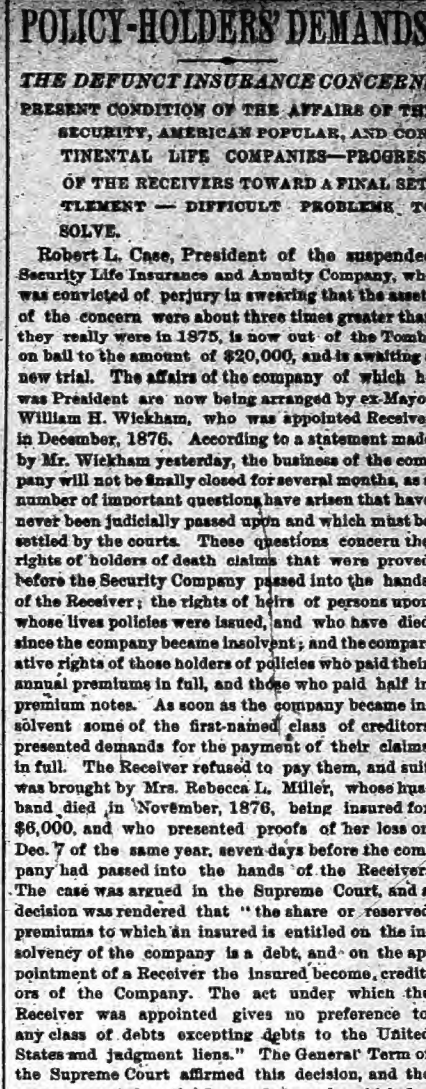
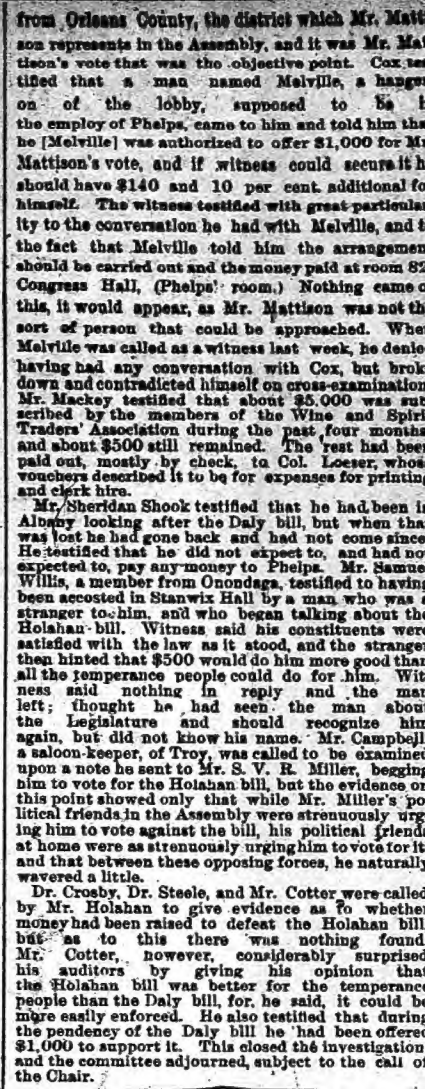
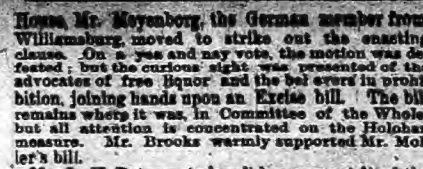
The bill to set aside, "by means of a general law, the ordinance of the Common Council of New-York prohibiting any but residents of the City from acting as cartmen there, was the subject of and long a warm discussion this morning. It is an unpublished bill, which has already been passed by the Senate, and the Brooklyn members were extremely anxious to get it passed by the House. The House is now in session, and City licenses now held by cartmen living in Brooklyn will expire to-morrow, and under the new ordinance they will not be renewed. Mr. Wadsworth, who is in favor of the bill, said that while all the Brooklyn members vigorously supported it, Progress was reported, and in the House Mr. Worth moved to discharge the committee from the bill, and to report it to the House as a bill of no effect. Mr. Grady moved to amend by re-

The afternoon session was entirely occupied with the discussion and disposition of the Cartmen's bill and of a bill to change the location of the Clinton Liberal Institute, in Oneida County, upon which the plan of the bill was being adopted by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. The bill for the Agricultural Experiment Station was heard upon it to-morrow and that the bill be reported back on Thursday.

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—A tramp bill, as it is called. Mr. Alvord had charge of it and carried it to a third reading without amendment. "It was drawn at the instance of the Board of State Charities.

Mr. Moller's Moller National Temperance Liquor bill was special order in the House this morning. Little time was left to discuss it. The extreme liquor men were hostile to the system, and it has been reported that many in every State where its adoption has been suggested. Members, therefore, who represent that interest, were opposed to Mr. Moller's bill, and the extreme temperance men were also opposed to it, as they have been to every proposal to change the law of 1857. Progress was reported upon the bill, and in the



The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—*Die Bohemian*.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. P. Thomas, Mrs. Chapman.
 UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—*A Celebrated Case*.—Mr. E. P. Thomas, Mr. Chapman.
 FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—*The Old Comedian*.—Mr. Chapman.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*Diplomat*.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN.—*Leahy*.—On the Jewish Maiden's Victim.
 BOOTH'S THEATRE.—*The Kellies*.—Mr. Sherrill, Mr. E. P. Thomas, Mrs. Chapman.
 STANDARD THEATRE.—*Phrya*.—Our Cousin German.
 LYCEUM THEATRE.—*The Lady of Lyons*.—Mr. E. P. Thomas, Mrs. Chapman.
 SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—*Thaumatograph and Necromancy*.—Signor and Missa. Patrizio.
 FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—*Parade of the Nations and Heroes*.—Mr. Robert Haller.
 BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Orchestra*.
 NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—*Operatic Selections*.—Aquarium, Chicago, Ill.
 NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—*Painting*.—Saturday, 2c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-York and New-England, south-east to north-east winds, falling barometer, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

A vote was taken yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate on the proposal to suspend the operation of the Sinking Fund law. The first committee decided in favor of suspension and the latter against it. It is admitted that the amount paid into the sinking fund has reached nearly two hundred and twenty millions in excess of the amount required by law, and although recent annual contributions have fallen short of the legal minimum, it would take about five years of suspension of payments to bring the total down to the figure which a bare compliance with the law would have yielded. There can be no question that a much better use might have been made of the large surpluses which Mr. BOUTWELL turned into the sinking fund, but it is very questionable whether the present time is opportune for stopping the reduction of the debt. Experiments enough have of late been made with the national credit, and until we have ascertained the full effect of these, the safest and most profitable course is to maintain the advantage which our bonds undoubtedly derive from the continuous growth of the fund pledged for their redemption.

The action of the Senate yesterday on the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law as amended by the House shows a decided change of view in regard to the expediency of leaving the country without any substitute for the much-abused act about to be expunged from the statute-book. After dividing on several motions for the reference of the bill, the Senate adjourned without taking action. The question will recur on a motion by Senator EDMUNDS to refer the bill and the House amendments to a special committee of three. According to Mr. THURMAN, the Judiciary Committee had worked for two months attempting without success to frame a Bankrupt law that would please everybody, and he added that although he favored the repeal of the present act, in deference to a popular demand, he expected to live long enough to hear a clamor for the re-enactment of a National Bankrupt law.

Representative SCHLEICHER's report on the Mexican border troubles is likely to make some commotion among Army and Naval officers, if nothing more. One witness, whose testimony appears in the report, is Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, who has been United States Consul at Matamoros for eight years past. He charges Col. DEVES with being on specially friendly terms with a Mexican officer who levied forced loans, and whose transactions were thought to be connected with Col. DEVES's. The commander of a United States gun-boat is also specifically charged with a neglect of duty toward an unlawfully imprisoned American citizen; and the general administration of affairs on the Rio Grande appears to have been most unsatisfactory to this civil officer of the Government. That forced loans were levied, notwithstanding the denials of Mexican agents, may as well be admitted. But as it has been said that foreign merchants prosper under this curious system of collecting taxes, it is possible that they rather like it than otherwise.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY's announcement last Monday night, that "England can send 70,000 men abroad at once," is to some extent borne out by the progress of the musters in the south, while the offers of Canada to raise 10,000 men for service serving, and the general enthusiasm among the native troops in India, fully justify the allusions made in the same speech to the "warlike spirit of the British colonies." Of the fighting qualities of the Sikhs and Gorkhas there can be but one opinion; and should war actually break out, they may be trusted to do as good service against Russia as their fathers did against England. Prophecies of an ultimate adjustment, however, "are still confidently uttered, although a few more such affairs as that of the Russian and Turkish soldiers, yesterday, on the neutral ground between the lines, would go far to make such a possibility hopeless. The alleged concentration of Italian troops for a descent upon the Albanian coast, coupled with Albania's recent offer to put herself under the protection of Italy, as an independent community, would seem to indicate that the "neutral" State wishes to share in the spoils of Turkey as well as her neighbors. The question at issue seems to be narrowing itself to the right of the present treaty to supersede those of 1856 and 1871; but a new complication is threatened by the projected "neutralizing" of the Baltic in the event of a war. It is rumored that the Russian iron-clad fleet will shortly sail from Cronstadt, and that England, on her side, is fitting out a powerful squadron for service in the Baltic and the North Sea.

The Municipal Salaries bill and the Coroners' bill were ordered to a third reading in the Senate last night. Tammany Senators would not do denounce. "What if Southern men did enter into a bargain?" asks a Georgia paper. And its

classes replacing by retired policemen the political bunnies who officiate as court attendants. The Senate's action on the Salaries bill has been prompt, resolute, and judicious, and entitles it to the gratitude of New-York taxpayers. On this, as on the bill affecting the Insurance Department, Senator POSENER's course has done much to obliterate the very unfavorable impression left by his ill-judged defense of JOHN F. SMITH.

The Governor's veto of the Bonded Indebtedness bill has been productive of much profanity around the City Hall, of an Aldermanic resolution praying the Legislature to pass the bill over the veto, and of a painful confusion of mind in the Controller's office. That confusion finds adequate expression in Mr. KELLY's newspaper, which, in the course of a remarkable article on the subject, makes the following incoherent statements:

"The Message reports the amount of the funded debt of the City, and temporary debt payable from special assessment, given in the memorial, and then he (sic) complains that the revenue bonds issued every year in anticipation of taxes are omitted from it. But why should they be given? They are already provided for. It is not with these assessments (sic) bonds that the bill in question proposed to deal, but with the other debts of the City."

This mixing up of bonds issued in anticipation of assessments and bonds issued in anticipation of the year's taxes is not more nonsensical than what follows:

"The idea of mixing up anything does not enter into the bill's intention. The sinking fund is already pledged to the payment of the temporary bonds. (sic) It has \$31,080,007 54, and after paying all these temporary bonds, there will be left on hand a balance of \$9,500,000."

That is to say, the sinking fund, according to Mr. KELLY, is already pledged for the cost of work done by the City on behalf of private property-owners, and not as is generally supposed for the redemption of a portion of the funded debt, and after the annual contributions have fallen short of the legal minimum, it would take about five years of suspension of payments to bring the total down to the figure which a bare compliance with the law would have yielded. There can be no question that a much better use might have been made of the large surpluses which Mr. BOUTWELL turned into the sinking fund, but it is very questionable whether the present time is opportune for stopping the reduction of the debt. Experiments enough have of late been made with the national credit, and until we have ascertained the full effect of these, the safest and most profitable course is to maintain the advantage which our bonds undoubtedly derive from the continuous growth of the fund pledged for their redemption.

A BARRER AGITATION.

The failure of the attempt to create excitement about "the Florida revelations," or to invest with importance Mr. CONKLIN's alleged utterances in regard to "the Louisiana fraud," is as conspicuous as the collapse of the latest effort to revive the Beecher case. The readiest explanation of the fact is that the confessions were overrated by those who sought them. The witnesses are untrustworthy, the circumstances under which they testified are suspicious, and what they say adds little to the previous stock either of gossip or information. The Democrats who from the first insisted that they were cheated find fresh reasons for their faith; and the Republicans who hold that the Electoral Commission, having been created to determine doubtful points of law, and to adjust a dispute of whose merits it was made the judge, rendered a verdict that should be accepted as decisive, see in the stories no new reason for reopening the controversy. But the little feeling that exists cannot be measured exactly by party lines. And the prime cause of the popular indifference is the aversion to ordinary partisanship of any sort, and the unwillingness to countenance aught that may tend to foster political excitement at a time when men's minds are preoccupied with more practical considerations.

So far as this indifference concerning the President's title prevails among the Democrats, it seems to be traceable to two or three well-defined causes. At the South especially it is almost everywhere apparent. The journals write of it with moderation and an evident determination not to respond to Mr. TILDEN's pulling of the wires. Some of the reasons assigned are not likely to increase the Republican love of Mr. HAYES. For instance, we read in several Democratic newspapers pious ejaculations indicative of thankfulness, first, for deliverance from the hero of Gramercy Park, next, for the accession to power of the present occupant of the Presidency. They declare that they are too well satisfied with Mr. HAYES to trouble themselves about any defect in his title. "Fraud has been overruled for good," says one. "Defeat has been converted into victory," cries another. All agree that Mr. HAYES has done everything that could have been hoped for from Mr. TILDEN, and in addition some things which that gentleman could not have done. The destruction of the Southern section of the Republican Party is dwelt upon as a gain which only a Republican President could have conferred. Democratic moralists snugly seated in headquarters at New-York may deplore the depravity which allows their party in Louisiana and Florida to treat the recent disclosures as of no account, but the circumstance is not unnatural, after all. The Louisiana Democrats have got what they wanted. If the Florida Democrats have got less, it is probably because they were more easily satisfied. If the Democrats in other Southern States cannot be induced to grow angry and threaten revolution, it is because they appreciate the advantages they have obtained, and realize the value of the aid which Mr. HAYES is still willing to render them.

A Vicksburg newspaper states this aspect of the case very frankly. In a certain sense, the South is "out of politics." Its thoughts are concentrated upon its material interests. Once more absolute master of its own affairs, it no longer fears Republican supremacy, and is willing to make terms with anybody who will comply with its demands in the matter of grants, subsidies, and expenditures generally. Now, Mr. HAYES happens to be more obliging upon these points than many Democrats. He is known to be in favor of the policy that would stimulate local development at the cost of the nation. He is not opposed to subsidies or to the Southern ideas respecting internal improvements. Therefore the South is opposed to the revival of a controversy intended to shorten his term of office. It desires to keep Mr. HAYES where he is in order that it may enquire all it can out of him. With this view it justifies, hypothetically, the bargaining which the New-York Senator suspected but did not denounce. "What if Southern men did enter into a bargain?" asks a Georgia paper. And its

reply is, "They were right in trying to secure all they could, and it is to Mr. HAYES' honor that he has kept faith with them." We offer no excuse for the immorality of this logic, but its significance cannot be misunderstood by any one who recognizes the influence of the solid South in the councils of the Democratic Party. With the South against the scheme of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR assumed the paternity, its success is impossible. Mr. TILDEN should have remembered that there must be two parties to a bargain, and that the allegation of fraud must compromise prominent Southerners quite as much as the close friends and advisers of Mr. HAYES.

Another powerful reason for the flatness with which the "revelations" have fallen upon the Democratic ear is the unconquerable aversion to Mr. TILDEN and the determination not to do anything that can invest him with an authority that would be used to secure his re-nomination in 1880. The argument is something like this: "If by any means Mr. HAYES were removed, and Mr. TILDEN installed, the latter would so employ the means at his disposal as to render his re-nomination inevitable. That would be a greater calamity to the Democratic Party than the continuance of Mr. HAYES in office. We intend to prevent its occurrence. We can get all the capital we want out of the question as it stands, for use this Fall, and we shall be rid of Mr. TILDEN in 1880." All the more sagacious of the party's leaders appear to entertain this view. Even the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which has not always been wise, urges the supreme importance of subordinating the present to the future, and of so restraining the marplots of its party that the whole subject in dispute shall be reserved as an issue for the next election. The unity of the party, it contends, requires that the Blair nonsense be consigned to limbo. "It is not worth our while to quarrel over these things," remarks the Louisville journal; "if we do, we may as well go to pieces at once, becoming, instead of an organized body, a scattered confederation of guerrillas."

These aspects of the subject deserve at least to be noted by Republicans as having a direct bearing upon the next canvass. The shriekers will be busy. "The bloody shirt" will be met with the cry of "fraud." The influence of both will probably be found to be overestimated. The Presidential question will keep two years longer, and in the meantime more practical issues are acquiring proportions which the mere partisan on either side is unable to comprehend.

STATE INSOLVENT AND ASSIGNMENT LAWS.

The Little State of Rhode Island has taken time by the forelock, called her Legislature together, and got a bankrupt act of her own, so that embarrassed debtors within her limits may be discharged from their liabilities on surrendering all their property, and creditors can obtain all there is to be applied for the satisfaction of their obligations. Of course, the assignment and discharge will be no bar to proceedings in the courts of other States against the property or person of the debtor. There are not many of the States that enjoy the advantage of having all their legislators within hailing distance of the Capitol, and few of them will call special sessions for the sole purpose of providing for bankruptcies. Where the Legislatures are still in session, very likely they make some amendment to the existing laws, in view of the repeal of the National Bankrupt act, which will soon be completed. In most cases, however, insolvency will doubtless be left to the operation of such laws as may now be in effect or will revive on the extinction of the national provisions which have superseded them since 1867. It will be of interest to inquire into the status of the laws bearing on this subject in the several States.

Very few of them have anything that can properly be called a Bankrupt law, even for the benefit of their own citizens. Massachusetts has a statute providing for both voluntary and compulsory bankruptcy, somewhat similar in its provisions to the national act prior to the amendments of 1874. The debtor obtains a discharge on paying 50 per cent, and complying with all the requirements of the law, or irrespective of the amount paid, provided a majority of creditors in number and amount of claims give their assent. All claims within the State and all others proved during the proceedings are barred against the debtor. There is also a voluntary assignment law, which has never been repealed, and which provides that any creditor who, on suing for a debt exceeding \$100, finds no property to attach, may apply to the Probate Court and have the debtor's property placed in the hands of a Trustee to be applied to the liquidation of his debts. He does not get a full discharge, however, unless 70 per cent. is paid. It provides also for voluntary assignments. Maine has no Insolvency law except for the settlement of the estates of persons deceased. It has, however, provided for the voluntary assignment of a debtor's property for the benefit of his creditors. The latter are allowed three months in which to become parties to the proceedings, and if they do not choose to do so they have no share in the benefits, but the debtor is discharged only as to the claims of those who are parties. The New Hampshire Assignment law is similar to this, except that only thirty days are allowed the creditors in which to give their assent to the assignment. In this State there is a general Assignment act, passed last year, but it provides for only voluntary proceedings, and works no final discharge. There is no Bankrupt law, properly speaking, here. New-Jersey has an Insolvent act intended to secure the discharge of persons under arrest, on surrendering their property to an Assignee appointed by the court, but it does not discharge property from future lia-

bility to debts ante-dating the proceedings. There is also a Voluntary Assignment law, under which all creditors share alike in case they exhibit their claims. If they do not, they have no share in the dividends from the estate, but do not lose their rights to recover in future by suits at law. The Pennsylvania Insolvent laws are only for the relief of persons arrested on execution after judgment, and in case of voluntary assignments, the debtor is discharged only so far as payment is made. In Maryland, under voluntary assignments, which are the only kind, the debtor is discharged only from those claims for which a release is signed by the creditor.

Most of the Western States have Voluntary Assignment laws, but few of them have provided for insolvency proceedings of any other kind. In Illinois, for instance, the debtor may apply to the County Court and assign all his property for the benefit of his creditors. He must exhibit an inventory of his estate and a schedule of indebtedness, with a list of creditors. Notice is given, by publication and by mail, and three months allowed for the presentation of claims. Those creditors who do not participate receive no dividends until the others are paid in full, but there is no final discharge of the debtor, nor is there any provision for compelling an assignment. The state of the law is similar in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas. Michigan has an Insolvency act, but it provides only for voluntary proceedings. The debtor may obtain a discharge, if no fraud or preference is shown, but only from the claims of those uniting in the petition or accepting a dividend from the estate. Wisconsin has quite an elaborate Insolvency law, but proceedings are begun only on voluntary petition. Creditors may oppose a discharge, and then the issue is tried by a jury. In case the decision is favorable to the insolvent, judgment is entered on confession as to all the claims and a discharge entered in each case. In Missouri there is no provision for insolvency, and in cases of voluntary assignment there is no discharge except on full payment or unanimous consent of the creditors. In Nebraska discharge operates only so far as the debts are paid. Nevada has an Insolvency act, which provides for a final discharge, but fraud on the part of the debtor is punished by imprisonment and disqualification to hold office. Assignments, except under this act, are prohibited. California also has an Insolvency law, and all claims are forever barred which are not presented before the final settlement. In Oregon, the only assignments provided for are to secure discharge from arrests. Among the Southern States, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas have made no provision at all for the distribution of insolvent estates or for assignments for the benefit of creditors. Kentucky provides for voluntary assignments, but there is no final discharge without payment in full. The same is true of North Carolina. In South Carolina the creditors accepting a dividend are debarred from further recovery, but no others. Louisiana has both an Assignment and an Insolvency law. Under the former, a discharge may be obtained as to the claims of those who consent to the assignment; under the latter, a full discharge is granted with the consent of a majority of the creditors in number and amount of claims.

Thus it will be seen that there are only four States in which the creditors of an insolvent person can take steps to secure the application of all his property to the satisfaction of his just debts, and prevent fraudulent conveyances or unjust preferences from being made. There is a very small number in which a bankrupt can get extricated and be freed from his obligations by surrendering all his property. In most States, all that can be done is for the unfortunate debtor to surrender all he has and rely on the considerate favor of his creditors to release him. In some cases they are not even allowed to do it so as to estop future prosecution. Where voluntary assignments are made, evasion, an unequal distribution, and a complete disregard of the rights of a part of the creditors are easy enough and commonly occur. Besides, no State law can be enforced beyond the jurisdiction of its own courts. The repeal of the Bankrupt act will leave complete anarchy and confusion in regard to the rights of insolvent debtors and their creditors.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AND GEN. IGONATIEFF.

The two contending principles of Russia's present policy appear to have embodied themselves in the persons of their great leaders, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF typifying the old school, and Gen. IGONATIEFF the new. The former represents the traditions of the ancient régime, with its subtle finesse, diplomatic use of words "to conceal its thoughts," and silent working toward a purpose never revealed till accomplished; the latter symbolizes as accurately the bolder system which points its arguments with bayonet-thrusts, adds to its advice the weight of cannon-balls, and like BUTLER's Cromwellians, "decides all controversies by infallible artillery." As the natural consequence of these opposing views, the veteran Chancellor and his "best pupil" are fast assuming an attitude of direct antagonism. To say that the one desires peace and the other war, would be stating the case somewhat too broadly; but it is none the less true that the peace party and the advocates of strong measures recognize in the two men respectively the fittest exponents of their several views. The advance upon San Stefano, the projected seizure of Gallipoli and Boulair, the attempted intimidation of Roumania, are all admirable specimens of Gen. IGONATIEFF's habitual *modus operandi*, while his great rival's influence is equally perceptible in the conciliatory tone recently adopted toward England, the offered modifications of the San Stefano treaty, the attempt to bribe Austria with Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the studied courtesy shown to the Sultan and OSMAN Pasha.

Nor is this at all unnatural. In acting thus, both diplomats are merely using the weapons which each has found the most effective. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF achieved his crowning triumph at Vienna in the disastrous days of 1855, when three great nations were thundering at the gates of Sebastopol, and Austria, spurred on by vindictive Hungary, was almost persuaded to join the assailants. Not a battalion could be spared to confront this new peril, and the

great statesman had nothing to rely upon but smooth words and his own unequalled power of using them. His younger rival, again, won his spurs on a widely different field, among the cruel and treacherous despotisms of Central Asia, to whom the most moving eloquence would have pleaded in vain, unsupported by the ready bayonets and lances of Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF. Hence, the one has become the apostle of coercion; the other of persuasion. Which of the two principles will finally triumph remains to be seen; but that both will be employed to the utmost by the skillful hands which now wield them there can be no doubt whatever.

AN INTEMPERATE SOCIETY.

Late advices from Europe by mail bring us an entertaining account of a great temperance movement in the Grand Duchy of Braunberger-Strelitz. To those who are familiar with the maternity of Rhenish wines, it is hardly necessary to say that a temperance movement of any kind in Braunberger-Strelitz is a novelty well calculated to suggest upheaval, revolution, and reform. For centuries the aristocracy and commonalty of Braunberger-Strelitz have been accustomed to drink the fermented beverage of the country without a thought of wrong-doing. At all the dinners of the great ones it has been thought as necessary to good breeding that there should be wines on the table as knives and forks by the plates. Yet, in a few brief weeks, the ancient order of things was changed so radically that NEAL Dow himself, if he were alive, (and perhaps he may be), would greatly rejoice at the sight. When the present Grand Duke of Braunberger-Strelitz, Rupert of that name, came into possession of the reins of Government, it was resolved that no more fermented liquors should be drunk in the palace. The Grand Duke reserved to himself the right to drink wine at other people's tables, but an example was to be set to the population of Braunberger-Strelitz by the absolute exclusion of the cup which cheers and also (when quaffed in unlimited quantities) inebriates from the hospitable board of the Grand Ducal palace. It is true that certain pampered Senators of the Grand Duchy complained of having the stomach-ache after a Grand Ducal banquet, cold water with dinner being extra-refrigerant and windy. And certain ambassadors from various effete foreign courts were at first inclined to regard this economic innovation as a personal affront. But when the motives of the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess were understood, there was great and popular applause, as well as well-bred acquiescence.

So popular did this change in court etiquette become, that temperance societies in different parts of the Grand Duchy, heretofore in a languishing condition, revived under the genial influence of cold water in high places. A few sour and cynical people remarked that this was carrying the thing too far, and some of the very good said that it was a doubtful experiment. But as the *Temperance Volksblatt* remarked, the tide of dissipation had at last been stemmed, and now that the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess had set the fashion of drinking ice-water with soup, fish, roast, and game, all Braunberger-Strelitz would sign the pledge, and the example of the Grand Ducal palace would be felt in the lowest cellars of the Grand Duchy. So enamored were the common people of this exhibition of Spartan simplicity that they organized an association of persons who swore eternal enmity to the liquid which is said (erroneously) to be "sparkling and bright in its rosy light." The society was known as the Grand Duchess Temperance Society, and numbered on its rolls some of the purest and best of the laity. The Grand Duchess, it should be observed, did not crave this honor, and if she is a lady of refinement, as she undoubtedly is, she was annoyed by this public parading of her august title.

Not long since, just before the departure of our latest European advices, all Braunberger-Strelitz was thrown into a fever of excitement by a Grand Ducal progress, which was made by the hereditary Prince and his spouse. The happy pair, beaming and smiling as was their wont, were received at Blattenburg, one of the chief cities of the Grand Duchy, and the head-quarters of the Grand Duchess Temperance Society. This organization paraded on the occasion and exhibited a choice assortment of banners and other heraldic paraphernalia, the most of which would have clothed the orphan children of many premature deceased drunkards. As usual, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess smiled benignantly upon their subjects, and enjoyed themselves very much.

But a cloud was in the sky. It fell out that among the festivities provided by the citizens of Blattenburg was an excursion down the beautiful River Seidlitz—a stream which all European tourists remember for its picturesque scenery and crystal current. In deference to the well-known wishes of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, no intoxicating beverages were permitted on board, and those elderly and infirm burgo-masters and syndics who were troubled with stomach-ache after luncheon and ice-water were fain to go to the purser's room for relief, and "a little drop of something warm." But on a sideboard in the fore-cabin, in unabashed and flagrant immorality, a gallon bowl of lemonade with a dash of claret in it insulted the purity of the River Seidlitz and defied the Grand Duchess Temperance Society of Braunberger-Strelitz. The hapless Grand Duchess, surrounded by her maids and mistresses of honor, sat on the upper deck, calmly admiring the scenery as the ship glided past the brick-yards and sand-bars which adorn that historic stream—a stream, we may say, which could float the commerce of the world if it did not freeze up in Winter and run dry in Summer. And under the lady, less than one hundred feet away, the bowl of lemonade with a dash of claret in it blushed in its conscious and a liquid protestation.

The most obtuse mind will see at once that it was the duty of the Grand Duchess of Braunberger-Strelitz—to say nothing of the Grand Duke—to scent from afar the pollution of the gallon bowl of lemonade with a dash of claret in it. It is vain for apologists to say that the smell of bilgewater, the odors of the adjoining mud-banks, and the aroma of the crab-stalk obstructed and confused the delicate sense of the Grand Duchess, and that she failed to discover the presence of the poisonous

beverage. It was her duty to discover it. That is what she was there for. And, discovering it, she should have taken the scarlet mixture by the nape of the neck, as it were, and pitched it overboard. The Grand Duchess Temperance Society learned with grief of this dereliction of duty. More in sorrow than in anger, it hauled down its colors and resolved to call itself something else. The Grand Duchess Temperance Society, in defiance of court etiquette and Grand Ducal usage, having taken possession of the name of the august lady, flung it back to her with an intolerance which would do credit to the aboriginal Braunberger-Strelitzers, who wore skins and lived in huts. This was high, manly, and chivalric conduct, and reflects great credit on a cause which appeals to the judgment and reason of mankind. The comic papers of the Grand Duchy of Braunberger-Strelitz represent the ex-Grand Duchess Temperance Society as a congregation of unmannerly louts.

ONE ILLUSION LESS.

Theories almost without number have been invented to explain why young ladies do not snore. Mr. DAWKIN thinks that no one snores unless he sleeps lying on his personal back, and that inasmuch as girls always sleep coiled up after the custom of cats, they could not snore even if they were willing to descend to such a depth of baseness. This explanation is perfectly worthless. Mr. DAWKIN's assertion as to the position in which girls sleep is a mere assumption. He has no evidence to support this assumption, and in the nature of things it is impossible that he should have any, and he ought to be ashamed of himself. Mr. HUXLEY pretends that the proximate cause of snoring is a relaxation of the muscles of the face. "The tightness with which the female back hair is twisted prior to sleeping"—remarks this bold but too speculative naturalist—"prevents the relaxation of the muscles of the scalp and face, and hence renders snoring impracticable. This is a beautiful provision of nature and shows us that the back hair is not merely an ornament, but like every other work of nature, serves a high and holy purpose." If Rev. JOSEPH COOK had read these remarks, with what joy would he have proceeded to tear Prof. HUXLEY's argument to tatters. To say that girls do not snore because their back hair is tightly twisted, is to ignore the fact that the back hair is always detached and hung on the back of a chair whenever its owner prepares for sleep. How then can it exercise any possible influence upon snoring? Like Mr. DAWKIN, Prof. HUXLEY is a very able man so long as he confines himself to extinct animals, but when he undertakes to discuss girls he falls into abysses of error. Apparently, he is perfectly unaware that back hair is detachable. "Get thee to a nunnery," Prof. HUXLEY! and learn the true nature of back hair before building theories upon no better basis than your own ignorance.

While learned men have thus vainly sought to find why girls do not snore, it does not seem to have occurred to them that perhaps girls do snore after all. On what is the universal belief that snoring is exclusively a masculine vice based? Obviously upon purely girlish testimony. Every girl claims that she does not snore. It is plainly her interest to make this claim, and she well knows that no one can produce evidence to contradict her. The truth is, this fancied freedom of the fair sex from the loathsome and unpardonable practice of snoring has no substantial foundation, and a recent event has conclusively shown that girls both can and do snore. The world may, perhaps, be slow to believe so unwelcome an assertion, but there is at least, one young man, late of Clinton, Ill., who knows to his sorrow that it is true.

This unhappy young man was engaged to one of the fairest daughters of Illinois, and was intrusted by her parents with the precious privilege of conveying her to Oshkosh, where she intended to visit her father's half sister—a Mrs. Johnson, with slightly reddish hair, and a drop in her left eyelid. The train in which the young people traveled started late in the afternoon and arrived in Oshkosh early the next morning. The first part of the journey was delightful. The young man heaped pen-pits and prize packages, and illustrated papers, and fresh figs, and other railway delicacies upon his beloved, and felt that he could travel on that train for eighteen months without even once wishing to get out and stretch his legs. Evening, however, arrived, and about 9 o'clock the young lady in a low tone and with a slight blush remarked that she must "retire," and that perhaps her lover would like to go into the smoking-car for a little while. He was, of course, familiar with the Western dialect, and at once understood that she wished to go to bed, and that her delicacy forbade her to indulge in that recreation while he was in the car. Accordingly, he bade her good night and departed, after which she went to bed and drew her midnight curtains around her.

An hour later this young man, who also had a berth in the sleeping-car, entered and was appalled to find that some one was snoring with tremendous violence. He cared little for his own ears, but he was indignant that the slumbers of his beloved should be disturbed by this rude and wicked snorer. He soon found that his indignation was shared by nearly all the other passengers. They found it impossible to sleep, and the language in which they expressed their views was forcible and sometimes extremely ingenious.

The young man was unwilling to content himself with mere words, and resolving that the object of his affection should know that he was watching over her slumbers, announced in a loud tone that he would wake the snorer up without further delay. Accordingly, he approached the berth where the wretch was lying, drew aside the curtain, and without trying in the dim light to perceive the snorer's features, shook him violently by the shoulder, and in a loud voice, told him that he ought to be ashamed of himself. The miscreant made a sleepy and inarticulate reply, but ceased to snore, and the young man, feeling that he had accomplished a great work, sought his own berth and composed himself to sleep.

The calm was deceptive. In a few minutes the snoring recommenced louder than ever. Soon a general call was made by the passengers upon the young man who had already shown his desire to protect them. They begged him to get up and kill the

wretch, to throw a bucket of cold water over him, or, at least, to drag him out on the floor. Believing that his beloved was awake and waiting for his response, he sprang up determined to earn her gratitude and the admiration of the passengers. With great boldness he caught hold of the snorer's ankles and abruptly dragged the guilty person out of the berth. This time the snorer was thoroughly awakened, and with a loud shriek, sprang to her feet. Before she had time to plunge back into her berth and wrap herself with the remains of the curtains, the miserable young man had recognized her as his own heart's idol, and she had also recognized him. Over a scene so terrible and heartrending let us draw a veil. It is sufficient to say that the most interesting mania now in the Chicago Lunatic Asylum is a young man who constantly repeats "She snored! Great heavens, she snored!" weeping meanwhile large and bitter tears.

The efforts made by the New-York Aldermen to prevent carmen living in Brooklyn from doing business in this City are thoroughly characteristic of the petty demagogism which controls that body. The Tammany members in the Assembly resist the bill setting aside the Aldermanic ordinance by arguments equally contemptible with those by which the Sols of the City Hall justified their short-sighted and small-souled exclusiveness. The Legislature ought to save us from having the Metropolitan pretensions of New-York made ridiculous by the carmen ward politicians whose legislative capacity is about equal to that of an average pound-keeper. The people who wonder why New-York has been so long deprived of the inestimable benefit of the petty demagogism may find food for reflection in the Aldermanic war on the Brooklyn carmen.

South-west Harbor, on the coast of Maine, well-known to Summer pleasure-seekers as one of the picturesque points of Mount Desert, is brought into prominence by the presence of a mysterious craft, a sort of Flying Dutchman, with a large contingent of Russian sailors on board. The *Cimbria*, it is ascertained, has put in to South-west Harbor with 600 men and 60 officers, the directing functionary being a Russian nobleman of high degree. There is nothing in the case which can point to privateering, and yet there is no satisfactory reason for this sudden apparition. The explanation of the affair may possibly be simple enough when it is found. But in the meantime the uncommunicative visitor has furnished a first-class sensation in the lonely regions of Down-East.

POLITICAL NOTES.

With charming simplicity the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal says that it is not simply for spoils that the Democratic Party is organized.

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, denies, with much warmth, that so much as a nickel was spent for Southern Railroad legislation in that State, and he demands an investigation.

The *Utica Herald* suggests to Superintendent Clark that he warn Deputy Peck that his business is to look after the western division of the canal, and not after the politics of any city.

Gov. Colquitt's address at Macon, Ga., on the Confederate memorial day, may have been "sound and patriotic," as the telegraph said, but it must be judged from the Southern stand-point.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* expresses the belief that the Democrats will retain control of Congress at the next session if they nominate strong, true men on an inflation platform, and not otherwise.

A Democratic paper down in Texas deprecates the selection of a sectional candidate for Governor; and another, having read a suggestion for the selection of a farmer, insists that there shall be no class distinctions.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Globe* says that Jeff. Davis has had a great deal of a good deal to say against Unionism. The *Globe* is Democratic, and realizes that Jeff. isn't helping the party in the North to any great extent.

The Harford *Courier* throws cold water upon the proposed Republican canvass of the Southern States next Fall. It seems to be afraid that something will be calculated to hurt the feelings of our conciliated brethren.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Herald* thinks it is not just the thing to abuse the Administration at home and then go to Washington and beg for an office; and yet it knows a somewhat distinguished Ohio gentleman that does both.

Chemung County elected a good many Green-back candidates last Fall, including the Assemblyman, but the Greenback organ at Elmira, known as the *Examiner*, has been compelled to apologise for lack of appreciative and paying subscribers.

A Republican paper down in Kentucky, complains that while the Democrats everywhere are organizing for the August election, "the Republicans stand around like a bucket with the bottom knocked out, wholly useless, except to take up room."

Col. George G. Vest is still on the stump in Missouri, trying to advance himself as a Democratic candidate for the Senate. He says universal suffrage must supplement universal suffrage, and he doesn't seem to be adding much to his popularity in his party.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks there will be three parties—Republican, Democratic, and Working Men—in the field in the three Congressional Districts of the State next Fall, and it says that it is certain of his election without the aid of either one or the other.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, seems to think that prolonged efforts have been made, and are still continued, to place him aside on a judicial bench, that he may not be in the way of Mr. Chandler's Senatorial aspirations, and he declines to be shifted in any such manner.

The New-Orleans *Times* looks forward with considerable confidence to the future, regarding assumption as certain at no distant day. The only ugly and uncertain feature, it thinks, is the silver exchange, and that is so small that it cannot affect the situation for some time.

Believing that there are 13 Congressional districts in the Southern States which have Republican majorities ranging from 2,000 to 7,000 men, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that, if a fair vote can be had next Fall, there will be no Democratic majority in the next House for Mr. Randall to build upon.

In spite of the adverse report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the *Utica Herald* believes that biennial sessions of the Legislature will be popular with the people, and it says that if the Republican Party of the State wishes to restore some of its old popularity, it will incorporate a distinct endorsement of this reform in its next State platform.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says that there is no place on earth where there is less reason or excuse for the Consensus in America, but it is somewhat apprehensive of the future, and says that it is a grave question whether the authorities should quietly ignore these brooding and malignant enemies to society, and leave them, spider-like, to slink in corners, weaving their webs,伺伺 their poison, and smothering whole communities of the unwary and ignorant.

A RAILROAD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The annual report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for the year 1877 shows: Freight earnings, \$9,476,608; passenger earnings, \$3,203,199; other earnings, \$232,351; total, \$13,500,158, against \$12,945,176 for the year 1876. Operating expenses and taxes, \$8,963,965, against \$9,574,835 for the preceding year, a saving of \$610,870. President Vanderbuilt says of the 92 persons killed by the Ashland disaster, 83 have been settled for, of the 84 wounded 56 have been settled for

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BO BOMAR.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. E. Thomas, Mr. Chapman.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Copley, Mr. Farnell.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE OLD CORPORAL.—Sergeant Mowbray.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMAT.—Mr. Lester, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE ENGLISHMAN.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FATE, OUR COMMON ENEMY.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—THEATRICIANS AND THEATRICIANS.—Signor and Mima. PASTORI.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—PROMETHEUS AND HUMAN.—Mr. Robert Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LES CLUQUES DE CONNELLVILLE.—(Opera Comique).—Mlle. Marie Alméida.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GREYHOUND.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—OVERSEA SELECTIONS.—Aquaria.—Chapman, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THEATRE-DE-LEAVE MAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.—MRS. STUART (second act).

FLYING CHURCH, Brooklyn.—CONCERT.—Miss Emma C. Thurnby.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, that stationary or rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, possibly with occasional rain in the south-west.

A brief debate in the Senate, yesterday, shows that the Democrats are by no means agreed upon any course of action to be pursued in regard to the tariff. Senator BLAINE'S resolution concerning the expediency of tariff legislation being asked for, three Democratic Senators—BECK, GARLAND, and WALLACE—produced a discord of views. The first wanted the whole subject kept in abeyance, considering that it would not be decorous to anticipate the action of the House. Mr. WALLACE desired to have the Senate place itself on record as opposed to all tariff legislation at this time, and the Arkansas Senator introduced a bill to organize a Commission to consider the whole subject, with a view to facilitating Congressional action hereafter. Mr. Wood cannot find anything in the views of either of these Democratic Senators which promises well for his bill, if it should ever reach the Senate.

The Paris Exposition was formally opened yesterday, and the reports furnished by the cable show that the ceremonies were brilliant, the programme successfully carried out, and the Exhibition found in a fair state of forwardness. Nobody ever expects a great show like this to be fully complete when opened, and the Paris Exposition is as much behindhand as any of its predecessors in other countries have been. The display of royalty was not specially imposing, as there were no reigning sovereigns present to grace the occasion. But the spectacle-loving Parisians had the satisfaction of gazing upon the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and several fourth-rate Princes, while one Queen out of business (Isabella of Spain) beheld the pageant from afar. What more nearly concerns us in America is the condition of our contributions to the show. It will relieve national anxiety to read that the American exhibit is as nearly full as any other, and that we surpass all rivals in the excellence of our light machinery, machine tools, drugs, chemicals, publishers' exhibits, chromos, and cutlery, and that our picture gallery is the best ever sent by the United States to any world's fair. On the whole, in spite of the war clouds which lower over Europe, the great Exhibition will do much for progress and civilization, and we may hope that its auspicious opening points to a peaceful and prosperous close.

It is interesting to recall the fact that Paris has had a great many industrial exhibitions. The first was organized in 1798, by FRANÇOIS DE NEUPHCEAU, during the first Republic. Several exhibitions followed, the fourth being under the first Empire, in 1806. During the Restoration there were three, and the same number graced the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE. There was only one exhibition during the Republic of February, but the contributors, 4,000 in number, made the largest display ever seen in France. The first international exhibition in France was that of 1855, when there were 29,000 contributors. At the international show in the Champ de Mars, 1867, there were over 42,000 exhibitors. It is curious to note the steady growth of these exhibitions. The great exhibition in Hyde Park, London, required a space of 88,000 square yards, but that of 1862 occupied 119,994 square yards. The Paris show of 1855 covered a space of 152,000 metres, and that of 1867 required an area of 642,000 metres. The present Exhibition occupies an enormous space, the main building alone being twice the size of that of the Exposition of 1867.

The reported agreement between Russia and Austria for the temporary occupation of Bosnia is being reaffirmed from various sources, and, even if premature, may be regarded as the shadow of a coming event. The renewal of friendly relations with Serbia is a great point in Russia's favor, the strategic position of the former being invaluable in the event of a fresh war. All the Serbian officers and men absent on leave have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and Serbia has pledged herself "to observe the stipulations of the treaty as long as Turkey remains neutral." The fortified island of Ada-Kaleh, on the Upper Danube, has been evacuated by the Turks, and is about to be dismantled; but the surrender of Shumla and Varna is still delayed, much to the chagrin of Gen. TOLEBN, whose skillful eye has not failed to note the disadvantages of the position now held by the Russian Army of Occupation—disadvantages which sufficiently account for the efforts now making to protect the Russian rear by securing the passive, if not the active, support of Serbia and Roumania. On the other hand, the continued fighting in Crete bids fair to replace the Thessalian insurrection in distracting the attention of Turkey. Prince GOITSCHAKOFF'S sudden relapse, if truly reported, is particularly unfortunate at the present moment; but the peace meetings just influenced by Mr. JOHN BRIGBT and other influential party leaders at Manchester,

ter, Brierly Hill, and Birmingham show that the British people are anything but unanimous in favor of war, though it is probable that the first shot fired would go far to make them so.

A light demand for the standard silver dollar, and a steady coinage of that long-expected currency have combined to fill the Treasury. Consequently, in order to meet the current expenses of the Government, silver is to be paid out on currency drafts, at the discretion of the disbursing agents. It is expected that the amount to be paid out each month will be equal to the amount of legal tenders redeemed and canceled during the previous month. Last month, for example, \$1,100,000 in legal tenders were redeemed, and this volume must be replaced by silver dollars. People who are anxious to see the big silver dollar in circulation may now be satisfied, as that coin must make its appearance. Gold is coming with it, however, as there are numerous indications that business men are making ready for resumption. The Secretary of the Treasury finds it necessary to give orders that persons who apply for currency in exchange for coupons or coin checks shall be so accommodated. The country will be prepared for resumption before January, 1879.

The Senate, after having, by a large vote, passed the House bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law, which was to take effect immediately, changed its mind yesterday. Under a strong appeal from various parts of the country, the bill, as amended by the House, was still further amended so as to postpone the repeal of the law until Jan. 1, 1879. Then the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with the understanding that it should be reported back to the Senate to-day. As the bill will go to the House for concurrence without any other important change, it will rest with that body to decide whether the repeal shall take effect at once or six months hence.

The wide-spread public regret which will be excited by the death of JOHN MORRISSEY is likely to puzzle even the most liberal foreign admirers of our "institutions." Yet many of the most respectable and intelligent of Mr. MORRISSEY'S fellow-citizens will rightly regard his death as a positive loss to the cause of good government in New-York. For the ex-prize fighter and gambler was, in public affairs, a man of sturdy common sense, clear perceptions, and unbending rectitude. In a time which has worked havoc with the reputations of many "Christian statesmen," no man ever charged JOHN MORRISSEY with being a venal legislator or a dishonest politician. We have no disposition to urge that the errors of his career were fairly balanced by his undeniably public spirit and unchallenged fidelity to public trust, but we should be still less disposed to sit in judgment on a man whose early training and associations did so much to give a wrong direction to a superb energy and to great natural abilities. New-York will remember the noble services which Mr. MORRISSEY performed against political Rings and Municipal jobbery, long after the sins and shortcomings of his private career have been forgotten.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NATIONAL PARTY.

A Washington correspondent of influential Democratic journals discusses with a good deal of frankness certain contingencies affecting the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. While believing that his party friends will easily secure a majority, he admits that they are in danger of losing it. One of the reasons he assigns for this conclusion is the growth of the National Party, which again he ascribes to the faithlessness of the Democracy upon the issues that underlie the new movement. As the writer is known to represent an important section of Southern opinion, the fact that upon this subject he shares the hostility of Mr. EWING to the leadership of the Eastern States, and insists that the Democratic Party can achieve success only by espousing the principles and policy of the "National" organization, indicates the probability of an alliance of Southern and Western influences that will insure to them control in the future of the Democratic Party. Its infidelity, and its consequent loss of popular strength, are traced to the money power, whose pretensions are described as incompatible with the traditions of the party or the welfare of the people. The notice served by Mr. EWING upon the chiefs in this State, and in other Eastern States, is renewed, with a little more courtesy, indeed, but with a positiveness that shows how slight is the sympathy with which Messrs. BAYARD, KEENE, EATON, BELMONT, and the Conservative financiers generally are regarded by that aggressive element within the party which asserts its determination hereafter to rule. They are told that their principles are not those which alone can lead to Democratic victory—that their "leadership is naturally false to the great cause of popular rights"—and that their deposition is an indispensable preliminary to success.

The ominous fact in connection with the case as thus presented is the assertion of identity as between the more active portion of the Democracy and the forces that dominate in the "National" body. It is assumed that the difference grows out of leadership merely and a proneness to temporize on the part of Democrats in Congress in obedience to the Representatives from Eastern States; and the proposition is so to recast the Democratic organization and its plans as to win over the inflationists, repudiators, and labor reformers of all shades who are banded together for the prosecution of partisan work on their own account. We will not dispute with a recognized Democratic authority as to the relative orthodoxy of Messrs. BAYARD and VOORHEES, or KEENE and EWING, so far as a financial policy may be governed by Democratic profession and practice in the best days of the party. We are content to accept as decisive the modern exposition of Democracy as furnished by the majority in the House, by the minority in the Senate, and by the party opinion in States where it is most entitled to consideration. For the declaration now received from Washington harmonizes with that of the Cincinnati Enquirer, uttered when the Toledo Convention was in session. The point then urged was, that in essence the Western Demo-

cracy does not differ from the National. "Why organize a new party for the accomplishment of what may be more easily accomplished through the Democratic Party?"—was the inquiry propounded. As a key to the Democratic programme it was worthy of notice. As a rebuke to the disaffected whom the Toledo Convention fused into the mass now known as National, it is falsified by events. The promoters of the National agitation are to a certain extent justified in their course by the spirit now abroad in the Democratic ranks. The protest uttered at Toledo was directed against that very feature in Democratic tactics which is admitted to be a source of party weakness. Whether the movement was begun honestly, with the view of carrying on an independent crusade against capital and credit, or as a leverage to be used for shaping the course of the two great parties, is an immaterial question. Enough is apparent to prove that the vigor which has characterized the Nationals in Michigan and elsewhere, the strength they have displayed, the hold their opinions and proposals have acquired upon the Western mind, already tell upon the tactics of the Democracy. As warring factions they were despised. United, they obtain attention. They are counted among the factors in the next campaign. And representative Democrats are eager to prove that their party stands ready to concede, in financial matters, all that they demand.

There would be little trouble, probably, in arranging the terms of a bargain for the mutual benefit of the Democracy and the Nationals, if only the financial issue were in dispute. But the subsidy question, the question of internal improvements, and the claims set up in behalf of certain corporate bodies, are causes of difference between these parties and also between sections of the Democratic Party. Mr. VOORHEES raised up a barrier between himself and the Nationals, when, fascinated by JAY GOULD, he upheld the monstrous pretensions of the Union and Central Pacific Companies. The Southerners who clamor for Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT'S Texas Pacific job are at variance with Northern Democrats, and in a more positive degree with the Nationals. The latter is at least consistent in this respect. It does not with one breath call for the robbery of the bondholder and with the next ask the issue of fifty millions of bonds to make Mr. SCOTT and his friends happy. It wants more paper money, but not to be expended in subsidies of various kinds. The Western Democrats may fraternize with the Nationals as freely upon these subjects as with reference to capital and credit. The Southern Democrats are deluged from this by their advocacy of schemes for building up corporate or local interests at the public cost. Some of their organs have intimated that they care infinitely more for these things than for party victory; and though we do not imagine that the threats will amount to anything, the purposes they are intended to serve forbid that unconditional co-operation on the part of the Nationals which competent authorities tell us is necessary to the ascendancy of the Democrats in the next House.

KELLY'S WIND-BAG.

A sinking fund is the product of certain revenues pledged to redeem certain obligations on maturity. It is usually a bargain between a public debtor and a private creditor, whose observance depends, almost solely, on the respect of the debtor for a solemn pledge; and for whose disregard the creditor has but seldom any adequate remedy. Being a creation of public honor, a sinking fund is a device to be regarded with abhorrence by every right-thinking Tammany politician. Its productiveness is a perpetual reminder to him that money is being saved which could, with great advantage to the party, be spent under the direction of Aldermen vitally interested in the distribution of labor tickets. Its alleged sacredness is a standing insult to the persons who regard public revenues as the legitimate spoil of those who can get control of them.

Mr. JOHN KELLY is greatly disturbed in mind because Gov. ROBINSON has refused to assist him in alienating the sinking fund of the City of New-York from the purposes for which it was intended. His Aldermen and his organs have combined to attack the Governor for that decision, and the bankers whom he selects to keep the City balances are showing their gratitude for what they evidently regard as a highly remunerative privilege by circulating petitions in Wall-street urging the Legislature to pass the bill in question over the Governor's veto. Mr. KELLY imagines that when he has shown that there is in the sinking fund a surplus of nine millions and a half over and above the amount for which it was originally pledged, he has proved his case. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the only surplus with which a Legislature can deal is that which will be left after the bonds secured by the sinking fund have been fully liquidated. And he is careful to avoid all reference to the fact that the sinking fund is employed solely for the purpose of investing in the securities of the City of New-York. In other words, the City applies the annual revenues of the sinking fund, first to the payment of interest on the bonds secured by it, next to the redemption of such of these bonds as mature during the year, and then to the purchase of its own bonds, &c., the virtual decrease of its debts. To be strictly accurate, there are two sinking funds, one for the redemption of a portion of the City debt, and another for the payment of interest on that debt, and there is a fourth purpose to which the revenues of these funds are applied—namely, the increase of the "general fund" which is employed for the reduction of the amount annually raised by taxation. The average annual receipts of this latter fund amount to some millions of dollars, and in the Controller's last report, the surplus revenues of the sinking funds account for \$1,100,000 of the total receipts of the general fund which are deducted from the amount of the tax levy. Mr. KELLY assigns two reasons for interfering with the present methods of applying the revenues of the sinking funds. First, he regards the bonds payable from assessments due by property-owners, for whose benefit these bonds were issued, as "a debt of the City as much as any other form of bond." In that case, let Mr. KELLY propose without evasion or phrasing, a bill permitting the funding for

a long term of years of the assessment bonds for which he considers the City "actually liable equally with any other form of bonded indebtedness." The tax-payers will then discover that the bonds which they have heretofore been taught to regard as merely "temporary" debt are really as permanent as any of their other burdens. They will further discover that the money which was nominally lent to improve private property was really given away, and they will be very apt to see the point of the bill introduced at the instance of the Mayor of Brooklyn, prohibiting the officials of that city from undertaking any more street improvements, nominally a charge on the property benefited, till the money to pay the contractors has been actually deposited in the City Treasury. To deplete the sinking fund, as Mr. KELLY proposes, in order to supply the deficiency existing in the assessment receipts, is a financial juggle, as transparent as it is dishonest.

Mr. KELLY'S second reason for asking the Legislature to set aside the Governor's veto is that some four millions and a half of City bonds mature next year, which it will be impossible to meet without a very considerable increase of taxation. That, again, is a case which Mr. KELLY should have frankly met by asking power to renew so much of these bonds as he thought could not be met without serious inconvenience. As it happens, that the Legislature has all but agreed on the bill reducing the annual expenses of the City by two millions of dollars, as another million will be saved next year from the reduction in the State tax, and as the City never provides for a less redemption of debt out of taxation than one million a year, the grounds of Mr. KELLY'S alarm are not particularly obvious. In the attempted defense of his bill, Mr. KELLY fails to account for the remarkable provision that the outstanding stocks and bonds of the annexed towns of Westchester shall at once be paid out of the sinking fund, nor does he explain why one-half of the bonds payable from assessments are not permitted to share in the new security which he proposes to furnish for the other half. Of the twenty millions or so which are outstanding of bonds payable from assessments, some nine millions are denominated "improvement" bonds, and are not therefore, included under the phrase "assessment" bonds, which is used in Mr. KELLY'S bill. On that point, at least, his ambiguity is sufficiently obvious. In its main feature—that, namely, of compelling the City to sell a portion of its bonds in order to liquidate others—it is simply a characteristic trick to cover up and confuse a very simple operation. From first to last, the bill is a mere financial wind-bag, and now that it has been punctured by the Governor, we trust that the Legislature will refrain from the attempt to inflate it again.

REFORM IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The old wasteful system of appropriating the public money in gross sums, instead of in detail, to which we have heretofore adverted, still retains its sway in Congress. Indeed, there seems to be a disposition to extend rather than to curtail it. In the General Appropriation bill, now before the House of Representatives, the appropriation for the salaries of laborers and watchmen, which has always heretofore been specific as to number and salary, is now for the first time made in a round sum for each office or department. Instead of merely conferring authority upon the appointing power to appoint a certain number of employees to serve the whole year at specified salaries, Congress proposes to place in the hands of each head of department a gross sum for this purpose, which he can expend as he pleases, and the result may be easily foretold. It will be the same which has always followed similar legislation in the past. There will be appointments largely in excess of the needs of the service, or of the capacity of the appropriation, wholesale discharges before the close of the fiscal year, a crowd of distressed people clamoring for reinstatement, and pathetic appeals to Congress next year for a deficiency appropriation, doubly commended by a portrayal of the needs of the discharged employees and of the crippled condition of the public service. This is no imaginary picture. It is precisely the result of the lump appropriation for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the current fiscal year. The appropriation for the purpose for the whole year was \$50,000, but the "pressure" for place and the good nature of the appointing officers were so great that enough people were forthwith put upon the rolls to exhaust the appropriation before the year had half expired. There was no pretense, that we know of, that their services were needed. In fact, it is said that an investigation by a Congressional committee showed that most of them were employed in an auditor's office, overhauling the files and repairing with vellum and paste the tattered rolls there deposited, in anticipation of the possible passage at some indefinite future time of the "Extra Bounty" bill. We hardly know which to admire most, the wise forethought of the Auditor in anticipating the action of Congress, his willingness to convert his office into an eleemosynary institution, or the ingenuity displayed in devising a pretext for expending the public money. The usual result ensued. A crowd of needy people were thrown out of employment in mid-Winter and Congress was besieged with appeals to pass a Deficiency bill to provide funds to set them at work again. The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress a bill for the purpose, but with characteristic caution refrained from saying that the appropriation was needed. He merely said that the persons whose employment it was proposed to authorize "could be usefully employed"—a very different matter. Doubtless, a thousand persons could be "usefully employed" after a fashion, in overhauling and patching all of the musty and decaying archives of the Government, but it is doubtful whether the people would regard an appropriation for that purpose as a wise expenditure of the public money.

It is the Deficiency bill, in which this appropriation is one of the chief features, over which Congress has been quibbling during a good portion of the present session, and which has been flying back and forth like a shuttlecock between the House and the Senate, to the detriment of business of real importance, to say nothing of the waste of time and money. The discussion of this measure well illustrates the motives by which the making of such appropriations is controlled. Its passage was urged by its advocates, among whom were some gentlemen of whom better things might have been expected, on the distinct ground that it was a charitable measure. The omission of the Secretary of the Treasury to say that the appropriation was needed was waved aside as a matter of no consequence, and one generous-hearted ex-Confederate from Texas declared that "this Government, if it can usefully employ the poor people of this country, will commit a crime before Heaven if it refuses to do it." It is plain that such a method of appropriating the public money is wasteful and demoralizing. Under our vicious system of appointment it seems impossible for a head of department, when a lump appropriation is placed at his disposal, to resist the temptation to appoint more people than it will carry through the year. Even Secretary SCOTT, whom we credit with the best intentions, has exhausted a similar appropriation for his department, and has been compelled to discharge a large number of employees, to stop important branches of the public business, and to appeal to Congress for relief. It is probably true that this action has been made necessary in some degree by the parsimony of Congress, but, on the other hand, it is observable that the only "crippling" of the public service by Congress is in this class of appropriations. Wherever the number of employees is fixed, the public business is done without stoppage or complaint, in spite of the reduction of force. The system of gross appropriations is injurious both to the service and the employees. The work cannot be efficiently done where there is a surplus of raw help during a part of the year and no help at all during the remainder. We hope that the Senate will so amend the pending Legislative bill as to fix in all cases the number of employees authorized, and that the whole system of temporary and gross appropriations may soon be abolished. It only needs a little hard work and sound judgment on the part of the proper Appropriation Committees to effect a real reform, which will conduce to both the economy and the efficiency of the public service.

AN INTERVIEW WITH IGNATIEFF.

On Tuesday last an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Herald had another important interview with Gen. IGNATIEFF. So much was said by the distinguished Russian, and what he did say so extremely interesting, that it is a great pity that the Herald did not publish an accurate report of the interview. It is not, however, too late to remedy the mistake, and accordingly the readers of THE TIMES shall know precisely what Gen. IGNATIEFF said.

The Herald's Envoy called at the Sweeny Palace about noon on Monday last, and going straight to Gen. IGNATIEFF'S room found him just ready for breakfast. Accordingly, the Envoy sent down stairs for cigars and whisky, and the two sat down to converse upon the great questions of the day. The Envoy began by asking: "General! I wish to be informed if, in your opinion, the congress will mate?" "Mate, is it?" replied the great diplomat. "Of course it will. As I was remarking to my friend Mr. O'Flanigan last night as we were coming out of the bar—I should say, the Imperial Palace—there's ninety-nine chances out of a hundred in favor of the congress." There will be a congress, and a very lively one, and while we're on the subject, I wish you'd order a bottle of congress water. It is a very nice thing in the morning." The Envoy, after writing down the foregoing answer, asked, "Will you go to the congress yourself?" "Will a Russian swim?" replied the distinguished duelist. "I'm going, GOITSCHAKOFF is going; all the boys are going. You see we'll have our expens paid, besides three dollars a day and mileage. It's better than the Legislature, my boy, and what wild thing Roumanian and Bulgarian and Austrian divils lobbying for this and that and the other thing, there'll be a date of money in it."

The next question was in regard to the action of the congress, the Envoy desiring to know if it would respect the treaty of San Stefano.

"Now I ask you how can it?" The diplomat answered: "Isn't there the Bulgarians, and isn't there a race? If you upset the treaty you upset the race, and that's what no man can do. I don't mind telling you that as confidence as between gentlemen and Irish—Russians, I mean, it's myself that knows very little about that same treaty. However, if you say something hot and strong about races and such, the public will think it a diplomatic forum of expression. I remember when I was MACMAHON, and one of the Herald boys interviewed me about French politics, I just talked about the Latin race in a few illegitimate words, and it read beautiful the next morning."

"Now, General," pursued the Envoy, "will there be war?"

"That, Sir, is an extensive subject, and before entering into it another segar would be a comfort. Spinking of segars, there is a chap in Chatham-street, just below here on the upper side, who kapes segars that—"

Here the Envoy interrupted, and suggested that as the General was in St. Petersburg he could not very well know anything about recent cigar shops in Chatham-street.

"Thurs for you, my boy," IGNATIEFF replied, with great good humor. "The fact is I occasionally forget myself. I remember what a rage Mr. BINNETT was in one day when I was a distinguished Spanish General, and while expressing my views in regard to Cuba happened to mention that they were after raising the price of board at SWEENEY'S Hotel. The reporter—"

—the Envoy, I mane—put it in his notes, and it came very near going into print."

The garrulous General would probably have prolonged his reminiscences had not the Envoy repeated his question as to the probability of war.

"No, Sir," he exclaimed, with much emphasis. "There won't be any war. You persuade that England never goes to war unless she can get some body to go to war for her so that she can remain at home. Now,

shuttlecock between the House and the Senate, to the detriment of business of real importance, to say nothing of the waste of time and money. The discussion of this measure well illustrates the motives by which the making of such appropriations is controlled. Its passage was urged by its advocates, among whom were some gentlemen of whom better things might have been expected, on the distinct ground that it was a charitable measure. The omission of the Secretary of the Treasury to say that the appropriation was needed was waved aside as a matter of no consequence, and one generous-hearted ex-Confederate from Texas declared that "this Government, if it can usefully employ the poor people of this country, will commit a crime before Heaven if it refuses to do it." It is plain that such a method of appropriating the public money is wasteful and demoralizing. Under our vicious system of appointment it seems impossible for a head of department, when a lump appropriation is placed at his disposal, to resist the temptation to appoint more people than it will carry through the year. Even Secretary SCOTT, whom we credit with the best intentions, has exhausted a similar appropriation for his department, and has been compelled to discharge a large number of employees, to stop important branches of the public business, and to appeal to Congress for relief. It is probably true that this action has been made necessary in some degree by the parsimony of Congress, but, on the other hand, it is observable that the only "crippling" of the public service by Congress is in this class of appropriations. Wherever the number of employees is fixed, the public business is done without stoppage or complaint, in spite of the reduction of force. The system of gross appropriations is injurious both to the service and the employees. The work cannot be efficiently done where there is a surplus of raw help during a part of the year and no help at all during the remainder. We hope that the Senate will so amend the pending Legislative bill as to fix in all cases the number of employees authorized, and that the whole system of temporary and gross appropriations may soon be abolished. It only needs a little hard work and sound judgment on the part of the proper Appropriation Committees to effect a real reform, which will conduce to both the economy and the efficiency of the public service.

In the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts yesterday an important case was decided in favor of the City of Boston and against a wealthy tax-payer, W. F. WELP. The citizen had been taxed about \$22,000 on his real and personal estate in Boston. This had been paid under protest, and WELP sought to recover the amount. It was set up in his behalf that he was a citizen of Nahant, and that he paid taxes in that town. The defense showed that Nahant was WELP'S Summer residence only, and that he was really a citizen of Boston, having so described himself in legal documents. WELP had been assessed on \$800,000 personal property in Nahant, but the jury decided that his domicile was in Boston, where he owns a magnificent and elaborately-furnished residence. The case is important in Massachusetts, where many rich men have a happy knack of acquiring residence in villages where taxation is light; but it may also have some interest in regard to the City of New-York, where the question of domicile is apt to be confused.

POLITICAL NOTES.

On State issues the Republicans of Ohio have not had a fairer field since the war than now. The Cincinnati Gazette says that the proposed income tax is so impracticable and unjust as to be idiotic. Missouri Democrats are talking about sending a Glover to the United States Senate. They should look at their Glover in the lower house and tremble. There are nearly 100,000 Republicans in Kentucky, and only five Republican newspapers are printed in the State. The Democrats have 135 papers. The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says that all thought of bringing Mr. Tilden forward any more is nonsense—that "nobody will touch him with a ten-foot pole."

An investigation that really investigated the Presidential election would make it lively for Tilden and his supporters—for the mule-bays, Gobbies, nincompoops, and all the rest of the crew.

The Portland Oregonian is not altogether pleased with the Republican stand for Congress in Oregon, but advises a united support of him, in preference to the Democratic candidate.

The Toledo (Ohio) Commercial says that for a Republican to indulge in snipes or to join hands with the Democracy because of a difference of opinion with a President on any question is stupidity itself. Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, is unable to see any reason why he should not be a candidate for the United States Senate, and another day when he feels like going to get himself interviewed on the subject.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that all the members of the present Democratic Legislature of Ohio are like those of a gang of burglars who have stolen into a house in the owner's absence, and are making the best of their brief time in plunder.

Indianapolis will elect its city officers next Tuesday. The Journal says that the Republicans have lost more than \$500,000 during the last two years; the Democracy came near bankrupting the city during the two years they had control.

Ex-Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, is a Greenbacker, and says that the greenback sentiment has gained all through the country immensely since the last Presidential election, and will put up with a job that longer than is absolutely necessary.

The Cincinnati Times has a shadowy suspicion that the President will not favor a Republican canvass of the South in the coming Congressional campaign, as it would be putting the policy of conciliation to altogether too sudden and severe a test.

A frank but ambitious Kentuckian thus advertises in the local paper of his town: "Being in a close place, and desiring to pay my debts, and being the office of Assessor would suit me, and in doing so, I have concluded to become a candidate."

Being asked whether he would object to the clerks in the Navy Department becoming members of State associations for political purposes, Secretary Thompson is reported to have said that out of office hours they can do as they please without fear of interference from him.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says that of all the follies that ever entered the brain of man, the most monstrous and unreasonable is that of exploiting communism in this land of freedom, abundance, and immeasurable undeveloped wealth. But the boldness of these people assures that they will only hasten their own destruction.

The Sandusky (Ohio) Register claims to reflect the sentiments of the large majority of the Republicans in that section, when it insists that it would be fatal to force the Republicans of Ohio into any such approval of the Administration as that recommended by John Sherman. And it does not believe that the President should do it, as he would much prefer that the platform should be a bond of union and not an element of discord.

Accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Oregon, Mr. C. C. Beckman said: "I appreciate the unsought honor, and, if elected, will endeavor to fulfill the duties of the position so as to earn and merit the title of Governor from all parties and parties, independent of all political or sectional combinations, thoughtful only of the best interests of the whole people. I pledge myself, if chosen, to conduct the affairs of the State with the same care and scrupulous economy that would govern my own private business."

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Times says: "The men who constitute the rank and file of the Republican Party in this State are more nearly unanimous upon the currency question than upon any other; they regard that as the one live issue of the present day—of more vital interest than any or all other issues combined, and they believe, with Gov. Robinson, that the only paper money of this country should be the United States Treasury notes—the only honest paper money we ever had—the money of the people—the Greenback."

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Before the debate in the Senate to-day upon the Bankrupt law was concluded, the proceedings were almost a character of those which frequently take place in the House, when points of order, dilatory motions, and filibustering generally are the features of the hour. After a considerable discussion with a view of reaching a satisfactory disposition of the bill as to the time when it should take effect, various amendments were offered, prominent among which was one by Senator Matthews, which was adopted by a vote of 25 to 21. It provides that the repeal of the present law shall not take effect until Jan. 1, 1879. Senator Ransom made a strong appeal for the passage of this amendment, and claimed that should the repeal go into effect at once it would produce wide-spread ruin and desolation in his State, on account of the working of the Homestead act. Then came an amendment offered by Senator Christianity that the repeal of the Bankrupt law shall not affect the rights and proceedings incident thereto, or granting of, or dependent upon, the law, including all rights of debtors and creditors, and all rights of suits by and against Assignees under all or any of said acts in any case heretofore or now pending. Notwithstanding the adoption of this by a vote of 29 to 23, there still appeared to prevail in the minds of many Senators some doubt about the expediency of finally disposing of the bill. Finally, the proposition to refer to the Judiciary Committee, which had been previously rejected, was revived. Some Senators who voted against the repeal of the law declared that they would have no confidence in the bill unless it was sent to the Judiciary Committee. This, on the other hand, was objected to because it was feared that if the bill was referred it might be held up or so materially changed that it would fail to receive the approbation of the House. After considerable effort to reach an agreement, upon the assurance of Judge Davis that if the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee it would be reported back to-morrow morning in a shape that would prove satisfactory, it was so referred.

Immediately after the Senate adjourned the Committee on the Judiciary met, and a bill was agreed upon which will be reported to-morrow. This bill retains the main features of the old bill, and fixes Jan. 1, 1879, as the date when it shall become effective. The principal features are identical with the amendment of Senator Christianity to the original bill, except that the repeal of the law shall not affect the proceedings incident thereto, or granting of, or dependent upon, the law, including all rights of debtors and creditors, and all rights of suits by and against Assignees under all or any of said acts in any case heretofore or now pending. It is thought that it will now meet all the requirements indicated by the discussion to-day.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

MR. BLAINE'S ATTEMPT TO BRING UP HIS RESOLUTION DECLARING TARIFF CHARGES EXPOSITIVE—SENATOR GARLAND'S BILL FOR A RUVING TARIFF COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In the Senate, to-day, an effort was made to bring up the discussion of the proceedings by getting up a discussion on the tariff resolution introduced some time ago by Mr. Blaine. During the morning hour Mr. Blaine, with his customary tact, endeavored to call up his resolution for consideration, but he was forestalled by Mr. Beck, who opposed it on the ground that there would not be ample time in the morning hour to dispose of so important a measure. Behind this were certain apprehensions among the Democrats of the discussion which agitation of the tariff might produce in their ranks, and it was determined that the resolution should not be considered at this time. There is no doubt that much of the same prevailed in the House also, spreading its antagonizing influence in the ranks of the Democratic Senators. The views of Mr. Beck, in reply to the stand taken by Mr. Blaine, were emphatically expressed, to the effect that the anticipatory introduction of the tariff in the Senate, before it was reached in due time after having received the legislative seal of the House, would serve to produce a hurtful effect upon the country, and, generally, in political as well as in business circles. Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, proposed a substitute for Mr. Blaine's resolution declaring that it is inappropriate and inexpedient to legislate upon the tariff at this time. In opposition to this, Senator Garland introduced a bill providing for the creation of a commission to inquire into the subject of the tariff, with a view to facilitating legislation thereon. Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the matter went over. Mr. Garland's bill provides for a commission to consist of three Senators and three Representatives (to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House respectively), together with three persons, not members of either house, to be selected by these six, which commission is to take evidence upon and inquire into the following topics:

First.—The relative effects of the tariff under the existing law upon the different industries of the country. Second.—The relative effects of the present tariff upon the consumption and the production. Third.—The relative merits of the specific and the ad valorem tariff. Fourth.—What, if any, improper discriminations exist under the present laws. Fifth.—What, if any, changes are made in the tariff, and to secure some and judicious law on the subject, and to secure its proper enforcement, and especially the law cannot be greatly simplified and the list of dutiable articles diminished, and the law executed more promptly and cheaply. The Commissioners are, in short, to review the whole tariff system, as now existing, and report to Congress the result of their examination, together with such suggestions and recommendations as they deem proper, at such time and place as may be convenient after the commencement of the next session.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE-GENERAL UNDER MR. SEWARD—FEES CHARGED IN PARIS—NO LAW GOVERNING FEES—MR. GLOVER'S EXPLORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department devoted between three and four hours to-day to the investigation of the management of the Shanghai Consulate-General by Hon. George F. Seward. The Post Office branch of the committee came particularly under review, his quarterly accounts and vouchers from 1868 to 1877 being produced by employees of the Post Office Department and the Sixth and Tenth Offices. The vouchers produced show that he was in the habit of charging upon all disbursements 5 per cent. difference between Mexican dollars and gold, and from 10 to 16 per cent. between gold and currency, adding about 18 per

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; is a native of the South; is a sober, steady, and obliging; no objection to country; the best at large; no references.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; BY AN ENGLISHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; TO BE HIRE FOR THE CITY OR COUNTRY; no objection to country; references. Address A. A. W., Box No. 313 *Times Union Office*, New York.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly; can be well recommended; with City references; no objection to country; the best at large; no references. Address P. K., Box No. 261 *Times Union Office*, New York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN in every way; highly recommended by his employers; has just left the city; has been in the city eight years' service from last employer. Can do all that is required.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN that understands his business; is a native of the South; is a sober, steady, and obliging; can furnish slight references from his employers.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COM-
POSITIVE MAN: understands both branches thoroughly
 and has been in the City for the last five years. Address, E. L.
 555 Broadway, New York City.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE, THOROUGHLY
UNDERSTANDS his business; writing and obligating; can
 be depended on for the most reliable information; can be
 found in the City. Address, J. W. Box No. 247, West
 42nd St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-
LIEF MAN: thoroughly understands his business in both
 branches; has been in the City for the last five years;
 highly recommended by last employer. Address, G.
 100 Broadway, New York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS MAN-
AGEMENT: has first-class experience; accustomed to both city
 and country; has been in the City for the last five years;
 years' reference. Call or address his last employer, L.
 100 Broadway, New York City.

COACHMAN—COACH.—BY A MAN AND WIFE:
 acquainted with both branches; has been in the City
 for the last five years; first-class coach; city or country
 work. Address, 100 Broadway, New York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS
MANAGEMENT: has first-class experience; has been in
 the City for the last five years; first-class man in every
 respect. Address, Mr. Clark, Post
 Office, New York City.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN
—CHARLES MANN AND WATKINS.—By a man and wife:
 both branches thoroughly understood; has been in the
 City for the last five years; best City references. Address, E. H. No. 249 Third
 St., New York City.

COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE—A VERY FORMIDABLY COMPETENT young man, references can be obtained by address, 311 4th-ast. Ast.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—THOROUGHLY—A VERY COMPETENT COLORED COACHMAN, CITY reference, married man with family. City of course. Address, 155 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACH—A VERY COMPETENT COLORED COACHMAN, CITY reference, no objection to the country, can give good references. Address, 155 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE—A VERY COMPETENT COLORED COACHMAN, CITY reference, no objection to the country, willing to be useful. Address, N. Y. Box No. 23070 Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY AN EXPERIENCED—A VERY COMPETENT COLORED COACHMAN, CITY reference, no objection to the country, willing to be useful. Address, 155 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO BE EMPLOYED AS COACHMAN, references can be obtained by address, 311 4th-ast. Ast.

COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE, EXPERIENCED—A VERY COMPETENT COLORED COACHMAN, CITY reference, no objection to the country, willing to be useful. Address, 155 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE—A VERY COMPETENT COLORED COACHMAN, CITY reference, no objection to the country, willing to be useful. Address, 155 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED—A VERY COMPETENT COLORED COACHMAN, CITY reference, no objection to the country, willing to be useful. Address, 155 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man; seven years' bus. of reference. Address C. T., Box No. 228 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; CITY reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 224 Times Office.

COACHMAN BY A COLORED MAN.—MARRIED man; seven years' bus. of reference. Address C. T., Box No. 228 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BEST CITY REFERENCE. Address G. S., care of carriage factory, 1418 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN.—PIRST-CLASS Cookbook; speaks English; City or country; best reference. Address F. P., Box No. 236 Times Office.

COURIER.—BY A FRENCHMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and experienced in European travel as courier to a family or valet to a gentleman going to Europe. Address: Parl. Box No. 325 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 1, 258 Broadway.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS DRIVER: CITY or country; good reference. Call or address livery stable No. 52 West 14th-st.

FARMER.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS
his business: reference. Address—J. C. B. Harrison
Post Office, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A HOLLAND MARRIED MAN
and family: good gardener, florist, and coachman
can milk and attend steam furnace: best reference from
last employer; who has just sold out his place. Call or

address A. D., No. 57 Broadway, in seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; 16 YEARS' experience in this country and Canada; good reference. Only those in want of such a man need apply. Address C. M. D., Box No. 231 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT gardener on gentleman's place, or florist; can be

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT married man; no family; first-class workman. Address X. Y., No. 350 East 17th-st.

JANITOR.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE as Janitor, or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best reference. Address S. Gordon, No. 203 East 37th-st.

MACHINIST—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN: Has three years' experience at the machine business. Call or address E. B., No. 231 West 19th-st.

USEFUL MAN—A CITY MERCHANT CAN RECOMMEND A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, HAVING WITH HIS PARENTS, AS TRUSTWORTHY AND RESPECTABLE, WOULD BE USEFUL IN A WAREHOUSE, PRIVATE HOME, OR INSTITUTION; SMALLEST

USEFUL BOY.—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY who resides with his parents, and willing to make himself useful in business of any kind. Address James Connolly, No. 739 25th av.

VALET.—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, WITH gentleman or family, as servant or valet, for European trip; speaks several languages, and has experience in travel. Address B. D., Box No. 203 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED
man as waiter in a private family; good City refer-
ence; willing and obliging; can make himself gener-
ally useful in all its branches. Address G. H. S., Box

No. 320 Times-Union Bldg., No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A WELSHMAN: THOROUGHLY understands his business as waiter to his last employer as to capabilities; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go to any part of the country. Address Welshman, No. 1,238 Broadway, florist's store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN,

Wanted, a well-experienced waiter in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN A PRIVATE family; first-class reference from present employer; will be discharged 1st of May. Address D., No. 541 5th-av.

WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A

WAITER.—By a respectable Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all his branches. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 33 East 39th-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.
NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.—LADIES GOING TO
 the country can be supplied with first-class servants
 at this office.

HELP WANTED.
IN THE OFFICE OF A DRY-GOODS HOUSE
 A book-keeper or a ledger, one acquainted with the trade preferred. Address, giving references and salary they will accept, as only such will be noticed. Address LEDGER, Box No. 123 Town Office.

WANTED—A LADY IN THE COUNTRY, A French Protestant nurse for growing children; must be able to sew, and willing to assist; none need apply but Protestants having best City references. Apply to-day only at No. 24 West 84th-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper; must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Call with reference, after 9 A. M., at 24 WEST 84TH ST., CORNELL CO. BLDG., N. Y.

NEW-YORK NOVELTY COMPANY, Nos. 61 and 63
Thomas-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL COM-
petent hand- in a private dress-making establish-
ment. „ No. 130 East 38th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RARE
TRANSPORT FOR THE CITY OF BROOKLYN,
ROOM No. 5, No. 213 MONTAGUE-PL.,
BROOKLYN, May 1, 1878.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
at a meeting of the Commissioners held April 30,
1878, a resolution, of which the following is a copy, was
adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That this Commission invite the submission of plans for the construction and operation of Rapid Transit Railway in the City of Brooklyn, and that no plans will receive the attention of this Commission which are not submitted in proper form on or before the 25th day of May, 1878, and that this Commission will meet in accordance with the requirement of the law on Saturday, the 15th day of June following, for the purpose of rendering its decision upon the plans presented.

JOHN Y. CULTER, Secretary.

the two previous seasons having double the amount to stimulate the owners of orchards who have given more time to fruit, especially in fruiting and destroying worms which were plentiful in the orchards. The fruit is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The fruit is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The fruit is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
CLEVELAND, May 2.—The open winter was very favorable for wheat in this section, contrary to the general rule, which would indicate that when ground is bare the roots of all grain that remain in the earth over winter must suffer from frost. The spring opened nearly a month earlier than usual, and everything is now much further advanced than usual. Wheat is more than knee high, and is beginning in many localities to head, and is exceedingly heavy. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
MASSACHUSETTS, May 2.—The prospect for an abundant crop of all staples has not been as flattering in this vicinity on the 24th of May for many years. Considerable grain fell during March and April but not enough to be of much account. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

INDIANA.
THE YIELD OF FRUITS, GRAINS, AND GRASSES EXPECTED TO BE AT LEAST FIFTEEN PER CENT. ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—The crop prospects in this State are very bright. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

SALEM, May 2.—Having had occasion recently to pass through several counties in this, the southernmost of our State, I must say that the prospect is very flattering. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

VINCENNES, May 2.—The Sun of this city has reports from 23 counties in this vicinity, in Indiana and Illinois, regarding the condition of the crops. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

ILLINOIS.
THE SMALL GRAIN CROPS PROMISING TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE—CORN PLANTING RETARDED BY RECENT RAINS—ALL THE STAPLE PRODUCTS OF THE STATE FLOURISHING.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The late rains have caused much of the grain to be waterlogged, and the grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

lands in many sections corn will have to be planted early. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
MORRISON, May 2.—The condition of the growing crops in this and surrounding counties, and, in fact, in all the northern counties, promises unusually good harvests—much above the average. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

PEORIA, May 2.—The season all through this section of the State is from three to four weeks in advance of what it usually is at this time of year. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

MICHIGAN.
THE MOST BOUNTIFUL HARVEST EVER PROMISED—CEREALS AND FRUITS DOING WELL.

DETROIT, May 2.—Thus far all the indications in this State point to one of the most bountiful harvests ever known. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

IOWA.
PROMISE OF THE GREATEST CROP EVER RAISED—EVERY KIND OF GRAIN DEVELOPING RAPIDLY AND WITH REMARKABLE PROFUSENESS.

DAYTON, May 2.—Trustworthy information from various sources in the northern half of Iowa, since the opening of Spring, shows that the agricultural prospects were never better than at present. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

DES MOINES, May 2.—The crop prospect in all parts of Iowa is unusually good. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

ILLINOIS.
THE SMALL GRAIN CROPS PROMISING TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE—CORN PLANTING RETARDED BY RECENT RAINS—ALL THE STAPLE PRODUCTS OF THE STATE FLOURISHING.

WISCONSIN.
THE BEST SEASON FOR CROPS IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE—AN INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT. IN THE WHEAT AVERAGE—ALL GRAINS IN A REMARKABLE STATE OF FORWARDNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
MADISON, May 2.—In 1860 Wisconsin harvested the largest crop known in the history of the State. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

MINNESOTA.
THE WHEAT CROP IN SPLENDID CONDITION—AN EXPECTATION OF A RECORD INCREASED YIELD OF 30 PER CENT.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—Telegraphic reports just received from every section of the State represent the Spring wheat crop to be in splendid condition. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

WINONA, May 2.—After an exceptionally mild winter, during which, so far as related to temperature, we seemed to have exchanged places with Richmond or Cairo, the ground in the region around Winona is now covered with a thick mantle of verdure, the trees are in full leaf, and everything betokens a degree of vernal advancement which would astonish those Eastern people who imagine that the weather in this State is not so good.

ARKANSAS.
INDICATIONS OF UNUSUALLY HEAVY CEREAL AND COTTON CROPS.

SMALL FRUITS DOING WELL.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

NEBRASKA.
AN ENORMOUS YIELD OF CEREALS PROBABLE—THE AVERAGE LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE AND THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS EXCEEDINGLY GOOD.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
OMAHA, May 2.—Grain crops in Nebraska from various parts of the State are showing the highest degree. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

THE PACIFIC COAST.
CALIFORNIA.
AN ENORMOUS SURPLUS OF GRAIN FOR EXPORT ANTICIPATED—FRUITS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

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CALIFORNIA.
AN ENORMOUS SURPLUS OF GRAIN FOR EXPORT ANTICIPATED—FRUITS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

ITS LEASE SET ASIDE BY THE COURT.
THE GREAT EAST RIVER FERRIES NO LONGER TO RUN BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR RENT—IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE VAN VORST, IN SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

For 10 years prior to May 1, 1871, the Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn, paid to the City, under a lease of the Hamilton, South, Wall-Street, Fulton Street, and Catharine-Street ferries, the sum of \$103,000 per year. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.
WILL IT RESULT IN THE DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET—LE VERRIER'S BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS—HOW TO OBSERVE THE TRANSIT.

Whenver a planet passes between the earth and the sun there occurs what astronomers call a transit of the planet. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

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WILL IT RESULT IN THE DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET—LE VERRIER'S BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS—HOW TO OBSERVE THE TRANSIT.

NATIONAL TROTTERING ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE BOOKS OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—THE EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS.

The committee, consisting of W. P. Graham, Hamilton Busby, and George W. Ingraham, appointed by the Trotting Association to examine the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer for the four years ending March 31, 1871, have the honor to report that the books of the Secretary and Treasurer are correct and true. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit. The grain is now in the hands of the market and is being sold at a profit.

A SMALL BOY'S NARRATIVE.

FRANK BLAKE'S STRANGE STORY—A NIGHT IN THE CAMP OF THE GYPSIES—HOW HE DREAMED AND MADE HIS WAY HOME.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, LAST EVENING, MAY 1, 1871, COOPER UNION, THE IMPORTANT FEATURE WAS THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN, APPOINTED IN FEBRUARY LAST TO INQUIRE INTO THE PRACTICES OF MEMORIALS LENDING AND TRANSFERRING THEIR TICKETS, AND TO SUGGEST REMEDIES.

THE LEWIS CONTESTED WILL CASE.
THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY IN THE MATTER OF THE CONTEST FOR THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH A. LEWIS, WHO BEQUEATHED \$1,000,000 TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN LEGISLATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, WAS RESUMED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, AT NEW YORK, LAST EVENING.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.
HON. ALFRED M. WADDELL, OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WILL LECTURE AT STOLNEY HALL, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.
DR. JAMES B. GOULD, OF BOSTON, IS AT THE GLENVIEW HOTEL.
JACOB VAN ANTWERP, OF NEW-JERSEY, IS AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
DR. W. C. MARSH, OF TALED STATES NAVY, IS AT THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.
C. H. BRANSCOMBE, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT CHIN KIANG, HAS THE EVENING HOURS.
HON. B. H. BROWN, OF PORTLAND, ME., IS AT THE WINDMILL HOTEL.
DR. VILLANUEVA, OF CUBA, MORAGUES, OF THE SPANISH ARMY, AND DR. BRUNNEN, OF THE SPANISH ARMY, ARE AT THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.
HON. B. H. BROWN, OF PORTLAND, ME., IS AT THE WINDMILL HOTEL.
DR. VILLANUEVA, OF CUBA, MORAGUES, OF THE SPANISH ARMY, AND DR. BRUNNEN, OF THE SPANISH ARMY, ARE AT THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Emma C. Thompson, Miss Anna Dravell, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. C. P. Condon, Mr. F. J. Smith.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. P. Condon, Mr. F. J. Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE OLD CORPORAL.—Major Mervin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMAT.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. R. J. Montague, Miss Rosa Coglian.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE ENIGMA.—Mr. Howell, Mr. P. H. Backin, Miss Marie Walcott.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANT. OUR COUSIN GEMMA.—Miss J. K. French.

PARK THEATRE.—LA MARGUERITE.—(Opera Bouffe).—Miss Marie Alice and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CAMEL.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—THEATREMAN AND MICROSCOPIC.—Singer and Miss Fiedler.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—REPRESENTATION AND HONOR.—Mr. Robert Hall.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GEMMA.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—OPERATIC SELECTIONS.—Aquarium—Columbian, etc.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PASTURES, SATURDAY, etc.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMY.—MILITARY CONCERT.—Glimmer's Hall.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news-reader is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, increasing south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the interior possibly local rains will prevail.

We publish to-day a series of reports regarding the condition of the growing crops in the United States, which, in point of comprehensiveness, thoroughness, and accuracy, will stand unequalled in the history of journalistic effort. Dispatches have been received from 60 different points, distributed over 29 States and 1 Territory. Nearly every individual observer has been selected because of his special aptitude for the task prescribed; in many cases, the reports come from members of State agricultural societies, and in all, particular care has been taken to verify results, either by actual observation or a painstaking comparison of the views of qualified judges. Our eleven columns of special dispatches represent, therefore, the condensed result of much labor, and very wide observation. Each correspondent has acted independently of any other, and under the simple instruction to state the exact truth and spare neither time nor labor to ascertain it. Under an arrangement made a few weeks ago, the reports are made simultaneously, and collectively they represent by far the most valuable and interesting array of news which will be published by any newspaper this morning.

The highly encouraging, not to say enthusiastic character of these reports will strike the most superficial reader. With the solitary exception of Colorado, every State heard from—and they extend from Maine to California—reports the most brilliant prospects for the yield of every product of the soil. There is a cautious avoidance of confident predictions about the yield of cotton, but from tobacco to Timothy, from peaches to pumpkins, there is a nearly unanimous verdict that throughout the length and breadth of the land this will be a veritable year of plenty. The enormous increase of the acreage of land under wheat, and the truly magnificent yield of that grain promised from States like Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, furnish some of the most striking indications of the great which agricultural development is proceeding in the United States. The fears expressed in some quarters that more grain will be raised than can be marketed are born of the very intoxication of coming abundance. "Just another good harvest" has been the cry of those who think that recovery too slowly, and confidence fails to keep pace with the growing resources of the country. And now nothing short of a cataclysm of nature can prevent us from having such a harvest as will stand unequalled in the country's history. If that solid addition to the national wealth fails to give the wheels of commerce a new impetus, they must be harder to start than we have any reason to suppose.

The pretense of Controller KELLY and his organs that to pay off four millions and a half of City debt next year will require a tax rate of 3 per cent., is about equally compounded of impudence and ignorance. In the first place, the stocks and bonds payable from taxation in 1879 are but little more than three millions in excess of the amount payable this year. The Legislature will see that a reduction of two millions on current expenses is provided for, and the other million will be saved on the State tax. In any case, therefore, the bonds can be met without increase of taxation. But it happens that the contingency of postponing the payment of any or all of the bonds maturing next year is already fully provided for by existing laws. A reference to the City charter of 1873, (chapter 335, section 112,) will show the following provision:

"The said Board of Appointment may, at any time or occasion may require, by the affirmative vote of three members, authorize the issue of any stocks or bonds for the purpose of withdrawing or taking up, at maturity, any stocks or bonds outstanding; but the said bonds or their proceeds shall be applied exclusively to the payment, purchase, and extension of such maturing bonds in such manner that the aggregate of the stocks or bonds of said City outstanding shall not be increased thereby for a longer period than is necessary in effecting said change."

That is to say, a majority of the Board of Appointment has ample power to go off issuing new bonds to retire old ones, to a practically unlimited extent. Such power ought not to be entrusted to any Municipal board, and least of all to one controlled by such influences as the present Board of Appointment. But the fact that it exists, disposes most effectually of the false pretenses under which KELLY and his allies are seeking to override the Executive veto of the Board of Indebtedness bill.

The Mussulman insurrection in Bulgaria, at first regarded as a trivial outbreak of Moslem rancor, is developing unexpected powers of annoyance, and although the

Porto makes a show of discountenancing it, it may be surmised that neither the Sultan nor his Ministers are displeased to see the Czar's best soldiers wasted in a struggle with mere "amateur" fighters, whose destruction will not lessen one whit the forces on which Turkey may count in the event of a fresh war. This constant drain, and the necessity of securing a front so many miles in extent, may account for the rumored order to form 48 fresh Russian battalions in addition to the 48 of April 19, and three new artillery brigades, with 144 pieces of cannon. The dismantling of the fortified island of Ada-Kaleh, which faces the Austrian bank of the Danube, and the concentration of Serbian troops at Gladova, opposite the fortress of Turn-Severin, show a disposition to make "assurance doubly sure" on the side of Austria. The vigilance of Gen. TODOLEX has been rewarded by the discovery that arms and ammunition for the use of the Mohammedan insurgents are being sent from Adrianople in coffins, a fact which proves alike the possession of an experienced chief by the guerrillas, and the existence in Roumelia of a strong sympathy with their cause. The Ministerial Party in the north of England have answered the challenge of the "peace meetings" harangued by Mr. BRIGIT with an anti-Russian memorial to the Queen, which is now being signed at Sheffield. The mysterious voyage of the *Cimbria* is probably a ruse to call off England's attention from more serious movements elsewhere; but it seems possible enough that the Russian Government will, in the event of war, attempt some offensive movement on a tolerably extended scale against English commerce.

The decision of Judge VAN VORST setting aside the lease of the Union Ferry Company will strike every impartial person as being eminently just and sound. Under the rule of the Tammany Ring, this corporation managed to secure a new lease of five East River ferries at the nominal rent of \$1 per annum. It was urged that this release from payment of rent was granted in consideration of a certain sacrifice made in the rates of ferriage. The court holds that this lease is void, because it was given in violation of law. It relinquished rents which were part of the legally established revenues of the City, and which were secured to the sinking fund. The concession as to rates of ferriage, made by the company, cannot be considered as an equivalent for the amount withdrawn from the sinking fund for the benefit of a certain class of citizens. The decision will, of course, be appealed from, and the question cannot be considered settled till it has been passed on by the court of last resort. It may be remarked, however, that if the opinion of Judge VAN VORST be good law, the unconstitutionality of Mr. KELLY's similar attempt to alienate the revenues of the sinking fund from the purposes for which they were pledged has been pronounced unconstitutional, in advance of its enactment.

THE FOLLY OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HAYES'S less like SOLOMON than we have believed him to be if he really has expressed himself in favor of a fresh inquiry into the alleged Florida frauds. Postmaster-General KELLY seems to have attained the maximum of absurdity when he declared that at the time he accepted a seat in Mr. HAYES'S Cabinet, he held that Mr. TILDEN had been elected. But Mr. HAYES would outstrip Mr. KELLY if he in any way encouraged proceedings which imply a doubt as to the validity of his title to the office he occupies. The avowal of his faith in the result of a reopening of the Florida election does not improve his position. If a reopening is desirable in anticipation of one contingency, it is equally desirable whatever might happen. The possibility of this or that result does not affect the merit of the question.

The proposal to institute a new investigation can deceive only those who disregard the motives of its promoters, the partisan use of power to which they are addicted, and the certainty that its outcome, whatever it might be, would open other sources of discontent. At the first glance, undoubtedly, the proposition looks plausible. A charge is preferred affecting the President's title; statements are produced in support of the charge; and offers are made still further to substantiate it, if the opportunity be afforded by referring the matter to the House Judiciary Committee or to some special committee to be nominated by the Speaker. How can any one object? Is the allegation of fraud to remain unanswered? The obvious answer is that the same charge was brought forward while the election remained undecided; that inquiries were then conducted by informal bodies representing the two parties; that the statements now brought forward add little or nothing to the previous stock of information, and are, moreover, so tainted as to be undeserving of notice. Assuming, then, that the inquiry now demanded were conceded, the effect would simply be to revive the old partisan dispute which was carried on while the Florida Board was at work, and to reaffirm the statements at the time made by the Democratic investigators. Each of these statements was denied—in our judgment, disproved—by the Republican investigators. Whether the task were intrusted to the House Judiciary Committee or to a committee specially selected by Mr. RANDALL, the result would be equally the same. From the start, the inquiry should have a reputation of the partisan staff sent by the Democrats from Florida after Mr. TILDEN's agents had failed in their attempts to buy the decision of the board. The minority of the committee would present a different report. They would reassert the well-known facts as regards Democratic frauds and intimidation, with such additional evidence of partisan unfairness as the action of the majority would surely afford. What would be gained by all this? The Democrats might obtain a campaign document, and that would be all. Public opinion would remain divided, as it is now, with reference both to the conduct of the investigation and the trustworthiness of its results. Any other conclusion is impossible.

The folly of the proposition is not lessened by the amendments suggested with the view of rendering investigation more satisfactory. In one quarter a commission has been suggested instead of a committee, to be clothed with powers requisite to obtain whatever evidence it might desire respecting the Presidential election in any State, and to be so constituted as to command the confidence of all parties. The condition thus stipulated for is unattainable. By whomsoever the commission might be constituted, it would instantly be assailed as partial and, in some other way unfitted for the proper discharge of the duties assigned to it. Gen. GRANT requested certain prominent citizens to undertake, informally, the task of investigation, but who imagines that their reports changed the opinion of a solitary man in either party? Mr. HAYES subsequently sent reputable citizens, chosen under the delusion that the good will of both parties might be secured, and the end was pitiful. It were easy to multiply these illustrations of the fact that the proposed commission to review the whole field of the last Presidential election would be a most disastrous blunder. No better test can be had than that furnished by the experience of the Electoral Commission. Great care was taken to insure the combination of capacity with integrity. Able men were put upon it from both sides, and the balance of power was placed in the hands of members of the Supreme Court. As long as there was no room for controversy, everybody was satisfied. The moment contested points were touched, the integrity of the majority was assailed. Is it likely that any commission appointed now, whether by the President alone, or by Congress alone, or by the President and Congress acting in conjunction, would experience a happier fate? There is, besides, the objection that such a commission must be barren of practical results. If it addressed itself to every charge of fraud and violence that is on record as affecting the result of the election in various States, its task would be interminable. Or if it discovered incontestable proofs of fraud or violence or intimidation in Louisiana or Florida, in South Carolina or Mississippi, how could the situation be changed? The power which the Electoral Commission could not constitutionally wield cannot be wielded by any other commission created now, whether its conclusion be favorable or adverse to Mr. HAYES's title.

It is certain, however, that nothing but the arbitrary exercise of the power possessed by the Democratic majority in the House, fortified by the arbitrary use of the authority wielded by the Speaker or usurped by him to suit the occasion, can limit to the Florida election the inquiry which we are told is to be demanded on the basis of the documents recently published. The delay in pressing the motion is ascribed to a desire to include Louisiana in the reference. But it cannot stop even here without convicting the Democrats of dishonesty. Their righteous souls cannot rest in peace unless the allegations of fraud affecting directly the votes of States and indirectly Mr. HAYES's title, be inquired into. Very well. The charges are not all on one side. There are Republican charges involving votes in several Southern States and in a few at the North, and a thorough inquiry will last many months, will cost a large sum of money, and will leave things just where they are at present. Democrats will continue to insist that Mr. TILDEN was elected, and Republicans will contend, not only that they are lawfully entitled to all the States assigned to them, but that their majorities would in many instances have been greater but for the crimes and tricks of their opponents. The folly of the whole thing is so apparent that it is difficult to speak with patience of the grounds on which it is urged or of the waste of time which its adoption by Congress must involve. Investigations honestly conducted have their uses. But this particular investigation would not be honestly conducted, and while its prosecution would exercise a disturbing influence everywhere, its results could not be of the slightest value.

THE LERDIST OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.

The new phase of the Rio Grande troubles is not a pleasant one for the Mexican Government to contemplate, and hardly more agreeable for our own. An armed expedition has been successfully organized on our soil to make war upon the Government of a neighboring State with which we are at peace, and a portion of that expedition, escaping the notice of our army of observation, has been able to cross to Mexican soil and begin hostilities there. This is, of course, a violation of our neutrality laws, and such an infringement of international law as might make our country responsible to Mexico, in case negligence were shown. Nothing serious is likely to come of this Lerdist raid, because the border offenses against the United States have been so many and so recent that this last development is at most a single shifting of the boot to the other leg—a raid from the American side into Mexico, which offsets some raids from the Mexican side into Texas. Still, it is not comfortable to find American soil successfully used as the basis for a hostile force against a neighbor, particularly when we have been bitterly berating that neighbor for an insufficient policing of her frontiers.

Besides, while the raids from the Mexican side have been those of Indian outlaws and cattle-thieves, without political purpose, the recent Lerdist raid was of another and more serious kind—an expedition designed not for plunder, but for making war on the Mexican Government. It is also unquestionable that our military authorities were long ago warned of the activity of Lerdist agents in Texas, and of their preparations for a raid. Our correspondent at San Antonio, Gen. O'Neil's head-quarters, telegraphed nearly a fortnight since that "an insurrection against the Diaz Government is steadily ripening," and a few days later he noted that the presence of Gen. ESCOBEDO in Galveston, and the various telegrams this officer was sending to different parts of Texas, "indicated business of a serious nature." He added that it was generally believed that the Lerdist raid was of another and more serious kind—an expedition designed not for plunder, but for making war on the Mexican Government. 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SITUATIONS WANTED.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man: experienced, dry drive

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO CAN BE HIGHLY recommended; thoroughly understands his business; four years' reference from last place. Call or address Coachman No. 53 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A S
Coachman, 1000 Ireland Protestant man; is sober
honest; country preferred; six years' reference. Co
Address B. B. C., No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR
Coachman who has been with him 12 years
class man in every respect. Address: Mr. Clark, R
Office Box No. 1,163, New-York City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPER
Coach and young Englishman, well-bred and
can furnish good reference. Address: I. M. N., No.
West 17th-st.

FARMER, - BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the agricultural reference. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

GARDENER, - BY A COMPETENT MAN, WHO has been in the business for 20 years. Has all the latest establishments, and is highly qualified in the culture of all kinds of plants, grass and peach growing under glass. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

GARDENER, - BY A SINGLE MAN, 16 YEARS of age, who knows the want of such a man need not be said. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

GARDENER, - BY A GOOD WORKING MAN (who must) understands his business, crapes and flowers. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

ROOM, - BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, 421 Broadway. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

JANITOR, - EXPERIENCED, WISHES TO TAKE charge of apartments, can give the best of references. Address A. H. Post, 2000 Broadway.

JANITOR, - BY A SINGLE MAN, 41 YEARS of age, for the chamber, or who will take care of a gentleman's house for the summer. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

NURSE, - AN EXPERIENCED MALE NURSE attending on the two ladies as management. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

PRIVATE BANKER, - A YOUNG MAN who has been in the business for 10 years, is a member of the learned private banking banks and so on. Address J. C. P. Harris, 2000 Broadway.

possible underwritten his business. In all branches moderate rates accepted. Features on account of family moving to Europe. No-refugee references. City or country. Address F. J. Box No. 324 Times-Up-town Office, 173 1/2 Ave. S. E.

WALTER - BY A COMPETENT WALTER
long experience, just discharged, has good City references, and employers to be seen. Call or address 173 1/2 Ave. S. E.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES
COSMOPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE
No. 354 1/2 Ave., supplies private families with recommended servants. City and country. *4*

HELP WANTED.

**WANTED - FOR GENERAL HOUSE-
WORK** for the evening. Apply at No. 34 1/2 East 3d, between Madison and 4th Aves., from 12 until 3.

**WANTED - A COACHMAN AND USEFUL M.
GARDENER** with references. A. B. C., Box 117 Times Office, 173 1/2 Ave. S. E.

WANTED - A YOUNG MAN AS SECOND WAITER for a private family. Apply at No. 502 1/2 Broadway, store, 1.

**WANTED - IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A LA-
dy's best City references required. Call at No. 118 1/2 Ave. S. E.**

**WANTED - A COACHMAN AND USEFUL M.
GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN WANTED**
Apply at No. 134 East 3d St., from 9 until 12.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
EXAMINATIONS.
**EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT**
will be held on MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1908, at 10 A. M. in the hall of the Columbia Hotel, 10th St. and 1st Ave. Admission free. For ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL OF MINES, Mining, Metallurgical, and Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Chemical Engineering, examinations will be held at the School Building, 49th St., on MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1908, at 10 A. M. Examinations of the several classes in the Academic Department will be held on MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1908, at 10 A. M.

FREE TUITION.—COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Persons unable to pay the usual fees for instruction
may receive them free, if they will give satisfactory
proof of their inability to pay. The applicant must state the
reasons for his inability to pay, and he desires to be
examined by the faculty. He must be a native-born
American citizen, and must be of such a character as
to entitle him to the privilege. The applicant must
submit a certificate from his parents or guardian, stating
that he is a native-born American citizen, and that he
is of such a character as to entitle him to the privilege.
He must exhibit a proficiency in every subject of
examination, and must be of such a character as to
entitle him to the privilege. The number 100 of a
class must be maintained, and the applicant must be
of such a character as to entitle him to the privilege.
He must maintain, subsequent to his admission,
a good character, and must be of such a character as
to entitle him to the privilege. The number 70 of a
class must be maintained, and the applicant must be
of such a character as to entitle him to the privilege.

**COMMENCEMENT ON WEDNESDAY, JULY
12, AT 10:30 A. M.**
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

**FOUR QUARTER BOARDING, SCHOLARSHIP,
AND FEE.**—COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE
THE COPARTNERSHIP TO FORM
 The undersigned have formed a copartnership, the firm name of Beadleston, Price, & Co., expires this day by limitation.
 NEW-YORK, May 1, 1878.
 WALTER J. PRICE,
 E. G. W. WOERZ,
 NEW-YORK, May 1, 1878.
 The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, the firm name of Beadleston & Woerz, as Brewster, Alfred N. Beadleston, and Walter J. Price, of New-York, and Ernest G. W. Woerz, of New-York, as partners.
 NEW-YORK, May 1, 1878.
BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LAMIE & CO.,
 NO. 28 NASSAU-ST.
 NEW-YORK, May 1, 1878.
 M^r. EDWARD D. ADAMS, of Boston, and M^r. DAVID

members of our firm.
Mr. JOHN S. SAUZADE retires, and his inter-
ests from this date.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & C
MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWEL-
ry, silver-ware, seal, sashes, silk, velvets &c., bought
at auction—sold at small advance. GEO. C. ALL-
COCK, 1190 Broadway, near 59th-st.

**1-247 BROADWAY. OVER HERB-
ER, 1st floor—admission tickets, office diamonds, watch-
es, etc.—bought and sold. Hours 10 to 800.**

BY, LINDA BEON

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 3, at 8,
Miss EMMA C. THURSTON'S
GRAND CONCERT
and
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
Assisting Artists: MRS. GE. FR.
Mr. EUGENE OUDIN.
(Who has kindly volunteered,
Mr. GEO. W. COLBY and
THOMAS GRAND ORCHESTRA
under the direction of
Mr. FREDERIC CLAY,
(Who has kindly volunteered service.)
Admission, \$1; reserved seats, \$1.50 and \$1.
80; 75; and \$10; family circle, reserved, \$1.
50 cents. Seats to be had NOW at the Academy,
701 and 111 Broadway, and No. 23 Union-square.

[illegible]

MME. RITA GAIL PATRIZIO.
INSTANTANEOUS MEMORY
Every evening 8:30.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, \$1.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUA
Broadway and 43d-st.
NEW STATE
Grand initial performance of the new
characters in English, German, and Italian.
Second act of **DER FRIEN-SCHUTZ.**
Fourth act of **IL TRIONFATORE.**
The new play, **LA FANTASMA.**
Mettler, mezzo soprano. Herr Jacob Irsaf, tenor.
Julian Francese, baritone. Felsi Prosenzor, bass.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.
Performance, 30 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.
First day, **FRIDAY** and **SATURDAY**.

GILMORE'S BAND. OFF FOR
FAREWELL CONCERT FRIDAY EVENING
MAY 3, 1878.
AT THE THEATRE D'OPERA.

On this occasion the band will appear for the first time in a new and magnificent programme to be played for their debut in Europe.

LIVELY

the king of cornet players, has generously taken services.

Miss JULIETTE FENDENSON and others will appear.

Social hop at close of concert.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

ROOT'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Tompson & HUP's new and sensational production.

THE EXILES.

THE EXILES.

THE EXILES.

THE EXILES.

THE EXILES.

Evening prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1, and \$2.

Matinee Prices, 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 1.30.

GRAND EXILES MATINEE.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE SEASON. THE
NINTH TO FOURTH PERFORMANCES
A CELEBRATED CASE.
SATURDAY, AT 4.30, sixteenth and last night
one of A CELEBRATED CASE. TUESDAY
NIGHT, AT 8.15, THE FIRST PERFORMANCE
FOR SCANDAL MONDAY EVE. MAY 17
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY IN THE CHURCH
NORMAN.
Enlarged Chorus, New Scenery, and Costumes.
BROADWAY THEATRE, CORNER
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42ND STREET.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE
IN THE
IN THE
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING BENEFIT
OF
MISS ILOGENE
WALLACKS.
Proprietor and Manager, J. H. BOSTER W.

EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY MATINEE
BOX BOOK OPEN FOR TICKETS IN ADVANCE
YOUNG MEN'S RUBLE CLASS
 GEORGE'S have engaged FRANK HARTY for musical performances. FRIDAY, 2d inst., at the chancel No. 237 E. 10th. 10c. for admission, church hall price. Music on the piano.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF
 No. 5 EAST 37TH ST., second door east of
 (Invo.-arr. 1834.)
 This RE-NOVED M. S. C. school open the
LECTURES.
THE LAST OF THE SERIES OF M
 Talks to young men only, will be delivered by
 Mr. L. L. ZIEGLER, on the subject of "The Christian
 Man's Duty to His Country," on Friday, May 3.
 Topic—VOLUNTARY DISEASES.
 Tickets upon application at A. S. C. on 10th

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
 Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Register of the District Court of New Jersey, in the County of Essex, New York, in the County of New York, within said district, and that he will commence upon his official duties on the first day of May, A. D. 1878.

JOHN FITCH, Register.
 No. 140 Broadway, New York.

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JOHN FITCH, Register.
 No. 140 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PETER DEBU, JR., bankrupt.—The said debtor having applied to the court for a discharge, and the creditors who have proved their debts, and others interested, to appear before the said court, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock, and show cause, if any they have, why a should not be granted to the said bankrupt, to-wit:—
W. S. BELL
 THOS. D. HOSSEY, Attorney, my-d-18

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—
C. F. Cochran, Mr. Parsona. Matinee.FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE OLD COMRADE—
Major Matinee.WALLACKS THEATRE.—DUPONT—Mr. Lester
Wallack, Miss Rose Cochran. Matinee.BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LITTLE—Mr. Sherwell, Mr.
D. H. Hopkins, Miss Marie Walbridge. Matinee.STANDARD THEATRE.—THE OVEN COOKS—
Mr. J. K. Remond, Mr. Matinee.PARK THEATRE.—LA MARQUAISE.—(Opera Bouffe)—
Mlle. Marie Alméida and company. Matinee.NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THEATRE OF LEAVE MAY. Ma-
tinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GUTHRIE.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—THEATRE AND
NIGHTINGALE.—Signor and Missa. Matinee.FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESIDENTIAL AND HONOR
—Mr. Robert Heller.NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—OPERATIC SELECTIONS—
Aquaria. Matinee.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTING,
SCULPTURE, &c. Matinee.STEINWAY HALL.—AT 2 P. M.—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL
—Miss M. Schiller, Miss Anna Dreahil.GILMORE'S GARDEN.—BOOKING CONTEST.—J. M. Laffin,
J. Goss, and others.CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT—Miss Margie E. Hall,
Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Berger.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family pa-
per published. It contains the latest news and cor-
respondence, it is free from all objectionable ad-
vertisements and reports, and may be safely ad-
vised to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announce-
ments of quacks and medical pretenders, which pol-
lute so many newspapers of the day, are not ad-
mitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on any terms.
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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates
for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States,
warmer southerly winds, falling barometer,
cloudy weather, and numerous rains, followed
by cooler north-west winds, rising barometer,
and clearing weather.

It is stated from Washington that the oft-
mentioned resolution of inquiry into the
result of the Presidential election in certain
States will, positively, be introduced next
week. It is probable that a long squabble
over the counting of Electoral votes in 1876
would be somewhat less detrimental to the
business interests of the country than the
discussion of certain financial questions
which Congress resolutely insists on
keeping open. But it is clear that the
contemplated inquiry would merely result
in a ridiculous waste of time and money,
and that the persistent effort to con-
tinue the last Presidential struggle until
the eve of the next can serve no better
purpose than to obscure the vital issues
which ought to be clearly presented to the
people in 1880.

The tax-payers of New-York are tolerably
well satisfied with the Public Burdens bill
as it was passed by the Senate. It secures
a certain saving of two millions of dollars
on next year's expenditures, and it takes
from Tammany Hall the power of making
that reduction an instrument of political or
personal coercion. The people of this City
would therefore have felt considerably
relieved by the prompt concurrence of the
Assembly in the Senate amendments, and
by the consequent transfer of the
bill into the hands of the Governor. But Mr.
HAMILTON FISK, Jr., whom an in-
scrutable Providence has permitted to as-
sume the rôle of a "leader" in the Assem-
bly, being responsible for the paterfamilias
of the unmaneuvered bill, thought that the Senate
had merely spoiled his handling, and accord-
ingly demanded and secured a Conference
Committee to attempt the restoration of
some of its earlier and more objection-
able features. If Mr. FISK were merely
the head of the Committee on Salt, his
constitutional stupidity would be of as little
consequence to the people of this City as
his puerile vanity and self-assertion. But
being Chairman of the Committee on Cif-
fices, his addle-pated "statesmanship" is
likely to become a somewhat costly per-
formance for the taxpayers of New-York.
Before thinking of sending Mr. FISK to
another Legislature, we must that the
people of Putnam County will mention
the sum necessary to induce them to keep
him at home. Any reasonable offer would
meet with a prompt response.

Mr. FISK is also understood to be engaged
in beating up Republican votes to secure
the passage of KELLY'S Bonded Indebted-
ness bill over the Governor's veto. That
person is about as well qualified to discuss
such a bill as he is to make an accurate ob-
servation of the transit of Mercury. But we
may remind Republicans of less pronounced
obtuseness that every one of the ostensible
reasons by which KELLY and his agent
FISK seek to obtain their concurrence in
this bill has been proved to be
deceptive, and that its enactment can
be desired only for some sinister
purpose. The bill does not simplify
the process of debt redemption, for it leaves
nine millions of "improvement" bonds,
now payable from assessments, without any
provision whatever for their payment. It
does not reduce the interest charge on the
debt, for no one can be compelled to ex-
change a seven for a five per cent bond,
but it does permit the holder of a bond of

the former class, which is approach-
ing maturity, to make a bargain
with some City official to secure a
bond of the latter class without
paying the ordinary market premium. It
is not needed to relieve the tax-payers of New-
York from the necessity of paying off four
and a half millions of their bonds next year,
for the Board of Apportionment already
possesses the power to "bridge over" that
liability. Finally, it contemplates an alienation
of the revenues of the sinking fund
similar to that which was on Thursday
pronounced by Judge VAN VORST to be
illegal.

The rumored naval preparations of Russia
in the Baltic, if truly reported, seem in-
tended to carry out the scheme propounded
some years since by an eminent native ex-
pert, viz., to choose Viborg and Cronstadt
as the two great defensive stations against
the attack of a hostile fleet, while making
the ports of Helsingfors and Revel, which
face each other on opposite sides of the
Gulf of Finland, the nursery of a flotilla
of gunboats and other light vessels suitable
for attack. The Imperial Navy being
manned almost exclusively from Finland
and the Baltic provinces, the aptness of
such a selection is evident at a glance,
though it may be doubted whether the Rus-
sian seamen are either so numerous or so
well-equipped as they are said to be. The
position of the Army of Occupation in Bul-
garia is daily becoming more and more cri-
tical, the perils of sickness and insurrec-
tionary warfare being now supplemented
by the anxieties arising from the doubtful
attitude of the Turkish Generals. The
cool contempt with which the recent sum-
mons to surrender has been treated by the
native commanders of Varna and Shumla,
shows how ample must be their confidence
in the strength of their position, and their
ability to make it good against any at-
tempts which may be made to dislodge
them. With such phenomena confronting
him on the one side, and on the other the
spectacle of England increasing the three
first battalions of the Guards to their full
war strength, and serving out "war ra-
tions" to the troops stationed at Woolwich,
Gen. TOLBEE, brave and resolute as he is,
may well be pardoned for feeling somewhat
anxious.

The House Committee on Appropriations
was hostile to the pretensions of Gen. LE
DUC, the Commissioner of Agriculture, who
desires to be elevated to the dignity of Sec-
retary of the Department of Agriculture,
with a seat in the Cabinet. The committee
resolutely cut down the estimates for the
appropriation demanded by Gen. LE DUC.
The House as resolutely stood by the
amissions Commissioner, and put back
the appropriations, item by item. Gen.
LE DUC is accordingly in high feather,
and already sees his chair waiting for him
in the council of the President's constitu-
tional advisers. The vote on the Commis-
sioner's appropriation is said to be signif-
icant. Doubtless it is significant to the Ap-
propriations Committee, which has been
disgracefully defeated. But why is it taken
for granted that the elevation of the Com-
missioner of Agriculture into a Cabinet
office would necessarily include the magni-
fying of Gen. LE DUC?

SILVER EXPANSION.

The fall of gold which followed the pas-
sage of the Silver bill and the failure of that
measure to work any great immediate in-
jury to the public credit have given great
satisfaction to those who advocated it, and
are supposed by many to have proved that
its opponents were utterly mistaken in their
estimate of its effects. It is needless to say
that we do not share this feeling. We see
nothing in what has occurred to change our
opinion about the folly and bad faith of the
bill. In the heat of the controversy there
was doubtless on each side much wild pre-
diction which will never be fulfilled, but the
intelligent opponents of the bill have no
reason to retract anything they may have
said as to its ultimate evil effects. They
may have erred as to the rapidity with
which those effects would follow its passage,
but that they will inevitably occur, when
the measure goes into full operation, there
is no room to doubt. That they have not
occurred already is due to the fact that to
this time the bill has been a dead letter so
far as carrying out the intentions of its sup-
porters goes. Possibly, for the moment, it
may even have had a good effect, for the
reason that it was generally ac-
cepted as a settlement of a vexed
question, and it was not believed that
there would be any further tinkering with
the finances for the present. And so long
as silver dollars can be obtained only for
their par value in gold, there is no chance
that much mischief will occur through peo-
ple voluntarily trading off coins of the full
standard for those which are to all intents
and purposes debased. But no one supposes
that this is to be the full extent of its op-
eration. The law requires the coinage of not
less than \$3,000,000 in silver dollars each
month, and it is evident that the Treasury,
even if it were so disposed, cannot afford to
keep the coins idle in its vaults for many
months. Already it has been announced
that the silver dollars are about to be used
by the Treasury in miscellaneous payments,
and that its various offices are being sup-
plied with them with that object. After
this policy shall have been in operation for
a few months, the public will be better en-
abled than now to form a correct estimate
of the benefits of the Silver bill.

The operation of the measure thus far is
in exact accordance with the views which
we have so often expressed concerning the
depreciation of the currency. Following
the lead of RICARDO and of the authors
of the Bullion Report, which marked the
advent of a new era in economic science,
we have held to the opinion that the value
of the circulation, as indicated by its
purchasing power over either gold or
commodities, is determined by its volume
relatively to the needs of the country for
circulating medium, and that after it once
gets into general use, its value is very little
affected either by the credit of the Govern-
ment or other causes not changing its vol-
ume. The gold premium was not affected
by the passage of the Silver bill, for the
simple reason that its enactment did not, for
the time being, have any effect upon the
volume of the circulation. The remote, con-
tingent inflation which the bill threatened
and its injury to the public credit could
not, under the principle which we

have laid down, produce any immediate
effect upon the price of gold. The volume
of the circulation was in nowise affected by
the mere passage of the Silver bill, and, as
the needs of the community for circulating
medium were precisely the same as before,
its value as shown by the premium on gold
was not disturbed. Of course, Wall-street,
if it had chosen, might have forced up the
premium for the moment, but the rise could
not have been maintained, and would have
been of importance only as showing what
Wall-street thought about the effect of the
bill. But when the silver dollars or their
representatives, the silver certificates, be-
gin to be paid out by the Treasury in gen-
eral payments at the rate of three or four
millions a month, the case will be very dif-
ferent. Then there will be a steady, actual,
and marked increase in the volume of the
circulation, which cannot fail to soon have
an effect upon the purchasing power of the
whole circulation of both currency and sil-
ver. As the silver-dollars are added to the
circulation they will be an expansion of
the currency as real, and in some respects
as pernicious, as if a like amount of paper
had been set afloat. As the volume of the
circulation is increased there will be a
downward tendency of the whole mass, until
ultimately the value of the paper dollar
will be degraded to a level with the in-
trinsic or bullion value of the silver dollar.
This effect will not occur at once, as was
feared by many, for the simple reason that
the dollars are coined in limited amounts
and on Government account only, and are
issued by the Government at par in paper.
Their purchasing power is, therefore, deter-
mined for the time being, not by their
bullion value, but by the value of the cir-
culation, precisely as is that of the green-
back. The only difference between them
is that the value of a "paper" dollar
may be indefinitely degraded by ex-
cessive issues, while that of the sil-
ver dollar can never fall below that
of the bullion which it contains. When-
ever that point is reached it will go to the
melting-pot, and the inflation will be speed-
ily arrested. But until it is reached the
country will be subjected to all of the evils
of an expansion of the circulation and of
a steady degradation of the standard of
value. It is a serious mistake for the sup-
porters of honest money to suppose that
because the bare passage of a Silver bill
has produced no harm, that it will be equally
innocuous when it goes into full effect.
The operation of economic laws is not so
easily thwarted.

AMENDMENT OR REPEAL?

The merchants who protest against fixing
a comparatively remote date for the opera-
tion of the measure repealing the Bank-
ruptcy law, have a good deal of reason on
their side. If the law is so bad that its ab-
rogation is desirable in the interest of the
honest trader, the sooner repeal takes
place the better. Immediate repeal is pre-
ferable to delay, whether long or short. If
provision is made for proceedings actually
begun, the claims of equity are satisfied.
It certainly is not expedient, as a matter of
morals or of common business interest, to
extend the operation of a bad law six or
eight months for no other purpose than to
facilitate the knavish transactions of men
who are preparing to rid themselves of debts
without paying them. The practical effect
of the extension will be to encourage this
method of settling outstanding liabilities.
Knowing how easily, under the law, the ob-
ject may be attained, swindlers and econ-
omists of every degree will profit by the op-
portunity to an extent that has been par-
tially exemplified already. For months to
come, creditors will be at the mercy of
those who owe them money. They will be
offered the alternative—voluntary accept-
ance of a settlement dictated by the debtor,
or compulsory submission to fraud sanc-
tioned by the law. The consequences will
not be confined to the victimized creditors.
Competing traders, finding the impossibility
of competing with traders whose stocks rep-
resent a tenth or a fifth of the proper cost,
must either succumb or follow the example
of their neighbors. The honest payment of
debt will be the exception, not the rule.
Business disasters will be more formidable
than ever. And a blow will be struck at the
whole system of credit that will occasion
serious mischief in every direction.

But though the large firms whose remon-
strances against a delay that will only serve
to facilitate fraud, are entitled to attention,
we think that their opposition to the pre-
sent or any Bankruptcy law does not con-
tribute to the restoration of the confidence
in whose behalf they profess to plead. The
argument against the law as it stands is,
undoubtedly, complete. The law itself is
defective, and the laxity of its administra-
tion has aggravated its evils. Integrity suf-
fers under it and rascality thrives. Justice
is defiled with impunity, and the machinery
designed for the relief of misfortune is
turned to account by the wholesale of dishon-
ored debtors. Nor is this state of things con-
fined to the United States. The complaints
against the working of the law in England
are scarcely less dire than are the com-
plaints to which Congress responds. There
as here, it is alleged that fraudulent com-
positions are common, and that most of the
estates adjudicated upon in bankruptcy
yield little or nothing to the creditors.
There, too, as here, the difficulty of reform
is acknowledged. But neither the abuses
of the existing system nor the obstacles to
its amendment are regarded by Parliament
as reasons for the repeal of the law. A
Bankruptcy law of some sort is recognized
as an essential adjunct to vast business in-
terests, and imperfect laws are retained, or
are in part amended, pending the construc-
tion of a more perfect system. Our law-
makers pursue a different course. Instead
of applying themselves directly to the
question of amendment, they plead the dif-
ficulties of the task as an excuse for not
undertaking it. A law which, in one shape
or another is as necessary as the laws for the
collection of debt, is repealed. And credi-
tors of every class are to be left to such meth-
ods of enforcing their rights as the conflict-
ing laws of the various States may provide.

Here it is that the unbusinesslike of the
position, occupied by the business ad-
vocates of repeal becomes apparent. The na-
tional law may be set aside; the local laws
may remain. Instead of a uniform system,
we shall have a differential law in every State.
Conflicting insolvency laws, which no mer-
chant in New-York can pretend to under-
stand, will take the place of the general
method of dealing with bankrupts. What

will be gained by the change? The great-
est evils now proceed from the demoraliza-
tion of public sentiment. The non-pay-
ment of debts has ceased to be disreput-
able. A man may cheat his creditors and
still associate with decent people. He may
avail himself of the law to enrich himself
at the expense of others, or to rid himself
of obligations without surrendering the ad-
vantages they have yielded him, and still
keep his place in the church, in the club,
and in society. The influences that contrib-
ute to this demoralization will remain in full
play after the Bankruptcy law is repealed,
and will increase the evil consequences in-
separable from the working of local laws
in their bearing upon the distant creditor.
Under these circumstances it will be idle
to expect the re-establishment of confi-
dence. The great houses may be able to
protect themselves in a manner which local
laws will be likely to tolerate if not to en-
courage. But the smaller merchants will
be powerless. Their only chance of saving
themselves lies in the refusal of credit.
They will prefer not to sell, to selling with
nearly all the chances of payment against
them. This is not a result whose possibi-
lity can be contemplated with satisfaction.

MR. RANDALL'S PROMISES.

When the present Speaker of the House
was Chairman of the Committee on Appropria-
tions, he frequently boasted that his
party, which had just obtained control of
the House, would reduce public expendi-
tures \$40,000,000. These were the pre-
cise figures set as the boundary of the great
saving to be effected—\$40,000,000, and
not a dollar less. During an animated de-
bate in the House, the other day, Mr. Fos-
ter, of Ohio, said that Democratic speakers
all over the country had claimed that they
had saved \$30,000,000 a year to the Treas-
ury by their economical management. Mr.
RANDALL had begun the discussion by
charging the Republicans with "herding
together in behalf of extravagance." In re-
ply to the statement that the Democrats had
made this claim, he eagerly interjected a
denial that he had ever said that. He
went on to explain what he did say, but was
interrupted, and his remarks were left un-
finished. The case stands something like
this: The Democrats promised to save
\$40,000,000 a year. After the Congress
was over they claimed that they had saved
\$30,000,000, or \$10,000,000 less than
they agreed to save; and now, when the
books show a retrenchment of about \$10,-
000,000, Mr. RANDALL makes haste to say
that he did not even claim to have saved a
sum which is \$10,000,000 below his
original boast.

This is a wonderful falling off in performance.
Mr. RANDALL cannot deny that he fre-
quently promised that his party, now that
it had obtained control of the national
purse-strings, would retrench the Govern-
ment expenditures to the amount of
\$40,000,000. Nor can he deny that he
subsequently urged that, if his party was
given control of the House for another term,
it would cut down the public expense \$20,-
000,000. The only question now is
whether he did or did not claim that he had
redeemed his first promise. This is immateri-
al. Mr. RANDALL and his party have not
redeemed that promise. And if any Demo-
crat, in Congress or out of it, asserts that
his party has saved even \$30,000,000, he
says what is not true. There is no getting
away from the conclusions shown by the
posting of the books. These exhibit a re-
trenchment of \$19,000,000 in public expendi-
tures. The obvious answer to this is that
\$19,000,000 is a very handsome amount
to save to the Public Treasury. But it
so happens that even this is a delusive show-
ing. The money was not saved; its ex-
penditure was merely postponed. The pres-
ent House has passed \$8,000,000 of de-
ficiencies, and it is possible that as much
more is yet to come. Deduct eight or ten
millions from the amount alleged to have
been saved—\$19,000,000, and the actual
retrenchment becomes decidedly small.
Between Mr. RANDALL'S promised forty mil-
lions and his greatly reduced saving there
is a ludicrous disproportion.

The retrenchment so zealously entered
upon by the Democrats, just previous to the
last Presidential canvass, was purely arbi-
trary. It was designed to carry on the
Government by crippling it in various
branches, with the hope that the trick would
not be discovered until the party was safely
in power. The country, since that time,
has been wearied with continual failures
and stoppages in the Governmental ma-
chinery, caused by a failure to appropriate
the money needed to carry it on. The
postal service has been hampered and
crippled, officers and men of the Army and
Navy have been kept out of their pay, life-
saving stations have been left half provided
for, to the great destruction of human life
and property, and the lawful and necessary
business of the Government has been hin-
dered in various petty ways. All of this
resulted from the weak and blundering
attempts of a Democratic Party management
to save public expenses long enough to run
through a campaign. The whole pretense
of retrenchment was, and is, a fraudu-
lent and contemptible sham. Congress
is to-day making up the deficiencies.
Even the appropriation bill which was
under discussion when Mr. RANDALL'S
false pretenses were exposed, appropriates
\$2,000,000 more than was appropriated
by the bill reported for the same purposes
two years ago, by Mr. RANDALL. And when
we consider the numerous deficiencies which
are provided for in this and other bills, we
can get some faint idea of the grossness
of the cheat imposed upon the country by
Democratic stump-speakers who boasted of
Democratic economy.

The Republicans, while they were in the
majority in the House, steadily reduced the
expenses of the Government. Of course,
the end of the war did not end the drain on
the Treasury which that struggle cost. A
constant decrease in public expenditures
was possible from year to year, long after-
ward. But even as late as the year ending
June 30, 1876, the last fiscal year for
which a Republican Congress made
appropriations, a retrenchment of more
than \$16,000,000 was effected. It was a
national expense, not a mere pretense
behind which were deficiencies to be pro-
vided for hereafter. The cry of "retrench-
ment" with the Democrats is utterly mean-
ingless. It has been sent out again and again
for the purpose of deception. The Demo-
cratic majority in the House is wasteful and

profligate. The Democratic promises have been
swallowing, but the Democratic fulfillment has
not been perceptible.

OBJECT-TEACHING IN MELORE.

Of late years, what is called "object-
teaching" has become a very popular method
among those who have charge of our public schools.
"Object-teaching" was invented by Mr.
Squeers, the able and accomplished principal
of "Dotheboys Hall." When Mr.
Squeers had taught one of his pupils that
botany means "a knowledge of plants," he
ordered him to go into the garden and learn
to know plants by weeding the vegetable
bed. Later instructors have but developed
into broader proportions Mr. Squeers' con-
ception of object-teaching, and extended it
to all departments of teaching. When an
infant in one of our public schools is learn-
ing to spell cat, rat, girl, horse, or any
other one-syllable animal, the teacher
holds up a cat, a rat, a girl, or a horse, and
points out its peculiarities. This makes a
permanent impression on the youthful mind,
and it is believed that few pupils instructed
in accordance with this system ever after-
life confound a girl with a horse, or make
any other mistake of that kind.

In their devotion to object-teaching the
school authorities of Melrose, Mass., have
just taken a bold and novel step. A Boston
paper announces, among other items of
educational news, that Miss LYDIA THOMP-
SON has been appointed Principal of the
Melrose Public School. This shows an
entire freedom from prejudice, and a de-
termination to furnish the Melrose youth
with the best attainable teachers. The
public has hitherto thought of Miss THOMP-
SON merely as an amusing burlesque actress.
The keen vision of the Melrose School
Trustees has recognized in her an accom-
plished exponent of the art of object-teach-
ing, and accordingly they have prevailed
upon her to abandon the stage and to de-
vote herself to the instruction of the young.
There can be no doubt that the choice is a
wise one, and that the Melrose pupils will
learn a great deal under the tuition of their
new Principal.

The engagement of Miss THOMPSON is
doubtless for the Summer. Miss THOMP-
SON'S system of clothing, upon which much
of her success as a teacher depends, is
adapted only for the warm weather. Of
course, she could teach in Winter, but it
would be necessary to spend a great deal of
money in heating the school-room, and the
children, who would naturally dress in
accordance with their teacher's example,
would be certain to take cold during recess.
It is probable that the unusual warmth of
the season has had something to do with
Miss THOMPSON'S early assumption of the
duties of her new position; for ordinarily
May is much too cold for the successful
introduction of her system.

It is anticipated that in teaching history
by object lessons, the new Melrose school-
teacher will prove vastly superior to all
previous teachers. When the children study
the charming story of Ixion, their teacher
will appear before them dressed in the airy
costume of that able Greek, and will sing
a few classic strophes, and dance a series
of classic dances. In like manner, instruc-
tion as to Aladdin, the eminent dealer in
second-hand German student-lamps; Rob-
inson Crusoe, the famous explorer and geo-
graphist; Blue Beard, the well-known vil-
lains, and many other famous men of his-
tory, will be imparted in a pleasing way,
which will make a lasting impression upon
the Melrose small-boy. It is to be hoped
that Miss THOMPSON has been authorized to
engage as her assistant teachers those emi-
nent instructors, Mr. HARRY BAKER, who
can throw a flood of light upon the char-
acter and achievements of Minerva, and
Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, who has made a
special study of several goddesses of extra
size, and who ranks, perhaps, next to Miss
THOMPSON as an instructor of youth. In
fact, although the latter lady is unexcelled,
she cannot take the entire burden of teach-
ing a whole school upon her unaided should-
ers, and it is difficult to see how she can
dispense with the corps of able teachers
with whom she has hitherto been associated.

In physiology as well as in history Miss
THOMPSON has no rival as a teacher and
demonstrator, and the Melrose School Trust-
ees, even though they are veteran and ac-
complished deacons, will take pleasure in
attending her school exercises. When the
children are, for example, required to spell
"i-e-g, leg," and have defined it according to
Webster as "an alleged part of the human
frame unknown in New-England, but said to
exist to some extent in France, and to be
common among tropical savages," the teach-
er will therewith impress the leading facts
in regard to leg upon their minds in accordance
with the best system of object-teach-
ing. In case what are known in this State as
"Teachers' Institutes" are held in Massachu-
setts, Miss THOMPSON'S illustration of
her method of teaching anatomy, physiology,
and hygiene, will beyond doubt prove far
more attractive than the best papers on
mathematical or geographical instruction
read by other teachers; and the institutes
at which she may appear will be crowded
with teachers to an extent which will con-
vince the world that the people of Massachu-
setts take more interest in the work of
education than is taken by the people of
any other State or nation.

It remains to be seen to what extent the
engagement of Miss THOMPSON as a public
school teacher will affect the prosperity of
the circus in Massachusetts towns. Hith-
erto that State has been the paradise of the
traveling circus, for the Massachusetts pub-
lic being inclined to look upon the theatre
as the synagoga of Satan, and the mena-
gerie as the duller of all moral amusements,
has compromised with its conscience by at-
tending the circus. Now, however, the en-
thusiasm in behalf of education will cause
the circus to be forgotten. What small-boy,
or what Selectman will care to witness the
feats of the "Queen of the Sawdust Arena,"
at the price of 25 cents, when admission
to the Melrose public school exercises can
be obtained free? If circus managers are
wise, they will shun Massachusetts during
the coming Summer, and at all events as long
as Miss THOMPSON continues to hold her
present situation.

Since the foregoing was written a rumor
has reached this City that the Miss LYDIA
THOMPSON who has been appointed Princip-
al of the Melrose school is not the Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON known to patrons of the
burlesque stage. If so, the holiest feelings
of the people of Massachusetts have been tri-

pled with, and hopes have been raised which
must be cruelly dashed to the ground.

The reappearance of gold coin in retail trade,
after fifteen or sixteen years of total absence, causes
many blunders and no little confusion. Small trade-
men receive quarter-eggs as new coins, and insist
that they are such until their customers, maintaining
the truth, compel them to examine the unfamiliar
pieces. Then they balance the coin on their fingers;
scrutinize it closely and critically; rig it up on the
counter, and submit it to other tests before they can
believe the long-tailed of counterfeiters. They are
trickily taken place. There have been many in-
stances in which persons have paid out quarter-
eggs for new, bright pennies; which, indeed, they
greatly resemble; and in some of the large dry-goods
shops in Broadway, the clerks are instructed to call
the attention of ladies from whom they receive new
cents, to the fact that they are really such. There
are persons who will not put quarter-eggs in their
purses when going out shopping for fear of making
the mistake mentioned. The small tradesmen,
from the unconsciousness of the thing, are afraid of
gold, especially of the larger coin. A double-egg
appears so much like an egg of wealth that to offer
one is to excite suspicion. Practical assumption has
occurred so much before people had expected it, that
they can't realize the fact that they have reassured.

CHARLES O'CONNOR is still a living monument
of the fallibility of the opinions of doctors of medicine,
and it is said that they have never quite forgiven
him for thoroughly recovering two or three years
ago from a complication of diseases which he had
publicly declared the ablest of them agreeing on this
point) must necessarily prove fatal. Respect for the
medical profession should have prompted him to
withdraw from the world permanently, and his stub-
bornness in continuing to live, in the face of the most
damned diagnoses, has naturally incurred their dis-
pleasure. After he got up and out from his late ill-
ness many of the physicians comforted themselves—
professionally, we mean—that he could not contradict
their predictions more than a few weeks at most.
But, yet, now, at 74, he is as healthy and vigorous as
he has been for eight or ten years, and his hair is as
black as jet. At least, some doctors think that he
is living from pure malice toward them, but he is
living because he prefers to, and because he still has
a good deal of unfinished work before him. When ques-
tioned, as he often is, as to the cause of his unex-
pected recovery, he laughingly replies that it is his un-
willingness to take the prescriptions given him by
the M. D., and to malignantly answer his questioners
to draw an inference that would naturally exasperate
the whole medical faculty.

What an extraordinary people we are (or big
names) O'Connell shows it everywhere. One cannot
walk up Broadway, or even the Bowery, without ob-
serving that barbers have become unostentatious ar-
tists, gin-shops, sample-rooms; corn-cutters, chiropodists;
billiard-rooms, billiard parlors; drug stores, phar-
macies, dress-makers, modistes; eating-houses, refec-
tories; fencing-rooms, salles d'armes; hair-dressers,
peruquiers; undertakers, managers of funerals, and
so on to the end. A small musical entertainment is
a grand concert; a formal dinner is a banquet; an
out-of-door dinner is a picnic; a country house, a
gown is a robe; a hall, a corridor; a theatre, par-
ticularly a small one, an opera-house or an academy
of music. Every once in a while we read in the
telegraphic dispatches that an opera-house or an
academy of music has been burned in some town
of this or that country. Only the other day we
were startled by the intelligence that the opera-
house at Ilion, Herkimer County, had been de-
stroyed by fire. But the greater part of Ilion
must have been its opera-house. La Scala, San
Carlo, the Grand Opera, or our Academy of Music
could have been nothing to it. Ilion's opera house
would include some hundreds, and if its opera-house
had been full, the village would have been depopu-
lated.

After furnishing startling news of defalcations,
first-class soundings, and wholesale ruin, Fall
River suddenly shuts up like an oyster. It is very
rare that what is called a sensation terminates so
abruptly. It is not because the mine of intelligence
has been exhausted, but because the battery has
been so deep and wide-spread that time is required to
trace it. One thing appears pretty certain—that the
stockholders in the Ilion, Border City, and Sagamore
Mills have lost every dollar of their interest;
that they are, to use a vulgar expression, entirely
"cleaned out." An extraordinary circumstance
which seems to have come to light is that the Border
City Mills were a deliberate, premeditated robbery
from beginning to end. According

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The choicest and most representative collection ever offered for sale in New-York.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.
LATE ISSUES.

comes apparent when we consider that the masses ignorantly violating the laws of health bring upon

is profusely illustrated with colored plates and wood engravings, and can be had by addressing R. V. BREWER, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids,

Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been

2, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., Mr. CHARLES D. WARNER to Miss AMANDA O., youngest daughter of O. B. Shaw, both of

3:30 P. M.
 GORHAM.—At Stratford, Conn., Thursday, May 2, at
 her residence, Miss ANN GORHAM, in the 87th year of her

Funeral from the residence of his father, John McKee, No. 339 West 24th-st., on Monday, May 6, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully in-

on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., for Europe by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed to

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collection.

[Illegible text]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

R. NEWMAN WILL COMMENCE
 course of lectures Sunday evening at 7.45

[illegible]

Rev. Samuel Colored; subjects—the Power
of the Holy Spirit, the Church as the Body
Remarks by Dr. Ball, and others. All are cor-
dially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY
125 W. 7th St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.
Services of song on Sunday at 3 o'clock.
The choir will sing of second-hand clothing
on Saturday evening.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 106
W. 9th St., Rev. J. M. Smith, Pastor.
D. will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Str-
ongly urged to attend.

UNITED REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison Ave. and 59th St., Rev. Wm. T. Seabury,
Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.
University of the Sunday school at 8:30 P. M.

NINETEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Church, 19th St. and 1st Ave., Rev. J. H. Smith,
Pastor. Will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and
P. M. The Bible school meets at 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK AVENUE,
between 10th and 11th Sts., Rev. J. H. Smith,
Pastor. D. Anderson, D. D. Sunday school
at 10:30 A. M.

TOWARD MISSION AND HOME.
Little Wanderers No. 40 New Bowery, St. Peter's
School, 10th St. and 1st Ave., will sing for
young people of the Bible class. Prayer meet-
ings every Wednesday night at 7:30 P. M. N. Y.
Academy of Music, Thursday evening.

LAKE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Nib-er and Hudson st., Rev. J. W. Marshall, Pastor-elect, will preach on Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Ordination and installation of a new pastor, May 7. All are cordially invited.

LAKE-AVENUE REFORMED Church, between Rev. George Leon Walker, Pastor, formerly of New-Haven, will preach at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 P. M. Strangers are invited.

LAKE-AND AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH Street (Rutgers) Presbyterian Church.—Holy communion and worship to-morrow: 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Nathl W. Conkling. D. D., will be preaching and exhorting.

ADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
 1101 Madison Avenue, Madison, Wis. May 5.
 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wed.
 7:30 P. M.

ADISON AVENUE PRESBYT.
 Church, Madison-ave. and 47th-st.
 10:00 A. M. Morning prayer, 7:30 P. M. Revival of Life. Evening 7:45 P. M. Subject—"Give us our Gilt." Strangers are cordially welcomed.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 1000 Madison Ave., Madison, Wis.
 2:30 P. M. Service in morning at 11 o'clock;
 10:00 A. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Gospel
 lesson 2:30 P. M.

MUSICAL—WANTED, ON SUNDAY A
 A. M. room, a competent conductor and teacher of
 church choir. References and salary desired, MUSIC, B.
 285 Post Office.

MUSIC TEMPLE, 3310-74, AND 6TH
 Ave., Madison, Wis., Pastor, The Independent
 Church, will speak on Sunday morning at
 10:00 A. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 11th-st., east of Lexington-ave., New York
 City.

10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the
Pastor, Rev. J. H. Stroup.

**NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, No. 111
Pulaski and No. 58 Avenue—**Preaching Sunday
and 7:30 P. M. by Mr. Raymond, a theologian
and a student of the University of Chicago.
On Friday evening prayer-meeting at 7:30 o'clock.
The Fulton Street Daily News
meeting is held.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
—Primary class this day, 3 o'clock. M. by
Rev. J. H. Stroup, pastor of the
Fulton Street Chapel, Rev. Geo. S. Cass
of the First Baptist Church, and
Rev. J. H. Stroup, pastor of the
Church Corner, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PRAC-
TICE OF MARTIN LUTHER CHURCH, corner of
Madison and 10th Sts., 10:15 A. M., by
Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 2:30 P. M., by
Rev. J. H. Stroup, pastor of the
Fulton Street Chapel, Mr. Milford,
conductor, prayer-meetings.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
—Rev. W. H. Atwell, 3 o'clock. Preaching by
Rev. J. H. Stroup, 7:30 P. M. by
Rev. J. H. Stroup, pastor of the
Building on Rock or Sand. Which? Evening
prayer-meeting at 7:30 P. M.

SOUTH STREET W. M. F. CHURCH.

[illegible]

EV. C. H. POWELL, D. D., EDITOR of the *Catholic Advocate*, will preach in St. Joseph's Church at 7 o'clock, Sunday morning, June 30, 8 o'clock, and evening at 7-34. All invited.

EV. J. D. HEIK, D. D., PASTOR of the Baptist Church, Second-street, will preach main evening at 7 o'clock, Tuesday and Friday evenings.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

DELANEAS BEARD, of Indiana, a minister of the Christian church, will preach at the Friends' Meeting-house, No. 141 East 26th-st., on (Sunday) 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

T. JOHN'S M. F. CHURCH, 5345 between Ninth and Broadway—Services at 10 and 7:30 P. M. Morning—Weights and Measures—Prayer—Bible—Religion—Lectures—Sermon at 2:30 P. M. All Welcome. Rev. Geo. Ve.

ST. LEXAHS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST. between 3th and 6th Ave. The Rev. F. C. O'Connor—Communion, 7 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Bible—Religion—Lectures—Sermon (Sunthday)—Choral Evening Prayer, 7:30 P. M. (See Advertiser B. Notes.)

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1281 Ave. C, Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to the services. Service, 10:30 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.

T. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH (PROTESTANT), 56th and 67th Sts., midway between 4th and 5th Aves., will preach on Sabbath services: 10:30 (old) A. M.; 7:45 (old) A. M.; school 2:30 P. M.

SIXTH AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 100 W. 42d St., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M.; prayer service, Wednesday evening at 7:45 (old) A. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 100 Broome and Riving Sts.—Rev. Henry T. H. M. Service, 10:30 A. M. Service of Song, 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 100 W. 42d St., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M.; prayer service, Wednesday evening at 7:45 (old) A. M.

No. 57 is 78 West 44th st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10 and 4 P. M.

T. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Morning prayer, 10 o'clock. Sermons by the Rev. Henry P. Souder, at 10 and 4 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Henry P. Souder.

T. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST., CORNELIUS T. SMITH, Rector.—Sinner Arrangements for the week ending Sunday, June 24, 1890.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Morning service at 10 o'clock. Sermons by Rev. ROBERT R. HULL, Pastor.

"GOD'S WISDOM AND MAN'S WISDOM."—Evening service at 8 o'clock.

"JESUS, OUR SECRETARY."—Baptizing after the evening service. Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. String is especially welcomed.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. BURCH, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10 and 4 o'clock. Preaching to the Atonement. Prayer and praise and singing. Communion.

FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. BURCH, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10 and 4 o'clock. Preaching to the Atonement. Prayer and praise and singing. Communion.

just west of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor,
P. Abbott, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats
freely and liberally under the door. Strangers warmly
made. Invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORM
Church, West of 8th-av.—Divine services at
10:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Carlos Narvay delivers.
Beginning the second of the series on Old Testa-
ment characters—"Lot, the Bad-Good Man."

THE SOCIAL-CHURCH CONVENES AT
5:30 P. M., 13th-st. forenoon, afternoon, and
evening. Rev. C. W. H. Jones, pastor. Rev. J. L.
George, W. M. Baxter, William Hanson, speakers.

THE REV. F. CORTNEY WILL PRE-
sent his Christmas Sunday evening, May 5, in
the Home for the Blind, 38-418 West 12th-
st. commencing at 7:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

[illegible]

MISS RITA GALL PATRIZIO, soprano,
INSTANTANEOUS MEMORY.
Every evening, 8 o'clock. Tickets \$1.00 to \$5.00, in advance. 50 cents reserved seats, \$1.
GRAND BOXING CONTEST
AS A TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
J. M. LAPLIN,
Champion Club Swinger of the World, and inventor of
the Parlor Bowling Apparatus, at
GILMORE GARDEN, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.
All the stars of the fistic arena will appear on this oc-
casion. **JOHN L. LEWIS**, **JOHN J. GOSSETT**, **JOHN GOSSETT**,
EDWARD DWYER, and **STEVE TAYLOR**.
EDWARD PLUMMER of the Apollonian Director.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
New Stage, New Scenery, New Effects.
Grand initial performance of the new company of
the **Academy of Music**, and Italian Opera, com-
mencing at 8 o'clock with the

[illegible]

THE TICKET OFF-FLEATE MAN.
AT THE CLOTHES OF THE
CAMILLE, OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The annual meeting of the *American Society of Friends* Society will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, on **TUESDAY, MAY 6th, 1879.**

On the subject of abolishing the slave system, anti-slavery propose a convention of friends of the cause in Chicago in the Tabernacle (entrance on Broadway) at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, May 13th. On various topics relating to the work of the society will be read by well-known gentlemen and admitted for discussion. The following are the names of those invited, i.e., who have been appointed for a week in the future:

Auxiliary and co-operative societies are invited to be present on Wednesday, May 14th.

Meeting, at 7.30 o'clock, public meeting will be held in the Tabernacle, at which address will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Alden, of New Haven, Conn., Secretary of the N.Y. Convention; L. Woodford, of New York; H. M. Jones, of New York; T. D. Crosby, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University of Michigan.

A cordial invitation is extended to the life members of the Society, and to all persons desiring to become members of the Society and virgins, and to their congregations to attend the meetings and to participate in their interest and profit.

[illegible][illegible]

On his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts for his use and the transfer of such property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts against him, is hereby ordered to be held at No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John J. Marshall, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PATY,
S. Marshall, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NOTICE TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued by the Hon. the Supreme Court of the U. S. in and EDWARD P. GILSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property

use, and the transfer of any property by them, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, for the purpose of ascertaining the claims of the creditors, or for the purpose of making any assignment of their estate, will be held at a meeting of Bankruptcy, to be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock A. M. Little Register, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.

ONE or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7, Nassau-street, New-York, on the 22nd day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. **LOUIS F. PAYN,** Clerk of said Court, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

These one or two newspapers of his estate, will be held a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 128 Mul-l-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Keeth-En, Esquire, Register, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAXH,
J. Marshall, ex Officio, Receiver, District of New-York.

ARMIES STILL IN CHECK.

GRAND TACTICS OF CONCILIATION.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE QUESTIONS IN DIS-

PUTE—NO POSITIVE CHANGE REPORTED.

—ENGLAND WAITING FOR A LITTLE MORE.

—COASTING—RUSSIAN CRUIZERS IN UNITED

STATES WATERS—THE SITUATION

AROUND CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, May 4.—Notwithstanding the

hopeful news of Russian concessions, which is

announced from Vienna and Constantinople, it is

Peterburg, it cannot be said that there is any

positive change in the principle of the questions

in dispute. It is said that a conciliatory dispo-

sition has prevailed in the councils of the St.

Peterburg Government, but it is asked what

does Russia consider at this moment to be a

peaceful concession or conciliatory proposal.

The fresh attempt to reach an understanding is

described as going over difficulties of form by

making far-reaching concessions in the shape

of the question. But the misfortune seems

to be that what the Russians consider a ques-

tion of form England regards as a question of

principle. England demands the placing of

the treaty of San Stefano before the congress

for untrammelled discussion; Russia, it is said,

refuses to give way on that point. In Berlin,

as in London, the subject is treated with skep-

ticism as long as it is known that Russia refuses

to yield the point and that England maintains

her demand.

The Times, in an editorial, says: "The British

Cabinet admits in principle that an inter-

change of views respecting the substance of the

treaty would be desirable in case the difficulties

which now obstruct the congress be removed,

but shows no inclination to waive this pre-

liminary condition. Accordingly, it has hitherto

refrained from expressing its views, and has

not yet replied to the annex to Prince Gorts-

chakof's circular. In other words, it is holding

our case in reserve until the court before

which it ought to be laid is properly constituted,

or at least until there is a fair prospect of its

being thus constituted."

The same paper, commenting on the appear-

ance in United States waters of the steamship

Cimbric, with Russian officers and men on

board, says: "There are good reasons why we

should regard proceedings of this kind without

alarm. The chief reason is that the United States

Government, which has always prided itself on

fulfilling its neutral duties, has been placed

under special obligations in this respect

by the Washington Treaty. By virtue of

its rules we were condemned to pay a

fine of \$3,000,000 for depredations com-

mitted by the Albatross and the Commodore, and

the United States, by accepting this fine, have

further pledged themselves to observe on their

own part the new rules of the treaty. It was

an unwise remedy to apply the time and

have the advantage of additional protection

now. We may, in fact, be confident that the

United States will not long be able to

fulfill its neutral duties, and the Russians will

consequently find it difficult to execute the en-

terprises they appear to have planned."

Considerable remarks are made in the

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change of views respecting the substance of the

treaty would be desirable in case the difficulties

which now obstruct the congress be removed,

but shows no inclination to waive this pre-

in principle" not unfrequently is merely a

polite form of refusing a proposal, which, while

offering theoretically a mode of conciliation, is

pretty sure to fall through in application.

No one will deny that the chances of peace

would be vastly increased by the disappearance

of one of its most dangerous ob-

stacles, a possible collision between the

armed representatives of two nations in

variance on a question involving national

interests and national dignity. But will

this take place? Is there any well-founded

reason to hope that the Russian and British

Cabinets have agreed to an arrangement, and that

only some minor points of detail remain to be

settled? It is even certain that the "good

news" of Saturday was not a Russian inven-

tion, mere cannon gotten up to help the

"bullet." The Austrian and German press re-

peated the telegram and commented thereon

according to their lights and sympathies, but,

until its appearance on the Paris Bourse, no

trace can be found of it in the columns of a sin-

gle Continental newspaper. Certainly there

was ground to build hope upon. Notes and

communications had been exchanged between Cal-

cynists and courtiers, and the Russian diplo-

mats, but to argue thence that all danger of

future complication has passed away is sub-

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cynists and courtiers, and the Russian diplo-

mats, but to argue thence that all danger of

future complication has passed away is sub-

stantly to say that the Russian and British

Cabinets have agreed to an arrangement, and that

only some minor points of detail remain to be

settled? It is even certain that the "good

news" of Saturday was not a Russian inven-

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time which will be employed by the Berlin

Cabinet solely to bring about such an arrange-

ment at Vienna as will leave England entirely

isolated. There are, of course, symptoms already

of at least the partial success of these manœu-

vers. Count Andrassy's reply to the Salisbury

circular was by no means unpropitious, and, as

expected, and the British press begins to com-

plain that Austria's diplomatic action respecting

the meeting of a congress is very much too

placid.

CIVIL RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the

Colony Gazette says: "The Police are search-

ing for Vera Sassulitch, the young lady who at-

tempted to assassinate Gen. Treppoff. In order to

arrest her, but thus far without success. The

Public Prosecutor has appealed against the

verdict acquitting her."

St. Petersburg, May 4.—It is regarded as cer-

tain that justice will be about to be done in

political offenses of grave character, or at

least on functionaries while engaged in the

performance of their duties. Special delibera-

tions will soon be opened on this subject. The

concentration of political trials in the capital

will also cease.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

MILAN, May 4.—Gen. Grant, with his

wife and son, left this city to-night for Turin.

PARIS, May 4.—Cardinal Melchior visited

the Exhibition to-day. He was escorted by Mr.

McCormick, the Commissioner-General of the

United States. The Cardinal will sail from

Havre for New-York on the 12th inst., on the

11th inst., on the steamship Perle.

LONDON, May 4.—The Shah of Persia reached

Taher yesterday on his way to Europe.

A dispatch from Rome says that the con-

gregation of Cardinals, which was directed to study

the Prussian Ecclesiastical May laws in order to

report thereon, has just assembled in the

Church, it is understood to have arrived at the

decision to calculate to greatly facilitate the

reconciliation of the German and the Vatican.

It is stated that the German Govern-

ment has expressed the opinion that the May

laws have been to a certain extent misinter-

preted.

Messrs. Corbett & McClymont, builders of

London, Furney, Sorbitt, and West Gate—

have failed. Their liabilities are \$7,000,000.

000. Their assets consist of upward of 1,000

houses, valued at from \$2,500 to \$40,000

each.

The inquiry into the murder of the late Lord

Leitrim yesterday resulted in the removal of

the bodies of the prisoners from the County

Drogheda, where they had been confined, to

the County of Wick, where they had been

found. The County Inspector of Constabulary

said he had received information connecting

every one of the prisoners with the murder.

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, SOUTH—CLAIMS

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—THE AFRICAN

CHURCH CONFERENCE.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4.—To-day the call for

the sandwiches, which they ate with perfect gravity. I tried them with the cheese, and they munched that also with the sober steadiness of the monks. I tried them with the sausage, but this they would not eat, and the pieces fell to the ground. Not to be wasted, I took them up and threw them with a disappearance from every direction, from above my head and below my feet, and charged vigorously upon the masses of food from the kitchen, and, as I went, scattering the friendly donkeys a few farewell pats. I resumed my progress around the close-packed town, which was as level as a billiard table, and I walked steadily to the same place, my matter in which direction I bent my steps. Once, indeed, I found a small stream of water, but it was a very old wall, from which, looking down, for some 1,500 feet, I could see the railroad creeping at my feet, and beyond, the deep blue sea. The focus in the highest perpendicular air, was this wall, and came upon a long, arched passage with round arches, which led to a fragmentary ruin of a wall, and from there, in the flight of steps cut rudely in the limestone rock, I mounted them triumphantly, feeling assured that this path would take me to the ruins of the city. I was not mistaken. I had reached a crag which I had remarked in the view of Eze from the Corniche. Nor was I mistaken; but I found more dogs lying sleeping upon the hot rocks. My step aroused them, and they made immoderate demonstrations at my legs. More stones were thrown, and I retreated of dogs. I was engaged, in that special kind of chase which the Italians love, and of which the object is to avoid the animal, and to avoid being overtaken, and I have no doubt, cursed me in Italian. Eze, for being a stranger. Even the children on whom they were operating evidently considered me a stranger, and I was not mistaken, because I did not live in Eze. But I climbed up the hot rocks without minding them, having again taken the precaution to put more stones in my pockets.

When I reached the summit I found little of interest in the highest peaks, the remains of the castellation, and the bold appearance of the distance is due to nature. What appears to be a gloomy donjon keep is in reality the rock itself, and the distance is due to the fact that the town and built into the rock rather than upon it. The oldest walls were composed of those same stones, and the town was built upon the rock in the eighth century, and there was from that date a regular succession of architectural additions, till the whole seems to have culminated in the work of the sixteenth century, when the last chapel which he built has left behind some fragments to show the manner and the main

25, says R. T. The bill was then passed, and the House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN LADY.

THE SISTER OF THE UNITED STATES VICE CONSUL AT BUCHAREST ASSASSINATED BY A DISCARDED LOVER.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman* writes, April 19, as follows:—
"The sister of the American Vice Consul, the sister of the American Vice Consul, a gentleman we know and much respected, has been cruelly murdered. She was a young lady, who was only three years ago. For various reasons the young lady's family refused their consent to the match, although marriage had already taken place in it. Finally, the lady's sister being married to W. S. decker, the elder brother of the sailor. After some time she should go to Paris, where he has been waiting for her. But she was not to go. The Bucharest, he found married to another lady whom he loved, and at once seemed to lose his reason. He was so jealous of her, that he became a rival, where the lady and her sister were alone, he commenced abusing her, and scarcely waiting for an answer, he seized her by the throat. His wound was mortal, and with one shriek she fell to the ground. He tried to rise, but from the fury of her assassin, who unable to strike again to her heart, stabbed right and left into limb and body. It was said, screaming in danger, and his object accomplished, he rushed off and tried to escape. He was followed by the police, the dagger, breaking it, however, and falling in the attempt. Help coming when too late, the poor lady lay on the ground, and her brother was only 20 years of age, was laid upon a couch. The man who had committed the crime was taken and guarded by a gendarme. During the night, an attempt to escape, which was frustrated, but on the morning of the 17th, he was taken to the hospital, where he was unwell, he was allowed to have a chamber, followed by a guard. On evening of the 18th, the last of his breathing, he attached it knotted to a beam above him, and ended his life. He was made no noise nor uttered a sound, and was discovered when the door was opened. This has been a grievous blow to the family, and the sister of the Vice Consul, is well known here, both as filling the place of Consul for the United States and by having translated Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' into the Roumanian language."

THE MURDERED BOATMAN.

There were no new developments in the London murder case yesterday. The information which led to the arrest of the man who is now confined in the Eleventh precinct, and whose name the Police still refuse to disclose, is that the victim was a boatman, the friend of Lewis & Co., who chartered

lost the county during the past year only \$3000.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

Additional entries for the amateur and professional contest announced to take place at the American contest on Friday and Saturday next, are as follows:

Men. About 30 amateurs, representing the national athletic organizations, are already entered for the 24 hours contest. The professional list for the 36 hours walk includes the names of John Egan, of Chicago; the former antagonist of Leary; Charles A. Harriman, of Haverhill; Wilson Reid, W. S. O'Brien, of Newark; Frank Clark, of Philadelphia; and John J. O'Connell, of New York.

Women. George J. Law, James L. Downey, and Benjamin J. O'Connell, are the only men who will receive a championship belt and \$200. The winner of the amateur match will receive a gold medal and the title of amateur champion.

MOVING A YACHT CLUB HOUSE.

The New-York Yacht Club-house, which was built by the late William T. Garner, at Stapleton, Staten island, and which was the property of the Atlantic Grove, on the west bank of the Hudson. During the conflict between the rival ferry companies several attempts were made to remove the building, which, after the death of Mr. Garner, went into the hands of Mr. John H. Slater. The necessary arrangements were made, and the building was moved to its new site at low tide, when four scows were floated under the building, and the building was hoisted on board the scows. The supporting piles and the tramping up into the river. The club-house was handsomely decorated with bunting. While proceeding to the grove it was frequently saluted by passing vessels.

SALMON IN NEW ENGLAND RIVERS.

A Hartford paper says: "Three Connecticut Rivers salmon, at one haul in a shad net, is a pretty good opening for the season in which, according to the Fish Commissioners, salmon might be expected to up the river in noticeable numbers. Indeed, at least one other haul one has been caught besides, so that there is no reason to doubt that the season is on the river. We doubt if three salmon at one catch have been taken in the river before for 50 years, and the appearance of these is a fact of no trifling importance. It is a fact, however, that the catching of the salmon in the Connecticut is possible. Probably a good many of our readers will be surprised to learn that the season is over. If we recollect the year there is no law to protect the salmon, and yet the fishing will suffice to clean them out again and plenty of economy in legislation will be required to prevent the further propagation of the fish. Sea air and

E. DELAFIELD SMITH'S WILL.

The will of the late E. Delafield Smith was offered for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The testator bequeaths to his wife Margaret the place and farm conveyed to him by his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Gilbert Morgan, since deceased, a large tract of land lying between the City of Cambridgeport and 200 acres of land, with stock, buildings, and furniture. He also gives to his wife a number of family portraits, and his mastiff Venus and any of her progeny together with 13 acres of land in Jote of Shrewsbury, N. H., furniture, horses, and all his personal effects. All property not mentioned here Rabbine gave to his daughter, Corinne, who has been blind from birth, and until she turns twenty-one, and until she turns twenty-one, Corinne and Charlotte Elipha, because of age, while the family are to share equally. When the said Corinne and Charlotte reach their majority, they are to have each one-half of his wife sole executorship, and the contents are to his son on her death. The will is dated Oct. 9, 1876.

A BEGAR'S TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR DOGS.

The case of Bartolomeo Rabbino, the Italian mendicant, who is seeking the custody of his three children was argued before Judge Donohue yesterday on the return of the habeas corpus whereby Bartolomeo Rabbino had obtained possession of them. It seems that Rabbino used to solicit alms on the street, and had the children with him on their begging expeditions. He carried a board on his back which bore the statement that he was a school teacher afflicted with blindness. The Society for the Protection of Children took notice of this, and the Superintendent, on visiting Rabbino's abode, discovered that the beggar had taken his children away from home, and that he intended to keep them there. The commitment of the children to the society was void. The decision was reserved.

BARNUM'S NEW ADVERTISING COACH.

P. T. Barnum has had constructed, at a cost of \$10,000, a railway vehicle, to be used as an "advertising coach," which is pronounced the most complete structure of the kind in existence. Yesterday morning it started on its tour through the New England States, for Commack, Mass., through the New-England States. The body of the coach is 62 feet in length, supported by a number of heavy springs, resting upon two six-wheeled trucks. The interior is fitted up like a parlor car, and covers one entire side is a group representing the kingdom of wild animals. The opposite side is devoted to the representation of the objects of the daily street procession preceding such exhib-

THEOBALD'S HOTEL.....	\$3 00	\$1
GRANTON HOUSE.....	5 00	
Norfolk Highlands, N. J. can be reached by the New Jersey Southern Railroad from Pier No. 4, North River, or by the steamer Sea, which leaves the foot of Franklin st. Per Day. Per Week		
ATLANTIC PAVILION.....	\$3 00	\$1
JACKSON'S HOTEL.....	5 00	
Richfield Springs are 220 miles from New-York City, and are reached by the New-York and Hudson Railroad to Utica, and from thence by rail. Lake Schenectady, and the Otsego Lake, both beautiful scenes of water, lie near by. Per Loc. Per Week		
SPRING HOUSE.....	5 00	\$1
AMERICAN HOTEL.....	5 50	
Schooley's Mountain, N. J. is 65 miles from New-York City, by way of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackensack, and from thence three miles by stage. It is also accessible by way of the New-Jersey Central to German Valley, and from thence by stage. Per Day. Per Week		
HEATH HOUSE.....	\$3 00	\$1
ELMIST HOTEL.....	5 00	
Kieller Island, about seven miles long by Long Island Sound, about five miles wide, lies in the Long Island Sound, between the north and south forks of Long Island Sound, and is reached by the New York and Long Island Railroad, and from thence by stage, every week; also by the Long Island Railroad via Oropelum. Per Day. Per Week		
MANASSETH HOUSE.....	\$3 00	\$1
PROSPECT HOUSE.....	3 00	
The Thousand Islands dot Alexandria Bay, on the St. Lawrence River, in Jefferson County, 300 miles from New-York City, and are reached by the New-York and Utica Railroad to Utica, and from thence by the Utica and Black River Railroad to destination. Per Day. Per Week		
CHROMSON HOTEL.....	\$3 00	\$1
West Point is to be reached by the Mary Powell, which leaves New-York every afternoon at 3.30 and returns at 4 A. M., enabling passengers at West Point to be in New-York during business hours. Access also by the New-York River Railroad to New-York, and from thence by ferry. Per Day. Per Week		
WEST POINT HOTEL.....	\$4 00	\$2
GOZBERT WEST POINT HOTEL.....	5 50	

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[illegible]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1878.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,255 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newspaper is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, westerly winds, cooler; cloudy weather, numerous rains, stationary or rising barometer.

RUSSO-AMERICAN PRIVATIZING.

The presence of the *Cimbric* at Ellsworth has no demonstrable connection with privatizing in the event of war between England and Russia. That vessel is a foreign steamer, regularly chartered; she is officered and manned by Germans, with her papers in due form, and is as much entitled to come into our ports, and to export therefrom unmolested, as any vessel, American or foreign, now here. So far as can be known, she is unarmed, but, were it otherwise, the case would not be different. She has a large number of Russian *shamen* aboard, doubtless "destined for Russian naval service; but she is at perfect liberty to land them, or take them off with her to the North Pacific, or elsewhere.

The duties of the United States in respect to privatizing are clearly defined, first, in our own neutrality laws, and secondly, in our treaty contracts with Great Britain. Under the treaty of Washington the two Governments are obliged to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within the jurisdiction of either, of any vessel which they have reasonable ground to believe is intended to carry on war against the other. But the important point to note, so far as concerns the present crisis, is that the Governments are not entitled to presume from the simple fact of a vessel's being fitted out, armed, or equipped, that she is designed to carry on war. The citizens of this country, as of any country, may lawfully sell to foreign Governments vessels, or arms, or munitions of war, just as they may sell other manufactures or products, under certain circumstances. These vessels, guns, or munitions may go to increase the naval strength of the Government that buys them, and may at some future day, on the outbreak of hostilities not now existing, be used against a power with which our own Government is at peace. What cannot lawfully be done under the treaty of Washington, or under our domestic laws, is to equip or arm in the fitting out, arming, or equipping of a hostile expedition against a friendly power, whether by land or sea. Our Government is bound to prevent the unlawful act, but it is equally bound not to construe the lawful act as an unlawful one.

The neutrality laws now in operation are those of sixty years ago, made almost in the infancy of the Republic. The act of 1813 constitutes the entire title 67, on "neutrality," of the Revised Statutes, and the distinction already set forth plainly appears throughout the eleven sections of this title. The opening section declares that "every citizen of the United States who, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accepts and exercises a commission to serve a foreign Prince, State, colony, district, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any Prince, State, colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of it." Sec. 3. The five following sections successively apply similar prohibitions and penalties, with but slight variations of language, to enlisting in foreign service; to arming vessels against people at peace with the United States; to arming vessels to cruise against citizens of the United States; to augmenting the force of foreign vessels of war; and to military expeditions against people at peace with the United States. One section of immediate interest is that relating to the augmenting of the force of foreign war vessels; but this prohibition is expressly limited to a state of existing war.

The spirit and the letter of all these statutes is to prevent American territory or jurisdiction being made the basis for aiding, equipping, or fitting out any hostile expedition, whether a vessel or a body of troops, against a nation with which we are at peace. Yet the fact that the diplomatic relations of two nations are critical, and may possibly lead to open rupture in case, for example, a congress appointed for the settlement of difficulties should prove abortive, does not show that the sale of a vessel to one of the foreign powers, or the sale of guns, is a hostile act. The section against fitting out and arming vessels expressly provides that this shall be done "with intent to cruise or commit hostilities" against neo-

ple at peace with the United States. It, however, letters of marque to cruise against British commerce were now secretly issued by the Czar to an American vessel, to accept them in view of the breaking out of war would be a palpable violation of the neutrality laws, and in fact such an issue would be a Russian act of war without the formal declaration.

Even in time of peace, every armed vessel sailing from this country, and armed wholly or in part by its citizens, is compelled under the neutrality laws to give bonds, on clearance, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, not to cruise or commit hostilities against any people or power at peace with us, and Collectors of Customs are also obliged to detain "any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes," and "the cargo of which principally consists of arms and munitions of war," when the number of men or other circumstances may render probable a hostile intent, until the President decides to let her go, or until the owner gives the bond and security required of armed vessels. It is quite evident that even in these cases the bond might be given and forfeited.

While the prohibition of privatizing is clear, the sale of American ships, or of armaments for Russian ships, is hardly to be prohibited now on the ground that a diplomatic controversy exists, on account of which Russia and England may some day go to war. Though both countries have been preparing for this possibility by buying guns, ships, and cavalry horses, our Government cannot conclude that they are going to war, and regulate on that presumption its dealings with its own citizens.

RESUMPTION AND PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

The financial bill which is now under discussion in the Senate involves a question which is of vital importance to the policy of resumption, and which has not hitherto received the attention it deserves. The long use of the notes of the Government as a legal tender for the payment of debts, and consequently, as the basis of all commercial operations, has wrought such confusion in the minds of a large part of the community, including many of our public men, who ought to have clearer views on financial questions, that their true character has been almost forgotten. Too many people have come to regard it as a legitimate function of the Government to supply to commerce a considerable volume of paper currency, and they look upon the Treasury Department as properly a sort of bank of issue permanently established in business. Resumption by the Government has been treated as in every way analogous to resumption, after a protracted suspension, by such great incorporated fiscal institutions as the Bank of England and of France. The present Secretary of the Treasury has himself fallen into this error, and contemplates resumption as merely the redemption of Government notes in coin, on demand, after which the notes are again to be put in circulation and to be kept out as a permanent part of the currency of the country. This would be in effect to establish a great national bank of issue, without any effective capital, with no definite assets to offset its liabilities, and with only a moderate reserve wherewith to meet the casual demand for redemption. Its basis would be that impalpable thing, national credit, dissociated from definite national obligation, and that vague entity, "the wealth and resources of the nation." Even some of the experienced New-York bankers, who have recently been giving their "views" in Washington on the subject of resumption, in speaking of the amount of "paper money" which the country requires, have seemed tacitly to admit, the propriety of some part of this being furnished by the Government in the form of its own notes, never to be paid, and to be redeemed only to be issued again.

There is in all this an obliteration of the wide distinction between the resumption of specie payments, in its ordinary sense, and an assumption of payment by the Government of the notes which it put out so long ago to meet the stress of a great emergency. It is not a suspended fiscal institution about to resume, but a debtor about to begin the payment of its floating obligations. The true resumption of specie payments must be effected by the people in their commercial transactions, and by the fiscal agencies which they employ in facilitating exchanges. The coin to be used for the purpose is not that accumulated and kept in the United States Treasury, but that which finds its way into the channels of trade. The value of a favorable balance of trade and an increase in the available supply of coin in facilitating resumption, is not in the gathering of the specie into the coffers of the Government, but in its ample distribution among the people. The specie basis, in order to constitute that solid and secure foundation for business which it alone can afford, must underlie the actual operations of trade. The banks must rest on it, and the credit system of the country must have it as its bottom. Actual resumption must be resumption by the people and by commerce, and the one great obstacle to that resumption has been and is the volume of unredeemed and irredeemable Government notes.

These notes, having been made a legal tender, and having depreciated and displaced actual money from use in the commerce of the country, carried everything down from the money standard. Business was conducted with a depreciated and fluctuating medium, and prices were accordingly inflated and uncertain. It was impossible for the country to get back to the standard of gold until these notes got back there, and nothing would take them back but provision for their payment or conversion into obligations bearing a fair rate of interest. The one duty of the Government was to provide for the payment or the redemption in full value of its notes. The duty was plain and simple. It would bring the notes to par and enable business and the country to resume the specie basis. But the notion has got abroad that the Government, instead of borrowing on its notes in years past, and having those notes to pay, has been furnishing the country with a very superior sort of money of which it is not now to be deprived. This notion is radically wrong, and is at the bottom of the confusion and the delusion which have prevailed to such an alarming extent in the finances of the country. Now the Senate is

to be brought face to face with the question whether the Government is to pay its notes on demand, as it has been promising to do any time these fifteen years, and so allow the business of the country to resume specie payments and base its operations henceforth on money, or whether one of its departments is to be transformed into a bank of issue, without a charter, without capital, and without the safeguards proper to such an institution, and permanently issue notes with the character of money stamped upon them. It is a question of vast importance, on the decision of which depends the character of our currency in the future. The true doctrine is opposed to the continued intervention of the Government and the national credit in the business of the country. Let the present notes be treated according to their true character, and paid and canceled after the date already agreed upon, and there will be no danger of a sudden contraction or a rapid withdrawal. They will be at par, and will continue to be used in a gradually and perceptibly diminishing volume for years to come, and as they disappear their place will be taken by coin and by the substitutes which commerce is ever ready to provide in such quantities as it needs. What is wanted is resumption of specie payments by the country, and payment of its notes by the Government, two entirely distinct processes, which must, however, go on together.

RUSSIA'S THREE PERILS.

A story is told of a certain intrusive person who paid constant visits to an English nobleman, and if the latter happened to be from home, was wont to make good his entrance by saying that he would step in and sit by the fire, or watch the French clock working, or play with the pet monkey. At length the head footman, determined to end the annoyance, met him at the door with "My lord and my lady's both from home, the fire's gone out, the clock's stopped, and the monkey's dead." An equal ingenuity in blocking every loop-hole has been displayed by the British Cabinet in its dealings with the various compromises proposed by Russia. The waiving of the latter's Bessarabian projects does not lessen the Bulgarian difficulty; the modification of the Bulgarian programme leaves the Dardanelles problem unsolved; and the adjustment of all three points fails to touch the fundamental evil of substituting an enforced treaty for the well-secured basis of 1856 and 1871. Hence, the real question is, "Shall Russia keep her present position or return to that which she held at the close of the Crimean war?" Russia maintains the former, England the latter conclusion; and on this point they are now at issue.

England's opposition, however—though sufficiently manifested by the mobilization of the Second Army Corps, the raising of three battalions of the Guards to their full war strength, and the immense naval preparations in progress at Portsmouth and elsewhere—is only one out of several perils which are now menacing Russia simultaneously. The attitude of the Turkish Government of the forces under their command has become so undisguisedly hostile as seriously to compromise the Bulgarian Army of Occupation, which, with Constantinople and the English fleet in its front, the unsundered Quadrilateral on its flank, and a Mohammedan insurrection in its rear, would find itself in a very critical position should war actually break out. The Russians are said to have answered the Shumla commandant's refusal to surrender by occupying the important strategic point of Pravadi, commanding the gloomy defile through which the Rustchuk-Shumla Railway runs south-eastward to Varna. This movement, intercepting as it does all communication between the two great fortresses, is almost tantamount to a renewal of hostilities, and should the Mussulman insurgents succeed in maintaining themselves in Bulgaria a few weeks longer, it is difficult to see how a general collision can be averted.

But of all Russia's present dangers, the greatest is the seemingly unavoidable necessity of keeping her Army of Occupation encamped in Roumelia and on the unwholesome plains of the Lower Danube during the merciless heat of a Turkish Summer. No one who has witnessed the dreadful effects of the "Ghizel" fever, can think without a shudder of the multiplied horrors which must inevitably follow the letting loose of such a scourge in the midst of an army numbering upward of a hundred thousand men. Strolling through a Russian camp some hot, breezy Summer morning, you encounter a young subaltern, frank and merry as a schoolboy, who offers you a cigarette, and talks gleefully of the gayeties promised him by the St. Petersburg "season," when the campaign shall be over. Presently you notice the round, ruddy face beginning to look pale and pinched, and a filmy dimness creeping over the clear, bright eyes. Then he lays himself down heavily, and instantly starts up again as if unable to rest. Next morning his skin is flecked with black spots like stains of dried blood, and then follow overpowering thirst and headache, an intense longing for sleep, blended with a torturing restlessness, till, after several days of unceasing agony, the sufferer falls into a heavy stupor which is the sure forerunner of death. Such has been the end of many a brave man; and the deadly danger that witnessed the destruction of 60,000 Russians in 1829, may yet see the same tragedy repeated on a still wider scale.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is still disabled by illness, and it is announced that, should his illness continue, he will be temporarily replaced by M. VALUJEFF, formerly Minister of the Interior, till superseded by Gen. TIMASHEFF in 1868. This plan, however, is anything but a promising one, the great Chancellor being one of those men who are impossible to replace, especially in a crisis like the present. The agitation in Greece, and the demands of the native population for a share of the advantages gained by the treaty of San Stefano, add another very annoying complication to the existing difficulties, though some critics find a satisfactory counterpoise in the alleged renewal of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte, Prince LABAROFF having been appointed Russian envoy to Constantinople, and SCHAKIE (Shaker) Pasha Turkish Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The former selection is a fortunate one, the Prince being a man of moderate views, as well as an old acquaintance of the Turkish Government, from which he earned golden opinions, when occupying the same post

after the close of the Crimean war, previous to the appointment of Gen. GENTIER. Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF's first act has been a vigorous effort to check the progress of the Moslem insurrection, but his other measures indicate an intention to abandon the audacious strategy of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, withdraw his troops from their unhealthy and inconvenient encampment at San Stefano, and take up one of those strong defensive positions which he is so skillful in choosing. England and France, who signed the Russian memorial "the Queen has been answered by a counter-memorial set on foot by the Eastern Question Association, reproaching the calling out of the reserves and the other warlike measures of the present Ministry. It is said to have already received 17,000 signatures, including those of the Duke of Bedford and Westminster, the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford, and, as might be expected, "true THOMAS" CARLYLE, who is naturally prompt to seize a chance of protesting once more against "the unspeakable Turk," and the supple Premier whom he once denounced as "a miserable mountebank, with no convictions in him of any sort whatsoever."

WIFE-BEATING.

Wife-beating, although not peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race, seems to be a vice to which that race is peculiarly addicted. Some Frenchmen beat their wives, the custom in their country being at least as old as *Le Medecin malgré lui*; and there is the saying that a Russian woman begins to doubt the affection of her husband if he does not beat her once in a while to beat her. But the worst beat is used with some latitude, which stretches from the moderate and often wholesome whipping of a school-boy to the destruction of an army. The wife-beating of the Frenchman and the Russian does not appear, except in very extraordinary cases, to go beyond such not very harmful personal chastisement as in very humble life answers the purpose of asserting the authority of the husband, and insuring the obedience of the wife. It is not, apparently, that gross, cruel, and abominable torture of blows and kicks which bruises and often maims and sometimes kills its wretched victim, and which is the reproach of the Englishmen of the lower classes. FRANCES POWER CORBIE calls this "wife torture," in an article which is published in the *Contemporary Review*, and which is full of sound sense and of delicate and delicate feeling. She divides the wife-beaters into two classes, the first of which is composed of those who beat their wives in a squabble or "free fight," which is not uncommonly brought on by the conduct of the wife herself, and into which the latter goes, sure that, even in the event of her certain subjection she will at least have relieved her feelings—an end for the attainment of which a woman will brave many perils. Upon wives who are thus brought under the lash of some brutal form, the husband's justice is not to be denied. The second class of wife-beating which provokes her indignation and, so to speak, inspires her pen; that is when the man alone is the striker and the woman the stricken, and which generally results in severe personal injury to the latter. Of this, among the lower orders, English life is full. Hardly a day passes there in which some half a dozen do not suffer in its most brutal form. The judicial statistics for England and Wales show that in the year 1875 there were 9,108 cases of what is known as "aggravated assaults on women and children"; in 1874 there were 2,841, and in 1875, 2,737. Nearly all of these, it may safely be assumed, were cases of brutal assaults of husbands upon wives. Miss CORBIE's moderate estimate is that four-fifths were such cases. These aggravated assaults leave the victim with a body bruised, sometimes with arm or rib broken, and often with internal injuries, and frequently terrible women, and which appeal in the most moving manner to the sympathies of men. They are inflicted by two-legged beasts who kick women with hob-nailed shoes, throw them into the fire, or out of the window, or down stairs.

It would be strange indeed if such a crime as this did not excite deep feeling in the breasts of women of the higher classes, and incite the more thoughtful of them to devote to the misery of their humble sisters, and to wipe out this dark stain from the English national character. It is one which soils but little the record of our national life. Wife-beating among those who are with any semblance of propriety called Americans is exceedingly rare. A generation or two of life in America seems to weed out a certain brutality which undeniably forms an element of the Anglo-Saxon character in its uneducated state. But still it will not be far from the mark to say that in this apparent difference in our favor, for in England the wife-beater is rarely other than one of that low, imbruted class of laborers which among Americans practically does not exist. It is by no means rare, there is certainly nothing to show, that if our colliers, and coal-heavers, and hod-carriers, and the like were Americans, they would not, under the influence of poverty and strong drink, be just as brutal to one another in the same condition of life in Great Britain.

Hitherto all remedies have failed against this evil. Punishment does not stop, or seem even to check or mitigate it. Of this the reasons are already discovered. The only punishments now possible in these cases are fine and imprisonment. Imprisonment for the short periods permitted by law has no terrors and little restraining power for such a human brute as will bruise and maim his wife and her children. Fines take the bread out of the mouths of that mother and those children—if the man supports his family, or does anything toward their support; and if, as is often the case, he is a drunken vagabond who spends the little that he earns at the grog-shop, the fine cannot be paid, and in its place he has only a longer term of not much dreaded jail life. The poor women know this, and hence they are slow to make complaints against beating husbands. And, besides, there is the love that women often bear, even to the man who has wronged her, and, moreover, that feeling which lingers in her breast for the man whom she once did love, and to whom she once gave all that she had to give, body and soul. Hence, complaints are rarely made, except in cases of great severity and long-continued cruelty; and even in these the complaints made, perhaps, not voluntarily, but in the course of a *Forced* or *Compulsory* brought about by an aggravated beating of the peace, are not well sustained on the subsequent trials or examinations. Some days or weeks pass. The man is in prison, out of his wife's sight. The pain of the injury diminishes, and as it lulls the memory of the wrong fades away. Hope revives, and with it the longing for the accustomed face, which is thought of not as it lately has been, but as it once was, and should be; and the consequence is that the testimony of the principal and often the only witness for the prosecution becomes worthless. In one case, gravely recorded, a poor woman, at the end of one of these aggravated assaults, found herself useless, when the case came to trial actually swore that she did not know her husband.

But even in cases in which the evidence is unassailable, what is to be done? It has been suggested, in England, as well as in America, that it should be provided by special statute that the man who beats a woman cruelly should be flogged at the whipping-post. There is much to be said in favor of this punishment as a deterrent. It would in that way certainly operate better than fine and imprisonment, and it has the great advantage of not releasing the culprit temporarily from the obligation to provide for his family, and that of not throwing his support upon the community. In favor of it there is a great array of Judges and of official persons connected with the administration of public charity and correction. But this fatal objection has been made to it: It would be destructive of the family relation in those cases in which it was put into operation. A man who had been publicly flogged would lose all respect or deference, moral or physical, from his wife, that he might otherwise have or hope for. He could no longer expect to hold a husband's place in the family. He would be deprived of the best incentive to good conduct, would be kept in order only by the lowest fear, and would be still further imbruted—ruined. Miss CORBIE has devised a remedy which she thinks will prove effective, but which only shows that she, like most other women, fails to see the practical and practical end of legislation. She proposes a bill which provides, in brief, that conviction of a husband of aggravated assault on his wife shall of itself operate as a legal separation, releasing the woman entirely; not leaving the man at liberty to marry, but requiring him to contribute to the support of the children. Years before he died, Samuel Johnson, in Tennessee, made his will in due form. He was a lawyer, was at one time Chancellor, and might well know about wills. He left his property among three brothers and the children of a fourth brother, deceased. The civil war arose. SAMUEL continued a staunch Union man, while these children of the fourth brother sided with the rebels. This greatly displeased their uncle, and he often said they should have none of his property. His last sickness he ended his will, and his brothers around him, and directed them how he wished certain property disposed of, and said to them: "I wish you to take the balance of my property and divide it between you, without hard feelings." The three brothers insisted that this revoked the will, and gave them the property to the exclusion of the rebel nephews and nieces; but the Supreme Court decided otherwise.

Quite likely Peter SARGENT, an earnest man to make wills, when, as lately as 1875, and in the generally well-educated City of Hagerstown, in Maryland, he made out the paper, which, after his death his relatives found very carefully stored away in his safe. It was headed: "What I own is as follows." Then followed a curiously misspelled list of assets. "Brick house on the public," "3½ shares Waynesboro Turnpike company," and "like items. Jumbled with these were what seemed most of the value: a Saxon Sewing-machine, a riding horse, a sound and or perhaps 10 thousand dollars." "My houses to be sold, and the proceeds paid over to the respective parties named in my will, perhaps J. W. if you like." Last of all was a clause: "I appoint for my administrators," naming two names, followed by the signature, PETER SARGENT. And quite likely Mr. PATTERSON, of Millersville, in Pennsylvania, meant to make a will. After he died there was found among his papers a memorandum-book in which he had written, in pencil, six paragraphs, each of which seemed intended as a legacy. But they were not connected, were not entitled as a will, nor signed, (except the last one,) nor witnessed; they were nothing but separate entries in a memorandum-book. In both of these cases the courts refused to receive the paper as a will, because it bore no clear indication of being one, or one. Very likely it was, but might have been only a memorandum of what the writer thought he would put in a will which he meant to make.

And yet, every week sees a new case of a testament disputed because not executed as the law requires, or brought into the courts for adjudication because heirs and legatees cannot unite in understanding what the testator meant. Every case of the kind presents a story of two or three instances of long litigations, eating up an estate by law expenses, arising from blunders or want of foresight and clearness of expression in making a will. We are not speaking of such controversies as the Stewart and Vanderbilt cases, which arise upon grounds against which the best judgment of a testator can hardly be expected to provide, and are fomented by the mere magnitude of the estate involved, to a heat and conflict quite disproportionate to any difficulty in legal questions presented. No one can prohibit in advance that his estate shall be claimed by unknown relatives, and the sane and most self-willed of testators cannot prevent his heirs from contesting his will for insanity and undue influence. We speak of that class of cases in which long and costly lawsuits might be avoided by reasonable care and attention in the making of the will.

Take the single question of formal execution, and the jurisprudence of this country in the past five or six years will disclose a score of cases in which extended and expensive litigation has been caused by careless blundering. Undoubtedly, very simple and inartistic methods will be sustained, if the intent is clear; particularly in States where the statute requirements as to form are less rigorous than in New-York. In a California case the following paper has lately been sustained: "Dear Old Nance—I wish to give you my watch, two shawls, and also \$5,000. Your old friend, E. A. GORDON." But a lawsuit was needed to establish it, and probably one or two of the \$5,000 was exhausted in the process. How is it that so many persons who are thoughtful enough to make a will, take so little thought as to how it shall be made?

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CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS

The disorders formerly attending women at St. James, Hatcham, have been renewed with violence.

George William Curtis, of New-York, will

The Episcopal Bishop of Niobrara has admitted to deacon's orders a Sioux Indian with the Christian name of Amos Ross.

The site of the Church of All Hallows, Broad-street, London, in which Milton was baptised, has been sold to a private merchant for £32,650, being at the rate of £10 per foot.

It is said 1000 members of the congregation of St. Bartholomew's, England, have joined the Roman Catholic Church. Two curates recently left the Church for the same purpose.

The Southern Methodist Church is gaining a large German constituency. They have about 10,000 German members, belonging to two German Conferences and to several English ones.

Attention is called to the lack of church facilities for Protestants in Berlin. There are only 84 churches and 95 pastors for the 604,000 people who call themselves Protestants.

The Particular Synods of New-York and New-Brunswick of the Reformed (Dutch) Church will hold their regular sessions May 7. The former meets at Newburg, the latter at Bergen.

The Catholic University at Louvain has had a surprising growth. Beginning in 1853 with 86 students, it now has an annual total of 1,200. In 1854 it had 100, in 1860 150, in 1870 400, in 1880 700, in 1890 1,000, and in 1900 1,200. In 40 years it has had 30,000 names on its lists.

The Northern New-York Methodist Conference reports 224 traveling and 129 local preachers, 23,046 members, a decrease of 809; 4,790 probationers, an increase of 109; 259 churches, an increase of 8; 363 Sunday-schools.

The English Church Union (Ritualistic) proposes to lay a tax upon each of its members to raise a sustentation fund for the benefit of those clergy who under the operation of the public Worship Regulation act may be suspended and thus deprived of their means of support.

It is estimated that about 800 persons have joined the Hartford churches as the result of the C. O. C. work. The churches report 65,510, the Baptists 303, the Methodists 120, and the Presbyterians 30. There have also been large additions to the Episcopal and

Rev. Daniel Rogers, Baptist missionary among the Indians, writes an account of some interesting meetings among the Cherokee. At Fourteen Mile Creek five Cherokees were baptized, and the band of fellowship was extended to seven. At Lee's Creek, a church of 35 members has been organized.

The Seamen's Friend Society reports 883 loan libraries sent out during the year ending April 30. It published 800,000 copies of the *Sailors' Magazine* for gratuitous distribution to sailors, and 100,000 copies of the *Life Boat* for Sunday-schools. The receipts for the year were \$85,320; expenditures, \$84,997.

/ Bishop Haven says when Mrs. Van Cott, the Methodist evangelist, was in New Orleans, she planned to preach to white and to colored audiences the same day, when she could not preach to mixed congregations. When she left she said to the whites: "I wish to be the greatest respect of leading white citizens and of colored admirers that that city, or any other city, ever witnessed."

In the report of the work of the Presbyterian Mission, in Gaboon, Africa, the past year. It is stated that considerable progress has been made in the work of completing the translation of the Bible into Mpongwe language. Sixteen new hymns have been translated and printed, besides a first book; in Mpongwe. The second book, and also the Shorter Catechism, are ready for the press.

In the case of Prof. Robertson Smith, of Scotland, on trial for heresy, the Free Synod of Aberdeen reversed its decision, the Free Church of Scotland finding Smith's teachings to be altogether generous and true. There yet remains a third general charge with which probably nothing will be done until after the meeting of the General Assembly, which will hear and decide on a number of appeals.

Rev. P. B. Morgan, of Cincinnati, who withdraws from the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Reformed Church, gives the following for his reasons for the step: First—"The Protestant Episcopal Church has reached a position which may constitute, for the future, an insuperable barrier to the furtherance of the Christian operation." Second—"The organic development of the liturgical services from which we suffer are remedied by a return to the churchmanship of the English Reformers." Third—"De-

For several years the South Carolina Presbyterian Church has had the Book of Christian Order under revision. It is regularly sent to the General Assembly for consideration by the Assembly and as regularly sent again for further revision. The vote of the Assembly on the Book of Christian Order course will be followed. About 36 of the Presbyteries have been heard from. Twenty vote in favor of the Book of Christian Order, declining to adopt in its present form, are in favor of continuing the revision. It is manifest that the majority of the Presbyteries are in favor of going on with the work until agreement as to details is secured.

Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Presbury, refuses to go on with the revision of the Book of Christian Order on account of its ritualistic practices. The gentleman who was appointed to carry out the revision of the Book of Christian Order, the pulpit. Mr. Edwards, in explanation of his conduct, said from the pulpit that a new jurisdiction had been placed upon the Book of Christian Order, "without the consent of the Church asked or given. I simply say that if this jurisdiction is placed upon the Book of Christian Order, I refuse to cease to minister at her altar. Never would I take holy orders again to such conditions. I would rather be a layman than a minister, and God forbid she ever should, because she would then be degraded beneath the level of the world."

The Cincinnati Presbytery has passed resolutions expressing regret at the growing disposition of Christians to attend jails and theatres, to play cards, and to engage in other dissipated and profane pleasures. The association, the Presbytery observes, is "found in the hill-top and suburban resorts, which have become the rendezvous of the dissipated and the idle, and where the influence of the church is chiefly supported by the sale of liquors we regard as little better than herds of vicious indulgence and dissipation, while the desecration of the Sabbath is a crime almost shocking to contemplate. We are clearly of the opinion that Christian people should be so situated as to discard the temptation to places of amusement upon any day of the week. The synod also criticised the plan for the Loveland Sunday-school Encampment, to be held in July, and urged that the members of the church refrain on the railroads on that day, and for having the gates open on the Sabbath except so those in regular attendance who have previously secured their tickets. The synod also urged the sale of refreshments within the encampment on

The proposition made last year to bring together the Unitarians and the Congregationalists on anniversary week in Boston, is not favorably received by the latter. Rev. Dr. Briggs, of New York, has written to the Bostonian, in relation to the proposition, to the more distinguished clergymen of both sides, in which he explained that it was desired to bring together the Unitarian and Congregational theological or ecclesiastical topoi from some one of the clergymen commonly classed as orthodox, and to examine the possibility of reunion. He said further, "It has occurred to many of us that the time may be at hand when the Unitarian and Congregational churches, with fresh explanations of its recognized facts, may add new knowledge to the old faith, and thus grow more united in doctrine, action, and that our body, could it be one again, is better fitted than any other for that Christian progress which destroys error in fulfilling. Why should we not have English Unitarians join again its one Congregational church, with perhaps some of the Unitarian churches of America, but with its undivided Christian mind, with its conservative men and its latitude men, perhaps, but with its one ministry?" It is not likely that the joint meeting will take place this week.

INSANITY IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Chronicle gives these startling statistics respecting insanity in California: "It is a matter of official record that from 1843 to 1885, inclusive, a period of 42 years, the whole number of commitments to the State asylum for the insane was 3,169, or an average of 176 per annum. It is also a matter of record that from 1860 to 1877, inclusive, a period of 17 years, the commitments average 5,979, or an average of 498 per annum. As this corresponds with that of mining stock companies, big bonanzas, mining excitements, stock den stock-booms, and the like, it is not surprising that water, gas, fire, and other things, and there is no reason to be no other sufficient reason for this alarming increase in insanity, it can only be attributed to these causes."

Stern Brothers,
SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.
THIS WEEK
Great Reduction of Prices

in all Departments.
Special Bargains in

Ladies' Undergarments,
Ladies' Morning Robes,
Children's and Infants' Garments,
French Coutille and Woven Corsets.
Decided Inducements in

Decided Inducements in
Millinery Goods,
Bonnet and Sash Ribbons,
Ladies, Misses, & Child's Straw Goods
Fancy Feathers and Flowers,

Ladies' Ties and Neck Wear.
Special Bargains in
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Laces and Made-up Lace Goods,
Fancy Goods and Fans.

Magnificent Lines of our

New Paris Renne Kid Gloves,
Lupin's Kid Gloves,
Windsor Undressed Kid Gloves,
Lisle Thread Gloves, new styles,
Paris Fillet Silk Mitts

In all
the above and
other Departments
elegant lines of Goods

at greatly reduced prices.

STERN BROS.

SIXTH-AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN
PARLOR &

BED ROOM FURNITURE

EMBRACING ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES AND
DESIGNS.
ESTIMATES MADE AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
657 and 659 BROADWAY,
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LORD
&
TAYLOR

**SPRING OPENING.
BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING**

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM FOR-

MER SEASONS.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOYS CASSIMERE SUITS.....	\$4 00	to \$12 00
BOYS DRESS SUITS, 2 pieces.....	5 00	to 12 00
BOYS DRESS SUITS, 3 pieces.....	9 00	to 18 00
BOYS KILT SUITS, 2 pieces.....	5 00	to 12 00

BOYS KILT SUITS, 3 pieces. 8 00 to 16 00
 SPRING OVERCOATS.
 SHIRT WAISTS IN COLORED CAMBRIC, MUSLIN,
 AND LINEN. 50c. to \$2 50.
 NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND CAPS.
 BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

VICHY

are owned by the French Government, and the waters are bottled under its supervision.

They are alkaline, and the following is a summary of their different applications:

HAUTERIVE	{	are prescribed for gravel, calculi, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, diseases of the
OR		
CELESTINS	{	kidneys, &c.
OR		
GRANDE GRILLE	{	for diseases of the liver.
HAUTERIVE		
OR	{	for diseases of the stomach, (dyspepsia),
OR		
HOPITAL	{	the latter more adapted for delicate patients.
OR		

The name of the Spring is on the cap, also the rear of bottling.

Drink before breakfast, also at table, pure or with wine. The Vichy Waters have no rival in the world as purely medicinal waters, and the public should not be misled by the assertion that a water possessing nothing but a charge of carbonic acid gas is superior to them. For sale by grocers and druggists. The trade supplied by the Sole Agents,
BOUCHE, FILS & CO., 37 Beaver-st., New-York.

STECK PIANO
WAREROOMS
REMOVED FROM NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST. TO
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
(NEAR 5TH-AV.)

REMOVAL REMOVAL

A FEW
**DESIRABLE
OFFICES**

TO LET,
IN THE
Times Building,
ON

MODERATE TERMS.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JOYES
TIMES OFFICE.

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SPLENDID BARGAINS
IN

FRENCH COSTUMES.
J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV. AND 23D ST.
Commence the SALE THIS DAY of all their

[illegible]

R. H. MAC & CO.
Hall, Nicoll & Granbery,
NOS. 50 AND 22 JOHN-STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods,
have just added to their stock, by recent import,
ation, new styles of
**FANS, OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHATELAINES AND POCKET WATCHES.**

**N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE
REPAIR AND ADJUSTING OF FINE WATCHES AND
CHRONOMETERS.**

New-York, April 18, 1878.
Messrs. HALL, NICOLL & GRANBERY, having pur-
chased the business of our FANCY GOODS DEPART-
MENT, we respectfully request that the patronage hereto-
fore accorded to us be extended to them as our suc-
cessors in this branch of business.
—GEO. L. BARTLEY & GRABAR.

WAREROOMS
REMOVED FROM NO. 35 EAST 14TH-ST. TO
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
(NEAR STRAY.)

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.
have just received a number
of Pongee Silk Parasols and
Sun Umbrellas with peculiar
handles.

UNION-SQUARE.

A FEW

DESIRABLE

OFFICES

RETURN OF THE TALLY-HO.

BACK FROM PHILADELPHIA BY

COACH.
THE COACHING CLUB'S HOMEWARD TRIP—A
FINE LONG DRIVE; WITHOUT ANY DE-
TENTION—TEN MINUTES AHEAD OF TIME.
The Tally-Ho coach drove around in front of
the St. George Hotel, in Philadelphia, at 5:45
o'clock yesterday morning. Every part of it had
been so thoroughly dusted and oiled that it looked

Like a new coach. It was without spot or blemish. Four of Mr. Fairman Rogers' horses stood in front of it trying to chew impressions in the iron bits. Fowkes, the guard, who has lately been summoned to court, was standing by the front of the car, his horse. The two other servants carefully examined the hampers in the inside, to make sure that everything was properly stored, and well loaded. A confectionery box full of fresh button-hole bouquets, a box of cigars, and a box of cigarettes were taken from the florist's, and was carefully laid away in one of the little closets.

The gentlemen of the party were in no hurry to make their appearance. They had left orders to be called before 5 o'clock. The time, however, before the milk was poured into the coffee, and the honey was poured over the cakes. The breakfast was hastily eaten, clothes were brushed, satchels packed, and at last all were in their seats on top of the coach. This was at 5 o'clock. Some time before 5:15 a young-looking photographer had entered the St. George Hotel and asked for a dark room. He was evidently going to photograph the stage and its passengers, and the landlady gave him a room in the basement. At 5:15 the coach started. Some time before 5:30. There was something of a crowd in the street—200 or 300 persons—and a number of Philadelphia policemen cleared a way from the coach, to the place where the photographer and his assistants were waiting. The photographer then said he was all ready. Mr. Fairman Rogers, who

was in the driver's seat, pulled the reins up tightly and leaned well back. The black cloth was drawn off, and the early morning sun began to paint the faces of the men. But the eyes of the fastidious coachmen did not seem to wish to succeed. The driver jerked nervously at the reins; Kol Kane leaned forward and picked up a flower, and Mr. Kanyavayer cooily folded his arms while the pictures of the world were passing before him. The car moved lazily for "just two seconds more," to take another negative, but the time was up, the whip cracked, and they were off.

The few persons in the street in the vicinity of the St. George Hotel were mostly laboring people who would have been glad to see the fastidious people to be out of bed. There were a few stylishly-dressed gentlemen about the hotel entrance, and they were enthusiastic, but the going out of the coach was a much less memorable occasion than its coming.

The schedule for returning was a complete reverse of the downward trip. The same stages were driven over by the same gentlemen, but in the opposite direction. Mr. Fairman Rogers, therefore, was the first driver, with the same four boys that he drove on Saturday. He started up Broad-street at a brisk pace, making the hotel-keepers look blue over the departure. The St. George was being crowded as it had not been before since the Centennial. Many applications had been refused. Frowns blew his horn, giving a tune that would have been described as "Buy a Broom," "Whoa, Emma," or any of the melodies of the day. Before the gentlemen in front of the hotel had a chance to shake their handker-

chris a second time, the coach had turned the corner of the public buildings, and was probably out of the

The first 13 miles, the drive to Holmesburg, went off smoothly, and according to schedule. The roads were good, leading the coach on through the wonderfully narrow Nicetown, Rising Sun and Powder Mill lanes. Holmesburg was reached at 7:30, five minutes ahead of time, and Mr. Rogers immediately

stepped down from the driver's seat, to give a chance to Mr. R. Fearing, whose chestnut brown and two bays drew the coach into Hulmeville without mishap or accident worthy of note. At Hulmeville Mr. F. Bronson's chestnut brown and two bays stopped at the door of the hotel, and the coach took the Trenton, which was reached at 9:47, still several minutes ahead. There were crowds again at all those places, and the people cheered loudly as the coach rolled up. It was 10:55 when the coach reached Princeton. Mr. G. P. Wetzel and the two bays were waiting at the door. The coach was still 15 minutes ahead of time, and ample time was allowed for lunch and refreshment. For the first time the coach was in the hands of a new driver, a German gentleman seemed as fresh as at the start, the dust having been well settled by Sunday's rains. There was no delay at Princeton, and the coach continued on its way, the students settling themselves. The members of the club in consequence had a chance to stand and watch the coach which was the first of its kind, changing the horses, were unimpeded by the crowds of spectators. The coach was in the hands of the same driver, and the lunch was eaten in the same cozy room in the University Hotel, and some minutes were spent at a table in the dining hall. The coach was a jaunty little bakton-bone bouquets.

A striking change was noticeable in the head-dresses of the ladies. The Princeton train was outward bound, two of the gentlemen wore tall black hats, which were set out boldly against the tall white hats. The two bays were still in the harness, wearing of the two black hats had some mysterious change of color, and the two bays were still in the harness, and not necessary on the return trip, or whether innumerable calls from boys on the way to "shoot on the way" and "shoot on the way" and "shoot on the way" to purchase new white tiles, has not yet been learned; but there is no doubt that the coach was a success.

regulation white beaver. These hats were something of a curiosity, in the country districts. Frequent

loud whistles of "Look at them rats!" were heard, and the train stopped. "That's all right," said the conductor, "they would not like to appear in public with one of our rats." The train started again, and the first of the trip is that at the exact moment when Mercury began to make its transit, when the sun and the planet Venus were in the same line, the train was on the well-defined line between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The train was watched by half as many people as was the transit of the planet Venus. As the train crossed the bridge over the Hackensack river, the coach traveled much more rapidly than the star, and, although it was not so bright, it was, altogether, more worthy of the name.

Cousal Fritsch took the reins at Princeton, and the train continued on its way to New Brunswick, a distance of 10 miles. This was a heavy road. What the coachman gained in avoiding the dust, they lost by being so close to the wheels. The coachman, however, was not without his consolation. He rolled before the hotel that constitutes the terminus of the trip, and he was there in 10 minutes, and in five minutes more Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer was in the driver's seat, driving his four horses at a gallop, and in 10 minutes more he was at the New Brunswick station, and it was 10 minutes over the schedule time; still being, however, 10 minutes late.

At New Brunswick Mr. Henry Belmont began the drive to Rahway with his four bay horses. Four minutes later the train was at Rahway, and the coach of extra dr. Elizabeth was passed at 3:30, and it was 10 minutes over the schedule time. The passengers brought a shower of handkerchiefs from the windows of the limited express train, which was passing at the same time. The train arrived at exactly 4 o'clock, Mr. F. R. Eltes being the driver. The train was then driven to the New Brunswick coach stand on Saturday. At Newark, Col. Charles F. Smith, of the New York and New Jersey, and it was his bander d'etat.

drive them back again. He did it willingly and well, his spirited brown and chestnut, and gray and skewbald team sending the coach flying out of Newark.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—*The Trial*.—Mr. Booth, Mr. D. H. Harkin, Miss Marie Wadsworth.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—*A. C. CARRIAGE*.—Mr. C. F. Corbin, Mr. Parvella.

MADISON-SCHOOL.—*For Sale*.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—*Howard and Wife*.—Signor and Signora Majeroni.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Madame La Mère*.—Miss Doyle, Mr. Louis Adrich, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*DuPont*.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Rose Coghlan.

PARK THEATRE.—*George Gordon*.—(Open House).—Mr. J. K. Remond.

STANDARD THEATRE.—*Pepe*.—Our Cousin General.

ST. NILES' GARDEN.—*The Ticket of Leave Man*.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—*Traviata*.—Mr. and Mrs. Signor and Signora.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—*Presidential Campaign* and *Humor*.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—*Operatic Selections*.—*Aquaria*.—Chapman, & Co., Matine.

ES' Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle States north-west backing to south-west and south-east winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

There is a decidedly foreign flavor about the resolutions passed at the seventh annual session of the American Anti-Usury Society, but the extremes to which this branch of the Labor Reform League is prepared to go may serve to demonstrate the logical issue of certain cognate doctrines which have a more undeniable favor of the soil. The anti-usury fanatics reach the solid and satisfactory ground that "all laws securing the repayment of money loans or the interest thereon" should at once be abrogated. This differs from the petty rascality of clipping coin or "scaling" debts as highway robbery does from sneak-thieving. It is frank, comprehensive, and intelligible, and is fitly joined with the demand "that no other money should be recognized in any way in our courts of law but that issued by the people." Some members of the society appear to profess the doctrines of Nihilism, while others seem to think that some pretense of government might still be admissible after law, religion, and morality had gone the way of other venerable shams. But the objective point of the society, as a whole, appears to be a millennium in which there shall be a currency of unlimited volume, which shall be got without labor, lent without interest, and borrowed without thought of repayment.

Foreign residents at the Isthmus ports have been highly excited by the outrageous course of a Colombian official at Aspinwall. This functionary attempted violently to enforce a new statute of the Colombian Congress, which requires the master of a foreign vessel arriving at a Colombian port to deposit the register of his craft with the Captain of the Port. This document is the evidence of the ship's nationality, and is, according to the laws and usages of all civilized nations, deposited with the Consul of the Government under whose flag the vessel sails. A British steamer was first boarded with this extraordinary request, and the Captain having refused to give up his register, the ship was fined \$300. The American schooner *Lorine*, from Philadelphia, was next descended upon and, no satisfaction being obtained, a force of soldiers was ordered to prevent her being unloaded. This, brave squad charged with fixed bayonets upon the first bucket of coal which came out of the hold; and the craft was thereafter kept under strict military surveillance, until President CORREDOIRA, chief magistrate of the State, ordered her release. The matter is still in abeyance, as the law has not been repealed. Such curious antics as these will seriously damage the commerce of any country in which they are possible.

The squabble over the Governor's veto of the Bonded Indebtedness bill is a very good sample of the game of political shuttlecock which is played session after session with the most important interests of the City of New-York. It has been clearly demonstrated that the bill, from first to last, is a fraud and a sham, that the desirable thing it professes to accomplish can be done under existing laws, and that its provisions are a mere cloak for enlarged facilities for financial jobbery. But because the personal vanity of a nincompoop like HAMILTON FISH, JR., has been hurt by its veto, and because JOHN KELLY is pleased to consider the veto as a political defiance, the question of sustaining or overruling the Governor's decision is to be voted on with the slightest possible reference to the merits of the bill itself. Republicans in the Assembly would do well to ignore altogether the real or fancied bearings of this question on the claims to political supremacy of ROBERTSON or KELLY, of TAMMANY or TILDEN. The rival factions of the Democracy should be left to adjust their quarrels in their own way. The only reason for honest Republicans is as between the interests of the taxpayers of New-York and those of the gang of tricksters who live by fleecing them. The Bonded Indebtedness bill has been shown to be in the interest of the latter class, and the veto ought to be sustained.

The pitiable ignorance which prevails in regard to matters affected by this bill is illustrated in its defense in yesterday's *Tribune*. Even in a journal which never refers to the Municipal affairs of New-York without perpetrating some gross blunder, it is amazing to find so idiotic an assertion as the following:

"The sinking funds amount to \$31,500,000; the temporary assessment debt, to the payment of which they are to be applied, is but \$20,000,000 in round numbers. The excess is nearly \$10,000,000. Now, it is proposed to allow as much of this excess to be used as will be necessary to pay an installment of the debt falling due next year." &c.

It is as useless to argue over stuff like this as it would be to discuss colors with a man who was born blind. The writer evidently did not know what the sinking fund is nor what are the bonds for whose payment it is pledged; he was equally ignorant of the nature of assessment bonds, of the funds from which they are payable or of the kind of transaction implied in converting an imaginary "excess" into the means of

redeeming certain bonds which the City is supposed to be unable to provide for. To write about the financial affairs of the City in such a strain must excite the wonder and contempt of any one who has the slightest familiarity with the subject. It implies not only an amount of cool presumption highly characteristic of the *Tribune*, but a calm reliance on the public ignorance of the entire question.

TILDEN'S bequest to the City is a decidedly characteristic one. Its first item is the deed, in blank, of the Putnam County water property, which is said to be "inestimable in value," but against which the City happens to have certain legal claims, rendering the deed worthless in other hands. The second item is the assignment in blank of one-half of Sheriff O'BRIEN'S claim against the City for \$300,000, and the original assignment from Mr. O'BRIEN. This also is as nearly worthless as the lapse of years, and various unsuccessful attempts to recover payment in the courts and the Legislature can make it. "The only officer who publicly asked that good faith be kept with him," (TILDEN,) is not likely to find in these effects of his deceased friend and predecessor any very solid addition to the assets of the City.

Two important pieces of news are announced from the East, viz., the impending visit to St. Petersburg of Russia's London Envoy, Count SCHOUVALOFF, and the development of revolutionary symptoms in Constantinople. The sending on a special mission of so important a personage as the Count, Russia's ablest diplomat after Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Gen. IGATYEV, suggests either the making of some decisive proposal on the part of the British Cabinet, or the probability of such a proposal being put forward very shortly. The reported crisis in Constantinople is credible enough, with so many disturbing influences to produce it. In addition to the imprudent retention of the deposed Sultan MURAD in a district where he has thousands of warm partisans, must be reckoned the growing scarcity caused by the war, the indignation of the less fortunate Generals against OSMAN Pasha, the excitement produced by the Mussulman insurrection and the demand for the surrender of the Quadrilateral, the advance of the Servians upon the Prinsend-Mitrovitz-Salonica Railway, and their recent collision with the Bashi-Bazouks, as well as the unpopularity and seemingly inevitable downfall of the new Premier, SADIK Pasha. Gen. TOLSTOY'S recent interview with the Turkish Cabinet, and his subsequent visit to Buyukdere and the coast of the Bosphorus, are omens of evil in the eyes of the patriotic party, whose open violence almost justifies the strong assertion of an English correspondent, that "without either English or Russian support the Sultan could not stay on the throne another day." On the other hand, everything is so quiet at Vienna since the long-delayed "compromise" between the Austrian and the Hungarian party, that Count ANDRASSY is said to be meditating a holiday shooting excursion among the Styrian hills.

THE DEMOCRACY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Some advisers of the Democratic Party counsel the adoption of an aggressive policy as the best means of insuring success in the Fall campaign. It is told that it must not allow itself to be put on the defensive, and a sweeping indictment of the Republican Party is sketched as the basis of the attack which the Democracy are called upon to maintain. They are to begin it at the beginning of the canvass, and are not to allow themselves to be diverted from it at any stage. Only let this be done, they are informed, and victory will be certain. But the sagacity which dictates this counsel does not extend to the accusations enumerated for persistent use. Indeed, a perusal of them leaves the impression that the Democrats are as badly off as the Republicans in the matter of leadership. The Republicans imagine that weapons that have done good service in contests carried on under circumstances widely different from the present, only need to be polished a little to be as effective as ever. The men who do the thinking for the Democratic Party fall into the same blunder. They propose that with the view of waging an aggressive warfare their party shall re-echo all the stale charges that were preferred under the Grant Administrations, and shall press them regardless of the altered condition of affairs and the altered temper of the country. A contest conducted under the orders of Generals of this character, Republican and Democratic respectively, would possess little or no interest for anybody but themselves. It would be as stupid and unprofitable as a conflict of two armies, equipped with none but rusty, worn-out weapons, led by commanders incapable of seeing beyond their noses.

But the advice tendered to the Democratic Party is open to another objection. Easily given, it can not be acted upon with the same ease or with any degree of certainty. Parties must go into a campaign as armies go into battle, with plans carefully matured, but subject to contingencies to be dealt with as they arise. And while the Democracy may commence the fight with loud cries of "fraud," and with a determination to assail the Republican Party as though Gen. GRANT were still its chief, they will find that their calculations come to grief, and that, in spite of their determination, they are compelled to struggle hard for the retention of the ground they occupy. Unless something improbable happen before the adjournment of Congress, they will be thrown upon the defensive almost at the start.

The "fraud" business will not save them from this difficulty, even though the Tilden clique acquire advantages which, as yet, they do not possess. The clearer heads of the party understand too well the rebounding tendencies of the allegation that is relied upon to sustain the Blair project or the more plausible proposal for investigation. The work of the Electoral Commission would have been in vain had the Democrats in Congress refused to sanction its decisions and to abide by its verdict. The party was then divided upon the subject, as it is divided now. The fraud—if fraud there was—compromises Democrats as much as Republicans. The bargain, if any were entered into, involved the consent of both sides. Before the Democrats can convert Mr. HAYES' title into a party question they will be required, to excommunicate the

best of their own leaders, and to assail the integrity of other of their friends as to produce incurable dissension. For this reason, we do not believe that the question of fraud, however energetically pushed, will figure as conspicuously in the coming canvass as many persons appear to assume. Something not at present dreamed of will have to occur to invest it with interest, and any conceivable use of it will be the principal sufferer.

Perhaps this divided responsibility is fortunate. If it did not exist, the Presidential election would be graver than it is. In a certain sense it is also fortunate in relation to the financial question. Remonetization and other phases of it have developed a mixed state of things that much discrimination is needed in judging of the relative responsibility of parties for the assaults upon the public credit and the encouragement afforded to the agitation still in progress. Down to the present point, neither party can thank God that it is better than its neighbor. The practical issue in the campaign will be, Which of the two parties succumbs to the malign influences that are strong in both? Which so shapes its policy that it may catch the votes of inflationists and repudiators? Which refuses to compromise the national honor, to imperil the financial future, to retard the restoration of confidence? Which evades the issue that every honest man should meet? When these queries are answered, an important feature of the campaign will be defined. The Republican Party will be more unwise and less honest than we have supposed it to be before it allows its position to be in doubt or surrenders the convictions which, until recently, it has upheld unflinchingly. But nothing less than a miracle can enable the Democracy to assume the offensive upon this subject, except in behalf of the cause with which the Nationals are identified. Aggressiveness of that kind is not to be desired.

And, do what it may, the Democratic Party cannot escape the odium which the incapacity of the House of Representatives has brought upon it. One of its ablest journals characterizes its action, or want of action, in the last House as weak and pusillanimous. What words will truly describe the characteristics of the majority in the present House? If a capacity for upsetting and disorganizing, for affecting virtues which it does not possess, and for doing the very things which its pretensions forbid, constituted the public service under its Administration. Even now, if he could but lift himself above the haze of self-satisfaction which obscures his vision, and, disregarding all personal and selfish considerations, steadily and firmly conform his administration of the public service to the high standard which he himself set up in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address, he would rally to his support the entire better sentiment of the country.

WHY MR. TILDEN FAILED.

Something of the true inwardness of the Democratic Presidential conspiracy is coming to the surface. Heretofore we have been posed to the edifying spectacle of Mr. TILDEN in the attitude of a noble Roman, who endures wrong in silence, and who will not seek his own unless impelled by the commanding voice of public duty. He has been pictured to us as a new American Aristides, who would suffer injustice willingly rather than plead his own cause with those who wickedly wrong him. A Democratic paper in Washington casts a new light on the Great Defeated. According to that journal, an authority described as "one of the most cultivated legal minds in the House of Representatives," has unfolded the secret of TILDEN'S failure in the second campaign for the Presidency. This most cultivated legal mind declares that it was intended that Mr. TILDEN should have been sworn in as President, March 4, 1877. The Constitution provides that, in case there is no election for President before the 4th day of March following this Presidential election, then the Vice-President shall act as President. It is not necessary to inquire here who is to be considered as Vice-President in such a case. The point made by the above-named most cultivated legal mind is that, in order to be President, *de facto* or *de jure*, the claimant must be sworn into office on the 4th day of March next following his alleged election. Mr. TILDEN was besought by his followers to be sworn in, but he declined with thanks. Therefore, according to the most cultivated legal mind above referred to, he failed to secure the point upon which he could rest his lever.

"STATE ASSOCIATIONS" AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The momentous announcement is made that the President has under serious consideration a request to permit the re-establishment of the so-called State Associations in Washington. The breaking up of these organizations was one of the few visible results of the famous civil service order. Although the country had a right to expect, and although the question has been magnified out of all proportion to its real importance, we nevertheless, hope that the President will not grant the request. Now that public attention has been called to them, it may be worth while to inquire what the nature and purposes of these associations are. From all the information which we can gather, if there is anything for which there is no place under a proper administration of the public service, it is a State Association. They are simply organizations of subordinate clerks in the departments at Washington, for political purposes. Their only legitimate functions are the distribution of campaign documents and procuring reduced transportation for Government employees at election time, and if they had but confined themselves to these, no fault could have been found with them. But they were not usually able to restrain themselves within such narrow bounds. They aspired to become a controlling power in the departments, and it was useless consequence of the meddlesome and dictatorial spirit displayed by their managers that their dissolution was ordered. Every one knows what opportunities such associations offer for the advancement of windy and ambitious demagogues. Insignificant as these organizations were, they formed no exception to the rule. They attempted in many cases to control appointments, promotions, and dismissals in the public departments. They appointed emissaries, appropriately known as "smelling committees," to make inquiry concerning the politics and private opinions of the various employees, and if any could be found whose views were not up to the orthodox standard set up by the association, they were summarily reported for dismissal. Their recommendations were too frequently received with favor by the appointing power. Subordinate clerks, whose interference would have been promptly and properly resented by the head of the department, by sending them back to their desks if they had acted in their individual capacity, were enabled, by banding themselves together under the pretentious name of a "State Association," to secure the dismissal of their fellow-clerks, and so, perhaps, save their own places.

In other cases, the influence of the "association" was successfully invoked by its members or officers to secure their own advancement. In either case, the interference was meddlesome and improper, and at war alike with the efficiency and discipline of the public service. Being thus used as instruments for the gratification of personal spite and selfishness or of partisan bigotry, it is not strange that they became odious to all who had the welfare of the service at heart. That any law, worthless clerk with a talent for intrigue which was enabled, by joining one of these associations, not only to secure his own retention or advancement, but to control the fate of others, was simply intolerable. The nuisance had grown to be so great that it was called to the President's attention immediately after his inauguration, whereupon he promptly abated it. He properly considered that their influence was opposed to the principles of civil service reform, or of proper administration, and that any effort to correct the abuses of the service must embrace the destruction of such agencies for mischief. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the President has given no encouragement to the proposal to revamp them.

But while the influence and interference of these associations was thus injurious and odious, it must not be forgotten that they were a natural outgrowth of the system of administering the public service which had grown up. They were an effect rather than a cause. If the public service had not been so conducted as to permit, if not invite, the interference of such influences, their efforts would have been harmless. But so long as partisan activity was permitted to outweigh meritorious service, so long as the officers of the departments made themselves the judges of the orthodoxy of the private opinions of their subordinates, it was not strange that organizations should have been formed to take advantage of such a condition of affairs. In suppressing these associations, as in the issue of the civil service order, the President is, therefore, dealing with an effect and not a cause. If the service were so conducted that officers found no personal advantage in the management of political organizations, if the public servants were selected and retained solely on account of their capacity, there would be no need to put any restraint on their political activity. Their conduct in such matters would be governed by the same motives that actuate the private citizen. Our complaint against the President has been that, while he was professing to strike at the result, he left the cause untouched. We feel bound to confess, however, that, while his performance has fallen far short of his promises, and has been marred by many errors, inconsistencies, and apparent haltings of purpose, there has been on the whole a considerable improvement in the tone and character of the public service under his Administration. Even now, if he could but lift himself above the haze of self-satisfaction which obscures his vision, and, disregarding all personal and selfish considerations, steadily and firmly conform his administration of the public service to the high standard which he himself set up in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address, he would rally to his support the entire better sentiment of the country.

under the circumstances referred to. The story appears incredible. It is easy to see the drift of the most cultivated legal mind beforementioned, if we once concede that Mr. TILDEN made a fatal mistake in not being sworn in on the 4th day of March, 1877. That was his golden opportunity, which, neglected, could never return. Failing to be sworn in, according to this authority, he could not be President *de jure*. Having, on March 4, 1877, fallen down, all the King's omen and all the King's men could not set him up again. And so this new Humpty Dumpty is calmly relegated to the limbo of wrecks and failures. And, according to the most cultivated legal mind, which has guided us in this inquiry, the removal of Mr. HAYES would not inure to the benefit of Mr. TILDEN. The Presidency would become vacant, and the House would be obliged to proceed to elect in the usual manner, the President of the Senate being President *ad interim*. This view, we take it, is thrown out to quiet the fears of those Democrats who view with alarm any movement designed to put Mr. TILDEN into the White House. It is bad enough, these bold spirits think, that their chosen candidate should have skulked when threatened with Fortess Monroe if he asserted his so-called rights. It would be even worse if the party should have a President notoriously destitute of backbone. It is, accordingly, suggested that there is no possible danger that TILDEN will ever get into the White House, whatever happens to anybody else. And, to clinch the matter, another Democratic authority, a prominent Senator, is reported as saying that Vice-President WHEELER would become President if Mr. HAYES should be removed, and that that event would be calamitous to the Democracy. There seems to be a difference of opinion among these Democratic authorities. But there is not much divergence in the Democratic estimates of their late candidate's courage.

SOLON CHASE'S PARTY IN MAINE.
The progress of the Greenback Party in Maine from about 600 votes in 1876 to 13,000 in the recent town elections, with a threat of 20,000 or 25,000 next Fall, shows how much can be done by the persistent and vigorous efforts of one man. New-England does not afford a favorable field for the propagation of financial delusions. There is a good deal of common-sense education and not a little hard common sense distributed among the people, and they are not easily led into heresies which require a person to take leave of his judgment. Ordinarily, they are very tenacious of the principles and ideas in which they have been politically educated, and hence the loyalty to party which has been characteristic of the rustic population of Maine and New-Hampshire for so many years. But now the old issues have passed away, and there has been too much of a tendency in politics to degenerate into contests between the personal supporters of the old-time leaders. The people are getting tired of having their votes counted merely as so much loyal support for HAMLIN or BLAINE, or HALE or FRYE, or the Democratic "war horses" who are opposing them. They want an idea for which they can rally, an issue to fight upon, and they are ready to break away and follow almost any leader who presents something besides his personal claims or his own schemes of ambition for their support. They are ready to divide on the live questions of the hour, and it is not to be wondered at if a bold and vigorous champion, even of the wrong side, should bring together a considerable following.

There is little doubt that the vitality of the Greenback movement "away down East" is mainly due to the leadership of SOLON CHASE, of Turner's Falls, in Androscoggin County. Mr. CHASE is comparatively unknown to fame, but he has more native talent and quite as much education as the prominent Greenback leaders who have made so much noise in the West. If he had lived in Indiana, he would probably have been Governor and member of Congress before this time. He is one of those peculiar characters occasionally found in rural regions, who, by dint of more than ordinary mental vigor, considerable reading, and a talent for controversy, come to be regarded as oracles among the wondering rustic. He is one of their own class, but with a sort of superiority that leads them to look upon him as a genius, and to accept him readily as a leader. Like the more illiterate Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, he takes pride in his homespun garb and rude country manners. He goes about, whenever the rigorous climate of his latitude will permit, with bare feet and bare head, and if his venerable cranium is shielded by a hat, it is of the style and pattern designated as "shocking bad." Mr. CHASE is a loud-voiced and free-spoken miller, who knows all the people for many miles around, and is known of many more. He is always ready for a discussion, and for some years past has edited a local weekly paper, in which he appeals to the rural population of his county in language whose homely vigor and shrewd argument are relished by them.

Mr. CHASE believes that it is the proper function of the Government to "make money." He believes that whatever the Government sees fit to put out, stamped as money, is money, and that if it stamps out plenty of it, there will be no difficulty in paying debts, getting good wages and good profits, and being generally in a prosperous and happy condition. It is an alluring notion, and its absurdity does not prevent its being accepted in downright earnest by a considerable class of people who think they are intelligent and sensible. By persistent and plausible argument in his paper, in the village groceries, and in frequent local debates and discussions, in which his skill has been too much for the untalented antagonists who ventured to oppose him, Mr. CHASE has evidently made an impression and set a party going which can no longer be ignored by the politicians. The people are running off after these strange doctrines, and accepting this uncouth champion, because the old party leaders have presumed too much on holding them to their allegiance without occupying their minds with living questions or appealing to their convictions in regard to the principles and policies which affect the well-being of the country. They know there are such questions and such principles, and are, instinctively, eager to bring them into their political contests. There is no probability that the Greenback

sentiment, pure and simple, can ever reach even a strong minority of the whole people of Maine, but in districts where the two political parties are nearly equally divided, it may easily turn the scale or compel the surrender of the Democrats to its claims for the sake of a local victory. It may work, like the National movement in the West, as a political lever which shall produce a ferment in the parties and compel them to take a more clearly-defined position on financial questions. It is possible that it may induce them to drop dead-and-gone controversies, give over their merely factional contests, and take up the live issues which alone can give vitality to parties. We do not imagine that SOLON CHASE'S party is going to accomplish much in and of itself, but it is awakening the people and stirring up the sluggish elements, and will result in more good than harm if it arouses the believers in sound finance to earnest action.

WHAT IT REALLY MEANS.
The American people are singularly unsuspicious. There are tens of thousands who are every day decoyed into reading newspaper paragraphs which they mistake for news, but which they finally discover to be puffs of Dr. So-and-So's quack medicines. For years there was not a man in this City unconnected with the fire-proof safe business who dreamed of the true character of the paste-board imitation safes which cunning advertisers are constantly hoisting into second-story windows. We are thus constantly made the victims of astute advertisers, and in most cases never imagine that we have been deceived. At this precise time a most subtle conspiracy is in progress under our very eyes, and as it is concealed behind the flimsy veil of a pretended advertisement, no one has hitherto suspected its true character. What that character is will presently be shown.

Statistics prove that there are in the State of Massachusetts thirty thousand more women than men. In other words, there are thirty thousand Massachusetts women whose only hope of marriage is the remote chance that they may catch an occasional widower. Certain political economists hold that this excess of women is due to an over-production of the sex, and that the only way to remedy the evil is to cease further production for a term of years. This, however, is not true. It can be readily shown that from 1843 to 1843, the period when the greater part of these thirty thousand women made their earliest appearance, an equal number of Massachusetts boys were, so to speak, thrown on the market. There was, then, no over-production of girls during that period, and the political economists are, as is not infrequently the case, mistaken.

Instead of saying that there is an excess of thirty thousand women in Massachusetts, we shall be able to reason more clearly if we simply say that there are thirty thousand unmarried women in that interesting State. If the facts are stated in this way, we at once see that, instead of troubling ourselves about over-production, we should merely ask, Why are these women unmarried? The answer is not difficult to find. These women are unmarried because they are of a pattern which has for late years gone out of fashion. About the same time that the gray trousers of England drove out the black broadcloth trousers, which, in connection with the black satin waistcoat and black dress-coat, formerly constituted the walking costume of the American citizen, there was introduced the plump English style of girl. The latter soon became enormously popular, and the bony and spectacled maidens of Massachusetts became a drug in the market. It was still generally conceded that the Massachusetts girl knew more about Emerson's philosophy and Alcott's Orphic utterances than did her plumper rival, but the merits of the former were no longer able to awaken any enthusiasm. The Boston poetical young man no longer wrote sonnets expressing the emotions of his heart on hearing the tones of his beloved object rattle as she ran to greet him at the gate, and the Boston youth of fashion no longer proposed at public dinners the once familiar toast, "Beauty and Bones," in honor of the spare sex. In fact, spare and angular girls went entirely out of fashion, and Massachusetts men went outside the boundaries of New-England when they sought for wives.

Some time ago there appeared in nearly all the newspapers of the country an advertisement of a nostrum warranted to make plump girls thin. It was accompanied by an astonishing wood-cut purporting to represent a woman before and after the use of the nostrum. There can be no question that it was a very convincing wood-cut. According to its testimony, an enormously fat woman had been reduced to business with complete success, and even the large breastpin which she wore in her original condition had been converted by the action of the nostrum into a delicate flower. Her hair had also undergone a change, and from being luxuriantly abundant had become modest in quantity and arrangement. The ostensible advertiser aided the effect of his picture by denouncing fatness as a loathsome disease, and praising, by implication, thinness as the chief beauty of woman.

Now, although the public has seen nothing suspicious in this advertisement, the thoughtful mind detects in it the multitudinous hands of the unmarried women of Massachusetts. It is based upon the assumption that every self-respecting woman desires to be bony—an assumption which no woman outside of New-England could possibly make. It aims to terrify plump women from the fatness of their ways by informing them that they are the victims of disease, and that the only really healthy women are those who cast no shadow when they stand with their edges to the sunlight. It seeks to prejudice men's minds against plumpness, and to induce them to set their affections upon earnest and truthful bones that scorn the coarse disguise of fatness. Who are they who have an interest in bringing business once more into fashion; and who, therefore, under the thin pretext of advertising a nostrum that doubtless has no existence, are striving to cast a stain upon plumpness? Obviously they are the thirty thousand thin women of Massachusetts, and the pretended advertisement is the stealthy weapon with which they hope to accomplish their ends.

Of course, they will not be successful. Their attempt is the last desperate resort of reckless women. It need create no alarm,

but as an instance of the subtle way in which conspiracies can be carried on under the public nose with hardly any danger of detection, it is significant and important.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Nationals will hold their State Convention in Philadelphia to-morrow. Postmaster-General Key is wanted to deliver the Fourth of July address in Memphis, Tenn. The Louisiana Democratic State Convention is to be held in Baton Rouge on Monday, Aug. 5. The Indianapolis Sentinel wants a law limiting taxation in the county to 30 cents on the hundred dollars.

It is expected that Gen. Benjamin Harrison will preside over the Indiana Republican State Convention. The Greenbackers of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District (Oswego and Madison Counties) met to the number of about 200 in Oneida last week, and organized preparatory to the Fall campaign.

At a Republican rally in Portland, Oregon, the other day, Hon. Harvey Hines, the party candidate, spoke very confidently of his election to Congress. At the same time he said that the position was tendered him against his own choice and feeling.

Speaking of the administration of city affairs in Louisville, Ky., which is Democratic, the Louisville Courier-Journal, a Democratic paper, says: "In about nine years we have overrun our income about \$2,000,000. Every year we run short over \$200,000."

The editors of the Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* and of the Parkersburg (West Va.) *Journal* both inform their total friends that they cannot be candidates for member of Congress. The latter, ex-Gov. Stevenson, says: "We never sought the office and the office never hunted much after us that we know of."

The vote in Michigan on the two proposed amendments to the Constitution was officially canvassed on the 3d inst., and both were found to be defeated. No returns were received from four small counties. The vote on amendments to the Michigan Supreme Court Judges to select its Clerk was 30,313 yeas and 34,712 nays; on that in relation to the liability of stockholders in corporations, 24,770 yeas and 42,064 nays.

The Grand Jury of Monterey County, Cal., lately found a true bill for misdemeanor against Susan City, "a bold and brazen politician, assisting under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California. Its offense consisted in willfully omitting to perform its legal duty, in passing the necessary orders for the abatement of a public nuisance, in the shape of a stagnant pool, on San Juan-street, contrary to the form and to the effect of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of California."

The Cleveland *Herald* claims to have it from high authority that the President earnestly desires the success of the Republicans in Ohio; that he hopes the party will be able to redeem many of the Congressional districts this Fall now in the hands of the Democrats; that he is entirely unselfish in this wish; and if there is any such division of opinion among Republicans themselves as to warrant the belief that an endorsement of the Administration would make discord instead of harmony in the party, that he prefers greatly the success of the party to any mere question of personal approval.

Jefferson Davis has just acted as umpire in the case of two high-toned Mississippi gentlemen who allowed their political differences to pass beyond their proper sphere into personal crimination and recrimination. The referees decided that these errors of judgment and conduct were the result of passion and not of malignity, and that all personal accusations made by either against the other should therefore be withdrawn, and amicable relations between the parties be restored. This decision was approved by Davis, and gentle peace once more spread down upon the agitated hearts of these valiant Mississippians. But we thought there were no political differences in Mississippi.

ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A MUNICIPAL CONTEST AT WELDON—BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE ELECTIONS—TWO OF THE FORMER WOUNDED—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WELDON, N. C., May 6.—A riot occurred here this morning, growing out of the municipal election, which at one time threatened to assume very serious proportions. Some controversy was had as to under which law, an old or new one, the election was to be held. At first it was proposed to have two sets of polls opened, but better counsels prevailed, and the matter was amicably arranged. Soon after the polls were opened an altercation took place between William C. Hill, a colored Republican, and J. B. Z. Day, a white man. This was in the billiard-room of the hotel, where the election was being held. Day drew a pistol on Hill, and for some time chairs and billiard cases were used freely. Mr. Capell, proprietor of the hotel, whose wife is dangerously ill, appeared upon the scene and ordered everybody out. The crowd then went to the railroad shed, where a disgraceful scene of wrangling and high words took place. Many of the best citizens used their utmost endeavors to quell the disturbance, but without avail. Several fights occurred, during which the colored men, John R. G. Hill and Alexander Barnett, were shot by T. L. Enry and the man who shot Barnett was slightly wounded in the shoulder, but Barnett's injuries, it is feared, are mortal. At the present writing he is in a very critical condition. Both Enry and Day were promptly arrested and bound over in the sum of \$1,000 each to await the result of the trial. The 9 o'clock order was restored and the polls were reopened, and the election was the most orderly and quiet that has been held for years in this State. Daniel (Democrat) and Sheriff Larkin (Republican), as well as the magistrates, exerted themselves to the utmost to quell the disturbance. The election was always hotly contested, but in a friendly way, and the best personal relations between members of both parties. This disturbance is greatly regretted by all citizens, members of party or color. It is calculated that it cost a slur upon one of the most liberal and friendly communities in the South. Enry was Section Chief, and the man who shot him was the shooting stool place. The Democrats ran a straight ticket, while the Republicans ran a ticket of four. The result was a victory for the Democrats. The result was the election of the whole Republican ticket over one who is the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
RALEIGH, May 6.—The municipal elections took place throughout the State to-day. In nearly every town the contest was between regularly nominated Democrats and Independent Democrats, who were supported by the Republicans. The Democrats carried Raleigh, electing eleven and the Republicans six Aldermen. In Charlotte the Independent ticket, headed by B. R. Smith for Mayor, was elected by 41 majority. This contest was the bitterest and most exciting that ever occurred in Charlotte. It is reported that \$25,000 changed hands on the result as the Mayor. Col. W. and John and the defeated candidate, a prominent railroad man, and was a candidate for Governor in 1862 against Hon. Z. B. Vance. In Greensboro the contest was between the Democrats and the Republicans. The Democrats elected the Mayor by 94 majority. The tickets did not represent either party, but were made up of men who were for and against the war. In Salisbury the Democrats elected five Aldermen, and in Greensboro the Democrats elected a Democratic ticket by 39 majority. New Bern elected a majority of Democratic Aldermen. Raleigh, Goldsboro, and other towns were disastrously gerrymandered, thus preventing an expression of the majority of the people.

INADEQUATE PRISON ACCOMMODATIONS.

The three State Prisons of New-York do not, according to statistics recently compiled, contain room enough for the confinement of all the convicts in the State. The newest of these prisons, that at Clinton, was built in 1844, since which the population of New-York State has doubled. Auburn Prison was built in 1817, when the population of the State was scarcely 1,000,000. When the building at Sing Sing was put up in 1825, the population was 1,616,453, and when the Clinton Prison was erected the population was 2,428,921. The census of 1873 placed the population at 4,698,958. Auburn Prison, with only 1,250 cells, was crowded with 1,370 convicts; Sing Sing, with 1,200 cells, has 1,703 prisoners; and at Clinton, where there are 540 cells, 630 convicts are confined, while about 700 State prisoners are in county jails and penitentiaries, where they are housed at the expense of the State, thus making 1,388 convicts at the present time for whom accommodations the State has no suitable place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALLES.

COACHMAN, BY A GOOD, CAPABLE & HARD
Young with mass an coachman suit vegetables garden
and a few other things. Addressed to the
preferred, best reference. Call at No. 535 Hudson-
street.

COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE EXPERIENCED
COACHMAN, who has been in the business for
many years. Address B. D., Box No. 298 Times Up-town office, No. 20
Nassau-street.

COACHMAN, BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN
and single and a native of Denmark; is leaving
for the purpose of going to Europe. Call at No. 5
East 91st-st. H. R.

COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED
and single, who has been in the business for
many years. Address T. D., Box No. 399 Times Up-town office, No. 20
Nassau-street.

COACHMAN, BY AN EXPERIENCED COACH
MAN, who has been in the business for many
years. Address F. S., care J. B. Brewster, No. 145 East
56th-st.

COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE MAN, THO
oroughly understands his business in all its branches
good. Addressed to the preferred, best reference. Call at No. 535
Hudson-street.

COACHMAN, BY A YOUNG MAN, IS FINE
and single, who has been in the business for
many years. Addressed to the preferred, best reference. Call at No. 535
Hudson-street.

COACHMAN, BY A GENTLEMAN FOR RE
ferred as first-class coachman, accustomed to both
city and country driving. Addressed to the preferred, best reference. Call at No. 535
Hudson-street.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English as first-class coachman and groom; has

add as his last employer, L. B. Benedict, No. 18 New
COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS
 English. Has been in the city for 10 years. Address
 City reference. Inquire for Louis Lazz, No. 103 Ohio
 street.
COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.
 City reference. A man who understands his business
 and is a first-class driver. Address R. E. S., No.
 No. 144 Fifth-st., harness store.
COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED SINGLES MAN
 who has been in the city for 10 years. Address
 reference from last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 311,
 222 Broadway.
COACHMAN.—ENGLISH, THOROUGHLY US-
 ing. Has been in the city for 10 years. Address
 understands his business. First-class City reference.
 222 Broadway. Present employer's, Andrew B. S., No.
 6 West 24th-st.
COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-
 garding his business. Has been in the city for 10
 make himself generally useful. Best of City reference
 222 Broadway.
COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG
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WATER—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN. A fine, well educated, and well-to-do young man, who is well acquainted with the French language, and who will be found an excellent servant; can be seen and consulted at the residence of his father, at No. 286 Third Avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, New York. Call or address J. W. Allen, No. 42 East 88th street, New York.

WATER—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Is a good cook, and speaks English, French, and Italian. References can be given. Address A. B., Box No. 3562, New York.

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WATER—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Address JOHN C. BROWN, No. 87 West 37th-st.

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UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE, NOUVELLEMENT
Arrivée, desir de placer comme bonne famille, sachant bien coudre, bouter, repasser. Address C. L. Box No. 294 Time Up town Office, No. 1, 258 Broadway.

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All nations, for City and country. JACQUES Bureau, No. 602 Fifth.

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN AND to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; must understand the care of horses, the harness, and the use of the whip. Salary \$17 dollars per month and board. Call at Earle's Hotel.

WANTED—A NURSE—AN EXPERIENCED PRO-

write to take the entire care of two young children. Apply at 284 Madison-av., between 9 and 12 A.

WANTED—GARDENER: ONE WHO HAS HAD experience, and has in every way reliable and competent, can address, with references, stating age, qualifications, &c., will call at No. 109 Victoria street, or write to take his name care of Mr. J. A. Allen, Box No. 706.

WANTED—HANDS FOR GENTS' SHIRTS AND shirt undergarments. Call at No. 108 Atlantic corner Grand.

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T. C. SELLER,
No. 111 Paterson-st.
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YORK. SIGSBEA MAJERONI AS DIAMOND
AND A GREAT CAST.
SUNDAY BENEFIT OF SIGSBEA MAJERONI

BOOTH'S. LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
 Meems, Tompkins & Hill's ORIGINAL DRAW
 THE EXILES. THE EXILES.
 Evening prices, 25c., 50c., \$1. and \$1.50.
 Matinee prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.

BROADWAY THEATRE. CORNER 35th
 ST. ST. FUGING
 MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
 EVENING. MATINEE WEDNESDAY
 SUPPORTED BY MISS MINNIE DOTL.
 DRUMMER. DRUMMER.
 DORCH. DORCH.
 HOWARD DRAMATIC COMBINATIONS,
 MAGNOLIA.

MR. IRA D. SANKY WILL CONDUCT
 service of songs at the Grand Hall, 10th
 EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock. Members of
 the Association, Rooms Tuesday, Wednesday, or
 Thursday, may be seated in the front of the
 Chairman Music Committee Young Men's Christian
 Association.

Tickets can be obtained without charge by the
 on Friday or Saturday.

LAST WEEK OF CELEBRATED CAS-
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 1.30.
 THE NEWLY PAID OFF THE
 SARA JEWETT. MONDAY, MAY 12, RE-
 THE NEWLY PAID OFF THE

NIRLO'S GARDEN.

A RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 CENTS. The **THEATRICAL AND Musical English** melodrama, **"THE PICKER"**, at the **CAMILLE MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M.**

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARIES.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER 347
TUESDAY MAY 7.
NATIONAL TRACT SOCIETY—ANNUAL
CITY, AT 7:30 P. M.—Hon. William R. Dodge,
President, and addresses by Rev. J. W. L. L.
D., Hon. Ned. Love of Maine, and Rev. T. L.
H. of New York. **WEDNESDAY MAY 8.**
Read-out, at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK TRACT SOCIETY MAY 7.
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—(ANNUAL
MEETING.) **TUESDAY MAY 7.**
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 7:30 P. M.
William Sprague, United States Supreme Court,
New York, President. **WEDNESDAY MAY 8.**
Rev. A. J. P. Reynolds, D. D., of Providence, R.
I., President. **FRIDAY, MAY 10, 7:30 P. M.**
NEW YORK TRACT SOCIETY.—(ASSOCIATION
Chorus of 300 children; addresses by eminent

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN
WEDNESDAY MAY 8: annual business meeting
at 10 o'clock; **FRIDAY MAY 10:** annual business
meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of
Broadway and 34th street, at 7:30 P. M.;
Speakers, Rev. F. Conway, Rev. E. S. Marston,
Hon. A. North. A thousand children will represent
Home Industries in the **WEDNESDAY** service.
are cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION
New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting
of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 Located in the City of New York, at the
 DAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock.
 JOHN AUGUSTUS STEVENSON, will read a paper
 on "THE NEW-YORK AND NEW JERSEY
 ANDREW WARBURTON, Recording Secy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING
 of the New-York Society for the Relief
 of the Colored People of the City of New
 135 East 42nd-st. TUESDAY, May 7, at 4 o'clock
 P.M. The annual business of the Society
 A. F. WARBURTON, Recording Secy.

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GREATEST BARGAINS IN PIANOS
 ing this month ever known (6th 1/2). I have
 determined to maintain our position as the
 best and cheapest place in the city for the
 will, to dispose of our Present Stock of
 best pianos, including WATERS & SONS
 family in the land by offering them at \$100
 price, officially marked at \$150.00. My
 business nearly Thirty Years and cannot
 do this, and for Lasting enjoyment in HIGH
 to America. Take advantage of this GREAT
 opportunity.

WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st., New

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4. He must maintain, subsequent to his admis-

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ONE ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CR
To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade.
35c. PER QUART.
To Families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Dr.
No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,238 Broadway, and No. 75
ham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.
A successful record of 37 years has given FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM a reputation for purity, richness, and unequalled. To churches, festivals and to the trade.
25 CENTS PER QUART.
To Families, 12c. per gallon.
No. 12 1/2 Mile House, and No. 623 9th-av.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONALS

STRENGTH OF THE NEW PARTY.
THE COMING CAMPAIGN IN THE KEYSTONE
STATE—RESULTS TO BE DETERMINED—
“DON” CAMERON AND THE UNITED
STATES SENATORSHIP—WHAT THE NA
TIONALS CAN DO—THE CONVENTION AT
PHILADELPHIA—ITS OPPORTUNITY.
From our special Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—There was a tim
when, because of the certainty of the result, eve

tion excited very little more attention than do town elections in "the free-faithful State of Maine." Such is the case no longer; the Keystone Republicans have, for the time at least, ceased to be absolutely unopposed. The election of a Governor, it is held, unlike many that have preceded it, will not be held simply for the purpose of deciding questions of majority. The result is to be determined as more important, and the office to be filled the highest and most important in the State. The Governor, therefore, there is to be elected not only a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and a Judge who will determine "the political complexion of the Supreme Bench, but the political complexion of the State," and will call upon to choose a United States Senator in place of Mr. Donald Cameron. It is seldom that so much is involved in a single State election, and as have a ready intimated, the final result is on all sides regarded as exceedingly uncertain. For these reasons, the election of the Governor of Pennsylvania is one of the most exciting known for years, and the cause was the most thorough that Pennsylvania has since the war. Indeed, the leaders of all parties and factions are even now engaged in plan of action to determine the result, and the well for the future of their following to pursue, and the effort is forward with the utmost anxiety to the development of the coming year. At the end of that time the conventions of all the great organizations will have been held, the plan of battle agreed upon, and the candidates named. The result of the election cannot fail to attract the attention and interest of only of the people of this State, but of the country at large.

To-morrow, in this city, the so-called National Party, composed of men who have heretofore been known as Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, and together, as it is believed, with a fair sprinkling of Socialists and Communists, will hold its convocation and nominate a full State ticket. Under ordinary circumstances such a meeting would neither mean nor stir any state of mind, but in the present emergency of politics. Two years ago the delegates who have been elected to it would have been allowed to meet, talk, resolve, and adjourn without any other notice than that which might find its way into the newspapers. But now, the delegates, the leaders and the managers of both the political parties will not only in Pennsylvania, but in Washington will watch the doings of the Philadelphia meeting with an interest which is sharpened by the knowledge that the result of the election will not only affect the bodies may largely affect the future politics of the nation. Quietly, but with almost marvelous rapidity, the Labor Reformers and Greenbackers, who constitute the main strength of the National Party in Pennsylvania, as in other States, have grown in numbers and in influence. From a little beginning in the mining and manufacturing regions they have in two or three years spread their organization all over the State, and at the last election surprised even the shrewdest and most far-sighted politicians by casting their votes with the Democrats.

They have gone on quietly but persistently as before. During the year the organization has been perfected in all sections of the State. County township, and ward clubs have been formed, until it is now claimed by the men who are at the head of the movement that Pennsylvania has at least 150,000 votes behind them. If they have this strength, and after consultations with some of the ablest Democratic and Republican leaders in the State I am inclined to believe that they do not overstate the matter. It is not only the case in Pennsylvania, but at least hold the balance of power in the next Legislature, and dictate who shall be sent to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Cameron. By the "hold-over arrangement," which is attributed to the Democrats, the Democrats will retain the majority of Republicans in the next State Senate, but the contest for seats in the lower house will be all the more exciting in consequence, and in many districts there is no doubt that the Nationals will be able to elect their men over all competitors, and with the balance of power, and by making the proper coalition can elect either Democrats or Republicans at their pleasure.

The strength which it so unexpectedly developed last year was due in a very great measure to the conservative platform upon which it went into the campaign and the respectable character of the candidates nominated by it. In-to-morrow's meeting there will be no more of the same kind of thing. There will be nothing in common between them, and they will take no path together. On those hands will be ranged men who are at least sincere in their demand for what they call a reformation of the finances of the country, and who will be anxious to see revived the trade and industry and an improvement in the condition of the working men. On the other side is a set of howling demagogues who, having nothing to lose, demand a division of the country's wealth and the overthrow of all social order. Of this kind was the man, John C. Calhoun, Armstrong, who served in Congress as a Republican is a very good specimen. By men of his own way of thinking among the Nationals he is being strongly pushed to the front. He is a man who is sure to be selected to-morrow, and it is generally believed that he would command some strength among the party. He is a man who is in sympathy with the movement and the desires of the men engaged in the work of reformation.

The National Party desires to back the financial system of the Government upon the issue of sound money, and to have the Government issue currency which shall be entirely adequate to the demands of a healthy and growing country. It desires to have the currency made up of gold, silver, and non-interest-bearing Government notes, all of which shall be legal tender, and to have the amount of the currency to be determined by the law of supply and demand, and not by the fiat of Congress. It desires to have the currency non-interest-bearing and convertible into currency at the option of the holder. The increase of currency will be determined by the increase of wages and prices. The increase of wages will increase the demand for currency, and the increase of prices will increase the demand for currency. The increase of the products of industry will stimulate the employment of labor, and enable it to pay remuneration to the laborer. A country which has no such protective tariff as will defend the labor of the country against the competition of the foreign labor, and which has no such sound legislation as will protect the interests of the sound legislation should regard the interests of the country as being in a state of anarchy, and that the country can be harmonized.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE ENIGMA.—Mr. Howell, Mr. D. H. Martin, Miss Marie Walcott.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Goodwin, Mr. F. F. F. F.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—HOBART AND WIFE.—Singer and Signora Marconi.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MADONNA.—Miss Minnie Doyle, Mr. Louis Aldrich, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DOLLY.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Rose Coghlan.

PARK THEATRE.—LA JOLIE PARVENSER.—Opera Company.—Miss Marie Minnie.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FATE, OUR COUSIN GEORGE.—Mr. J. C. Kinnear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—THEATRICALITY AND ECONOMY.—Signora and Mlle. Fattori.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—FESTIVATION AND HONOR.—Mr. Robert Hall.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—OTARIO SELECTIONS.—Aquarium.—Chimpanzee, &c. Matinee.

CHICKERING HALL.—AT 2 P. M.—LARRY ROUSE, &c. (Continued from p. 1.) Mrs. E. A. Osgood, Mr. C. L. Latta, &c. C. Fitch.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, slight changes in pressure and temperature, and numerous light rains.

It is thought in Washington that the great Florida explosion in Congress has been indefinitely postponed. The irreconcilables may break away from their party caucus and set up a small volcano on their own account, but there will be no grand inquiry, no high and mighty proceedings by SPRINGER & Co., and no quo warranto. There was abundant opportunity, yesterday, for the springing of the mine, if the engineers desired, but nothing was done, and nothing will be done so long as the Democratic leaders remain in their present mind.

The Convention of the National Party of Pennsylvania, which meets at Philadelphia to-day, is attracting the attention due to an organization which can fairly aspire to hold the "balance of power" in a great State. Our correspondent thinks that the 150,000 votes claimed for the party is by no means an exaggerated estimate of its strength, and that its chances of a protracted lease of power depend entirely on the comparative moderation with which its doctrines are formulated. The specimen given of the views of the "conservative" wing of the party ought to satisfy a tolerably exacting Greenbacker. They are, it is true, not much more nonsensical than those of Judge KELLEY; in fact, they bear a family resemblance to the opinions of that remarkable man. But they are a little ahead of anything which has yet found its way into the platform of either of the great parties in Pennsylvania, and as such ought to furnish sufficient excuse for the existence of the new organization. What the "red flag" wing of the party would put forth if they had their way may be conjectured from the character of the "moderate" utterances quoted in our dispatch.

Communism in California is known as "Kearneyism," the leader of the so-called Working Men's Party being one DENNIS KEARNEY. The organization has just achieved a partial victory in the municipal elections throughout the State, on the heels of which the Central Committee have deposed DENNIS from the leadership, accusing him of "fraud, corruption, Czarism, and insanity." This is a nice "derangement of epithets" to be applied to an arrogant fellow who has openly defied law, order, and decency in the most inexplicable manner. It is likely that his associates have become jealous of his supremacy and have undermined him. One of his late declarations was that "no corrupt beer-singer should run the party." Perhaps this reprobat purveyor of the malt beverage is the cunning, leader of the "Working Men's Party."

The endless tinkering of the Government of the District of Columbia resulted, yesterday, in the passage by the House of a bill to provide a new system for that hapless Territory. It may as well be acknowledged that Congressional Government of the District has been a failure. The various experiments, though regarded with mild curiosity by outsiders, have been most disastrous to the residents. Under the old régime nothing was done, and the general condition of affairs was describable only by the phrase—stagnation. Under the latter rule of the Ring, great material progress was made in improvements and in the rates of taxation. The anti-Shepherd rule was that of King LOG, BARBOCK, SHEPHERD, and the rest, represented King STORK. The bill which has just passed the House lodges the Government in the hands of a commission to be chosen by Congress. This means a compromise between the two parties represented in Congress, by which a certain number of each political organization shall be agreed upon in caucus as members of the commission. No special complaints are made against the present Commissioners, who are appointed by the President and it is very doubtful if Congress, which is by the Constitution invested with exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, has any right to appoint its Governors.

Senator THURMAN's bill for the appointment of an Auditor of Pacific Railroad Accounts, to be attached to the Interior Department, will be certain to arouse opposition. A careful auditing of their accounts is precisely what the managers of the Pacific Railroads do not want. Hereofore, it has been their game to suppress whatever would be best for them to keep in the dark, and to allow examination of only such statements as they prepared with ulterior designs. Under the provisions of the law just passed, relating to the funding of part of the earnings of the Pacific Railroads, a thor-

ough and searching supervision of the financial affairs of the companies is necessary. The bill just prepared by Senator THURMAN provides the requisite machinery for that important work.

In the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, the other day, it was solemnly affirmed that a Chinaman was not a white person and therefore could not vote. The application of AN YUP for naturalization was denied on the ground that he did not come within the limits of the statute, which declares that the provisions of the Naturalization law shall extend to "aliens, being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent." The learned Judge went elaborately into the definition of the word "white" as applied to members of the human family, and quoted from LINNEUS, CUVIER, BUFFON, and NOAH WEBSTER. The result of his investigations was that the Chinaman is declared a yellow man, a member of the Mongol race, and not qualified to receive the benefits of the laws of Congress relating to American citizenship. Those who have ever paid the least attention to the structure of the laws upon this subject must have seen how utterly groundless was the apprehension that the time would come when the "Asiatic hordes" would tyrannize over us. JOHNS KELLY's compatriots have done and are now doing.

The Moslem insurrection in Roumelia appears to hold its ground firmly, a fact due in some measure to the inadequate forces available against it, but chiefly to the great strength of its position. The Rhodope or Despoti Dagh range, separating Macedonia from the Pashalik of Adrianople, gives shelter to numerous guerrilla bands, said to number in all nearly 30,000 men, and composed of Turks, Pomaks, (Mohammedan Bulgarians), Thessalians, and even native Greeks, whose hatred of their Slav rivals seems to exceed even their hereditary enmity to the Turk. The insurgents have actually hazarded a descent upon the sea-shore at Haskio, on the Gulf of Lagos, probably with the view of establishing communications with the friendly Pomaks of the Dridama Valley, which lies to the west, beyond the Kara-Su River. Meanwhile, the southward advance of the Servians along the Mitrovitz-Salonica Railway has been barred at Uskup, on the northern frontier of Macedonia, by a body of 9,000 Arnauts, (Albanians), who, securely posted in the mountains, are plundering the whole district, and daily exacting fresh bands of their marauding countrymen, who can hardly be expected to remain quiet with a fight going on within a few hundred miles of them. In Armenia, again, the Khordas are perpetrating similar ravages, and reducing the native population to the extreme of misery. The "order" which the Russians propose to establish in the conquered provinces will certainly come not a whit too soon, though at present it seems likely to be brought about by leaving no one alive to make a disturbance. In other quarters, however, matters are beginning to look more peaceful. The personal influence of the "pacific Czar" has already produced a marked change in the state of public feeling at St. Petersburg, while in London the advocates of peace appear to be coming to the front in earnest, and preparing a moderate protest against any measures tending to draw the country into war. It is probable that the prevalent opinion of Count SCHULYALOFF's mission, as indicating the assumption of a more definite shape by the hitherto vague negotiations, is the correct one, though it may be hoped that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's rumored inability to resume his duties as Chancellor will prove to be a mistake.

A "COMPROMISE" OR A SURRENDER. The efforts to set aside the Governor's veto of the Bonded Indebtedness bill have collapsed, and a bill has been introduced for the avowed purpose of carrying out what was good in that measure, to the exclusion of its many objectionable features. The character and motives of the alleged authors of this "compromise" proposal are above suspicion, and it has received the approval of persons whose opinions are entitled to considerable weight. But the latter assertion, at least, could have been made in regard to KELLY's bill, and yet it was a measure eminently calculated to facilitate fraud and increase the public burdens under the pretense of reducing them. The new measure should, therefore, be very closely scanned, and the respectable character of its origin and indorsement should not be accepted as sufficient evidence of its claim to be at once passed. We have as yet failed to discover any sufficient reason for any new legislation in regard to the city debt, except, indeed, some very strict provisions compelling an annual fixed rate of decrease. The sole argument left to the advocates of the Kelly bill was that unless provision was made for the renewal of the four millions and a half (\$4,447,000) of city bonds maturing in 1879, the rate of taxation would be increased to 3.3, if not to 3.2 per cent. We presume that the "compromise" bill is framed to meet this imaginary difficulty, though why the brief bill introduced by Mr. DALY should not answer the purpose, we are unable to perceive.

Before asking the Legislature to pass any bill on this subject, it would be well to have it clearly demonstrated, 1. that the City cannot redeem its bonds maturing next year without adding to the taxes, and 2. that the Board of Apportionment does not, under existing laws, possess the power asked for. As we understand the matter, neither of these assertions are capable of proof. In the tax levy of this year, provision has been made for the redemption of \$1,151,000 of City bonds. That leaves a trifle less than \$3,300,000 of an excess to be provided for in 1879. But the State tax for last year was 3.1-6 mills on the dollar, which figured on the City tax levy for 1878 as a total contribution of \$3,900,000. According to the testimony of the Governor and Controller, the rate for this year need not exceed 2 3/4 mills, and may fall below that figure. As in round numbers every one-twelfth of a mill counts for \$100,000 in the City tax levy, the reduction of the State tax will be good for at least \$500,000. That will reduce the excess on the levy of 1879 to \$2,800,000. By the bill now reported by a conference committee of the two houses, a compulsory reduction of two millions of

dollars is effected on the salaries and other current expenditures of the City for next year. The retention of that essential part of the bill is at least certain, so that the apparent addition to the tax levy of 1879, as compared with that of 1878, is thus reduced to \$800,000. But, according to JOHN KELLY and Mayor ELY, the City debt is being steadily reduced, and with it, of course, the interest-charge on that debt. We assume the payment of four millions and a half in 1879, and the consequent appearance of but a small portion of the interest-charge on that amount in the next tax levy. Unless the Mayor and Controller have been willfully misrepresenting the financial condition of the City, we should thus in 1879 have to pay interest on at least six millions less of debt than in 1878. The bonds maturing are chiefly 7 per cent. bonds, but take an average of 6 per cent., and the interest-charge next year must be \$360,000 less than this year. That reduces the apparent excess to be provided for next year to \$440,000—a sum which the elasticity of City revenues will easily reduce to nothing.

It is evident, therefore, that it is an error to suppose that in order to provide for the payment of four and a half millions of debt next year we must add 20 per cent. to the taxes. That feat can be accomplished without the addition of so much as half a cent on the hundred dollars to the rate of taxation. But, it has also been shown in these columns, by a reference to chapter 335, section 112, of the Laws of 1873, (City charter,) that the Board of Apportionment has the power, by a majority vote, to "authorize the issue of any stocks or bonds for the purpose of withdrawing or taking up at maturity any stocks or bonds outstanding," provided always that the gross amount of the City debt shall not be permanently increased by such operations. This is precisely the eventuality which the Kelly advocates declared must be met by new legislation, and which the other side appears to concede the necessity of meeting. If the debt maturing next year can be paid off without increase of taxation, we suspect that the people generally would prefer that there should be no "bridging over." But if renewal in whole or in part is necessary, there is still no evidence that new legislation is necessary. Reformers of all shades would do well to be careful lest in "compromising" with KELLY, they make haste to surrender to him.

A TYPICAL SOUTHERNER.

The Boston merchants who lionized Senator GORDON, the other day, probably begin to think that he is not the man they imagined him to be. They courted him, feasted him, praised him, put him on exhibition everywhere in the neighborhood of their city, under the belief that he represents the intelligence and conservatism of the South. The Senator's Georgia friends have, indeed, spoken of him as the man who of all others should be sent abroad as the exponent of Southern commercial and industrial interests, and as peculiarly qualified to produce a favorable impression upon foreign sentiment. The object of the mission thus marked out for him was to cultivate friendly relations with foreign capitalists, and to impress the trading and enterprising classes generally with ideas favorable to the resources of the South and the soundness and integrity of its people. Out of this circumstance, undoubtedly, grew the estimate which led the Bostonians to make the Senator their guest. His speech in the Senate, on Monday, must have convinced them that they overestimated the value of Georgia puffery and altogether misunderstood the qualifications of Mr. GORDON. It is now evident that his visit should have been under the auspices of the Greenback Clubs, and that Gen. BUTLER and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS should have been chosen to do him honor. On financial questions, at any rate, he belongs to their school.

Mr. GORDON's speech leaves no room for dispute as to his proper place in financial discussion. Either he is ignorant or he panders to the prejudices of the ignorant with the unscrupulousness of the demagogue. His description of the prosperity of the North at the close of the war, and in the five or six years following the war, shows him to be incapable of discriminating between the true conditions of material progress and the delusive indications produced by inflated and unwholesome activity. He seems unable to comprehend the difference between financial bubbles and solid wealth,—between an advance in prices consequent upon a genuine growth of value, and the ballooning which was inevitably destined to be followed by a collapse. One who so signally fails to understand the characteristics of the era of inflation, and confounds the extravagance of those days with the thrift that is conspicuous in France, cannot be expected to realize the results of hard times, the healthier conditions of business that operate as partial compensations for losses and sufferings, or the steady increase of our material resources which has been observable, particularly in the West, since 1870. To acquire a proper conception of Mr. GORDON as a statesman, it is only necessary to contrast the generalities of his schoolboy rhetoric with the facts that reveal the marvelous enlargement of our farm products, whether measured by quantity or value. Even the South has advanced, industrially, in spite of contraction, and is to-day better off because of the more healthy state of finance resulting from contraction and the approach to specie payment.

It is unfortunate for the South that its exaggerated praise of this commonplace man subjects its position in an important controversy to misapprehension. No part of the country has a deeper interest than the South in the destruction of the greenback theory, and none is better prepared for whatever measures are necessary to complete preparations for the return to honest money. Its greatest crop commands gold in the markets of the world, and its greatest requirement is that which can be met only by the re-establishment of financial confidence. There, if anywhere, we ought to be able to look for co-operation in the struggle against a renewal of inflation and the allied forces now at work to destroy the foundations of credit and prosperity. As for Mr. GORDON's platitudes about Southern devotion to the nation's honor, they are too pitiful to deceive anybody. Pretty phrases do not lessen the significance of hard facts. And among the latter there is none more humiliating than that which oppresses us to

accept a tame echo of Mr. EWING's dangerous fallacies as an expression of any considerable section of Southern opinion in regard to the future of our financial policy.

THE TARIFF AND THE INCOME TAX.

The voting in the House yesterday cannot afford much encouragement to the promoters of the Wood Tariff bill. The refusal, on a close division, to proceed with the consideration does not lose any of its significance because a different result was subsequently reached by a majority of one. If all the influence of the Ways and Means Committee, with a certain amount of partisan discipline to help it, could not achieve more than these votes imply, it is evident that Mr. Wood should drop the bill without ado. Any measure of the kind moves slowly under the most favorable circumstances. With an earnest party sustaining it in the House, and a pronounced public opinion helping it out of doors, there might be some hope of its passage. The measure has neither of these advantages. The feeling among the members is one of indifference where it is not one of hostility, and outside of Congress it has no support. Too much of a compromise to satisfy free traders, it is sufficiently aggressive to call forth the opposition of protectionists. The manufacturers and merchants who are not wedded to theory, and who at another time would welcome an intelligent effort to reform the tariff, are almost unanimously against the bill—not on its merits, but simply because it exercises a disturbing influence just when that influence will do the most mischief. They are alive to the abominations of the existing tariff, but in the present condition of business they prefer the endurance of these to the general unsettlement that attends the discussion of a sweeping change. Add to these considerations those connected with the revenue, and the unwillingness of the House to waste time over the details of a bill whose passage is improbable becomes intelligible. To press a bill that is not called for by the business community, and that will entail a necessity for increased taxation from other sources to avert a deficit, is a mistake which so shrewd a man as Mr. WOOD should not commit.

Scarcely less significant was the vote on Monday in connection with Mr. TUCKER's attempt to push forward the bill reducing the tax on tobacco and reimposing an income tax. The tobacco and whisky interests are powerful enough in Congress, but the task they have undertaken is too odious to succeed without encountering difficulties for which they are ill prepared. The proposition to reduce taxes on articles which are among those that may properly be taxed most heavily, would be an offensive one, if the only effect were to be a reduction of surplus revenue. When, however, as in this instance, the reduction involves a loss to the revenue that must be covered by some new tax, the scheme admits of no defense. The indignation which has been called forth by the proposal to enact a tax upon incomes, and to create the inquisitorial machinery necessary for its collection, may have led the majority to reconsider their original determination.

THE GREAT RUSSO-FENIAN ALLIANCE.

If all the war preparations of the British Government could be made on as limited a scale, and with as little expense, as those that will be required to repel the suggested Fenian invasion of Canada, the English Peace Party would dwindle very fast. It is impossible to regard the current talk in Washington and elsewhere of a Fenian revival, as anything but sensational. In fact, the alleged terms of what are gravely called "the negotiations of the Irish leaders with the Russian authorities," are remarkably vague and various. According to one story, a Fenian corps, five thousand strong, is to be sent to Russia, to fight England—as if a nation that can put 550,000 men in the field, if necessary, would go to the pains of getting 5,000 more, to be transported at least 4,000 miles, with ninety-nine chances out of a hundred of their being captured on the way. The inventors of this alarming story do not explain whether the "corps" is to reach Russia by way of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, or by way of the Cattegat and Skager Rack. A second destination of the Russo-Fenian corps is said to be Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, where it is to be landed in order to inflict great damage. How the troops are to be put on board transports, provisioned, kept ready in American waters till the declaration of war, and then moved out of American waters, all without the knowledge of the Government authorities, is not explained and is not likely to be. In fact, we may safely believe the cable dispatch that *Le Nord*, of Brussels, has "denied the New-York statement that Russia has enrolled 5,000 Irishmen to invade Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick."

The third and somewhat more possible Fenian force is an invasion of Canada. In this project a few details may be risked by the speculative strategist, and accordingly several names of possible leaders are mentioned, such as the late General Sherman, and at Buffalo as a base of operations. But hopeless as the Fenian movement was a dozen years ago, it would be still more preposterous now. The Limestone Ridge affair showed the difficulty, even with a general mafia for Fenianism, of any serious penetration of Canada. At that time the funds of the Fenians were very large, and the armed organizations very numerous; but now Fenianism, except as a sentiment, a dream, or a reminiscence, is practically dead. In 1866, there was a large body of returned soldiers, who had been made restless by the long civil war, and were ready for some new enterprise, even if so futile, in its very nature, as an attempt to operate upon Ireland by an attack three thousand miles away. Then, also, the Canadian military forces had been allowed to fall into inefficiency; whereas ever since they have been stirred up and kept in comparative vigor, while of late the chance of war with Russia has put them into an unusually good condition. In 1866, also, the Fenians counted—though without reason, as it turned out—on the partial connivance of our Government, on account of the bad blood stirred up by the then supposed Alabama claims.

In a word, so hopeless must any revival of Fenian raiding upon Canada be, that we can hardly suppose it to be seriously considered. It may be well, however, for any adventurous epifits, led by excitement to attempt to come, to reflect that their first danger would come from this side of the

border, and that they would probably be arrested and punished for violation of the United States laws long before they were ready to cross into Canada. The statutes declare that every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years. The Army, Navy, and Militia of the United States can also be called upon to anticipate and prevent the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise. In fact, as in 1866, an expedition against Canada would find itself between two fires, and would undoubtedly be destroyed. Hence, despite the fact that the desperate attempt was really made in 1866, and that some of its leaders and followers still survive, and may hope that a repetition of it, even if unsuccessful, might be repaid by some Russian aid toward revolution in Ireland, the folly of the enterprise makes it improbable that it will ever be planned.

SOWING AND REAPING.

When Chicago was burned, the people of the Eastern States came promptly to her relief. They sent food and clothing to the homeless and hungry, and lent them money wherewith to rebuild their city. Perhaps this was an error, but if so it was an error of the head and not of the heart. The East did not pause to ask whether it was desirable that Chicago should be rebuilt, but forgetting the characteristics of that peculiar city felt nothing but sympathy for her misfortunes.

Having rebuilt their city with borrowed money, the Chicagoans found it extremely inconvenient to pay their debts. Almost the entire West being more or less in debt, suffered from a like inconvenience. Not being as yet quite ready to advocate open repudiation, the West contented itself, for the time being, by demanding the right to cheat its creditors out of 8 per cent. with the aid of the remonetized silver dollar. Although much was said prior to the passage of the Silver bill of the abstract merits of a bi-metallic currency, and of the duty of showing respect to the memory of our fathers by remonetizing their venerable silver dollar, the real motives of the silver men were their hatred of their creditors and their desire to cheat them. Western statesmen filled their speeches with denunciations of the wicked bondholders and Shylocks of the East, who were heartless and depraved enough to expect the West to pay its debts. The Chicago newspapers, in particular, could scarcely find words with which to properly characterize the infamy of Eastern capitalists who, having lent money, pretended to believe that they were entitled to be repaid. The demand of the West for the remonetization of silver did not differ in principle from the demand made here the other day by a meeting of crazy Communists in this city that all laws requiring the repayment of borrowed money should be abrogated. The passage of the Silver bill was a victory of dishonesty and ignorance, or in other words, a Socialist victory.

It is, of course, hopeless to expect that nations or communities will trouble themselves to act consistently. Nevertheless, inconsistency is always a saddening spectacle to thoughtful men. Just now Chicago is exhibiting a degree of inconsistency which is really startling. In that city there are many men who either cannot or will not earn a living, and who are consequently convinced that they are crushed under the tyranny of capital. These Communists, as it is the fashion to call them, are not in debt to any great extent, owing to circumstances beyond their control, and hence care very little about the sacred duty of cheating creditors. They are, however, even more earnest than is the average Chicago editor in denouncing capitalists. To the latter word they give a meaning more extensive than is usually given to it in the West, for they regard not only Eastern money-lenders, but all men who own anything, as capitalists. Those capitalists they propose to massacre unless they will accede to whatever demands the Communists may make upon them. In a very short time—though the exact date has not yet been announced—Chicago is to be drowned in blood, and subsequently converted to ashes. Eight thousand Communists who are on the verge of starvation, and cannot afford to buy anything more nutritive than bread-heeling rifles, are nightly drilling, and announce that when they demand their rights with arms in their hands, the Chicago Militia will be powerless to resist them.

Now, if the silver men cared anything for consistency, they would have these Communists as brothers and comrades. The political principles and financial views of both are at bottom the same, and are summarily comprehended in the doctrine that money is the natural right of all men, and the lawful prey of those who have no money. The Chicago editor who applauds the robbery of Eastern creditors ought naturally to fraternize with the Communist who desires to rob Chicago merchants. If it is right for the one to refuse to repay the money which he has borrowed, it is right for the other to refuse to pay for the flour which he may seize. The Communist who threatens to sack the shops of Chicago is simply carrying out to its logical result the principle upheld by the West, in repudiating 8 per cent. of its debts. In either case, those who have are made the prey of those who have not. Surely, then, we may assume that the Chicago press and the Chicago property-owners are the admirers and allies of the Communists!

Such an assumption would, however, be a great mistake. In point of fact, Chicago is at this moment filled with alarm and anger concerning the Communists. They are abused by the press as ignorant and vicious wretches who are making war upon property and society. Preparations are actually making for resisting the Communists by force, and for shooting them down in case they attempt to carry out their threats. Chicago and the other Western cities are indignant, because the seed that they have sown has yielded a large and vigorous growth of Communists. It was all very well, in their estimation, to cheat the national creditors and the Shylocks of the East, but it is entirely another affair for

the Communists to rob the property-owners of the West. Of course, it is to be hoped that the Communists will be sternly suppressed if they undertake to carry out their threats, and it would be especially sad were they to burn Chicago, inasmuch as the East might not be ready to advance money wherewith to rebuild it. Still, the inconsistency of the West in denouncing the Communists for simply carrying out the principles of Western political economy is not a pleasant spectacle.

Not many persons know how Hon. S. C. Cox got the name of "Sunset" Cox. It is generally thought that the sobriquet is derived from his initials, but it came from an account of a very soporific article which he had printed in the *Ohio Statesman* (Columbus) when he edited it, about twenty-five years ago. He was very young then, especially in regard to time, and having been in Europe, and published a book—*The Buckeye Abroad*—he went into journalism with an elevated opinion of himself and his capacities, which, candor compels us to say, he has not yet altogether relinquished. His article, entitled "A Grand Old Sunset," was such a notice of the life of the late John C. Fremont, that it was pitilessly, and HENRY READ, then editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, dubbed him *Sunset Cox*—a name that has adhered ever since, and may, in truth, be said to represent him, since he is always going on fading and fading splendors. Read wrote Cox for a long while by alluding to him, also, as "Citizen Sunset," (writing the names together, thus,) and his desire to get rid of *Sunset* is reputed to have been one of his reasons for becoming a New-York carpet-bagger.

Every person who might publish books and does not intend to consider from a reading public in this age of excessive printing. A BOOKS-SELLER is one of the thoughtful and studious men who have been careful of refraining from animosity of authorship, and now we learn from his own lips that he has prepared during his long life 70 volumes of manuscript (some of them containing 1,000 pages) common-place books, including everything he has seen, heard, read, or thought that he counts worthy of preservation. Having carefully jotted down all those things, he must naturally look to their posthumous publication, and it is quite likely that some enterprising publisher will turn forward some time in some form, because death of an author is the death of a man's work. This is what an addition to the wilderness of books 60,000 or 70,000 pages of manuscript would make. If ALCOCK be a sample of the non-publishing authors, they are rather to be feared than commended. We do not mean that one who has written a book is not wiser to write than to publish, since death is always the dread of something after death. It is better, perhaps, for an author to print during life than to leave manuscripts to be printed after his life has ended, for in the flesh he may have a reward for his literary reputation (and this may be a great reward) to what publishers, once he is out of the flesh, may be totally indifferent.

Next to having flown with Don Cleofas and Amoleto to the tops of the spruce of Mexico, and having the houses of Madrid unroofed, perhaps the best of the new elevated railway is the car being attainable. As a passenger up or down town, one certainly sees near half as much more as the fiery young hero of *Le Sala's* creation, as assisted by the flying demon, and of the Spanish capital. In the avenger your vision is confined to glimpses of interiors and flashes of unfolded domesticity; but in the narrow streets, where the train goes close to the windows, it is impossible not to be made aware of how many of our fellow-citizens are as good as dead. You see a man, a woman, a child, a witness of a vast deal of privacy. You see people fast asleep, at breakfast, lunch, dinner, at work, or at play, according to the hour you take the cars. The whole inner economy of Metropolitan existence is revealed in hurried glimpses of the faces of men and the seven times seven ages of woman pass rapidly before you. As you dash along, the panorama of humanity is revealed in many varied phases. You discover the business and pleasure, the prose and poetry, the necessities and superfluities, of a representative part of the great family. You see men and women in their own houses, unprepared for company, unencumbered by conventional sham, or make-believe, and to many it must be a novel, if not always an agreeable, spectacle. You see the houses in the lower part of the town through which the road runs are tenements, an unusual amount of life is visible in a given space. Conditions and surroundings appear somewhat crowded when you are introduced to the crowded and narrow of a hundred or more families in a short block. Sensitive persons do not enjoy this, so to speak, *stolen confidences*—this supposed inspection of their neighbors—and take particular pains not to look at what lies open before them. But to the majority of us, who are not so fastidious, the opportunity which they may be glad to profit from, when the road acts to running regularly, the people who live along the route may interpose blinds and curtains between curious eyes and their privacy; but, for the present, they are not so fastidious as he who rides may be said to his mind's content.

The question which periodically agitates the evangelical world: "Shall orthodox clergymen attend the theatre?" is at present under discussion again in this city. The matter was brought up by the opinions of some of the members of the Board of Christian Missions, some maintaining that they ought not to countenance the drama under any circumstances, and others taking the ground that it is their duty to visit the play-house, in order that they may have some personal knowledge of the thing which so many of the clergy are ever ready to condemn. Many Pastors of orthodox churches here say that they can see no objection to going to the theatre, and that they are deterred from it only by the fear that their going may excite comment and criticism, and so introduce dissent into the sacred fold. Their prudence and conservatism ought to be approved, perhaps, though it is hard for the newly secured mind to conceive why any one should avoid doing, if he wants to do it, what he believes there is no harm in. The theatre, as everybody knows, or ought to know, has a very variable significance. There are unexceptionable and improving theatres, and disreputable and degrading theatres. How the former can injure anybody, it is difficult to comprehend; but it is plainly the right as well as the privilege of all persons to witness or not witness plays, as they may elect. One argument, however, that may be adduced in behalf of the best theatres is as schools of elocution, and the good effect they might have upon the delivery of many dignitaries of the most excellent nature by their oral presentation of it. What is known as the clerical manner is not natural, and consequently is neither graceful nor winning. Preachers are often mentioned as theatrical, with a view to disparagement, though the theatrical is almost always to be preferred to the clerical manner. There may be a just medium between the two, best fitted to the pulpit; but very few clergymen are likely to be injured in their delivery of sermons by attending the theatre, and the theatre is certainly not debilitated. The influence of the legitimate stage on the elocution of the pulpit is in most cases more to be desired than discouraged.

BALTIMORE SHIPPOWERS EXCITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Shipping merchants and brokers of this city are much exercised over the proposed granting of a subsidy to the John Roach line of steamers between New-York and Brazil. They claim that a subsidy of \$125,000 is an unjust competition which they could not contend with, besides driving hundreds of vessels now engaged in the Rio trade from this port. Leading shipping houses in this city to-day presented to the Directors of the Maryland & Annapolis Canal Company a memorial, asking that a special meeting of the association, and consider what action should be taken to protect the interests of Baltimore shipping. James Carey Cole, President of the association, has issued a call for a meeting on Monday next.

GOV. McLELLAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. TRENTON, May 7.—Gov. McClellan to-day appointed Prof. George H. Cook, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan H. Blackwell, of Trenton, as Commissioners to Paris, and Hamilton Hill as Fish Warden for Burlington County.

BUFFALO, May 7.—Several cases of small-pox have been discovered in the eastern part of this City.

A NEW BONDED DEBT BILL.

NO FIGHT OVER THE VETO. THE PROPOSED ACT READ TO THE GOVERNOR—PEOPLE WHO FAVOR THE NEW MEASURE—THE BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. ALBANY, May 7.—There will be no effort made to pass the Bonded Indebtedness bill over the Governor's veto. Whether it could have been passed is a nice question. Such confident assertions as have been and are now made by both sides on the question, as well as the division lines which both sides have been making out upon the matter, show that there must have been some extensive mistakes made somewhere, or that there has been some tall lying done. A tremendous political pressure has been brought to bear on both sides, but just on the eve of battle, for the veto was to have been called up to-morrow—there has been a compromise agreed upon. Mr. O. B. Potter, Mr. Webb, and some other gentlemen, brought up and presented to the Governor to-day a modified bill drawn up as to obviate the objections of the Governor to the original bill. This they read to him, and he replied that so far as he could tell from the reading, it was quite satisfactory, though he would require more time to consider it. Mr. Potter said that he had shown the bill to Controller Kelly, who approved it. Mr. Potter said that he had also shown the bill to Governor Thompson, who, after several hours considering also approved it, and that several influential citizens, bankers and others, had examined and approved it. He also told the Governor that it was a bill, which, if placed upon the statute-book, would more than pay the bonded debt, and the trust in the anxiety which followed it. The bill will be introduced to-morrow. It is understood that the Governor's friends in the House will support it. Mr. Edward Cooper telegraphed to Mr. Daly that the bill was a satisfactory measure. There is a feeling of relief that what threatened to be a close and bitter fight has been avoided in a way satisfactory to all parties. The Conference Committee of the House and the Senate on the Public Bonds bill met this afternoon, and after consulting the bill, and after several hours considering also approved it, and that several influential citizens, bankers and others, had examined and approved it. He also told the Governor that it was a bill, which, if placed upon the statute-book, would more than pay the bonded debt, and the trust in the anxiety which followed it. The bill will be introduced to-morrow. It is understood that the Governor's friends in the House will support it. Mr. Edward Cooper telegraphed to Mr. Daly that the bill was a satisfactory measure. There is a feeling of relief that what threatened to be a close and bitter fight has been avoided in a way satisfactory to all parties.

ASSEMBLY AND SENATE WORK.

THE WAGSTAFF DIVORCE BILL.—A RESOLVE TO TENDRY TO REPEAL THE LAWS RELATIVE TO ATTACK UPON MR. MOLLER.—THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.—DEFEAT OF A "BOSS" MOLLER.—OTHER BUSINESS. Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. ALBANY, May 7.—A warm discussion took place in the Assembly this morning on Senator Wagstaff's bill to amend the divorce laws of the State as to permit a divorced person convicted of adultery to marry again during the life of the accomplice in the case. The bill was only reported from the Judiciary Committee by the vote of one member, who declared at the same time that he should vote against it on its passage. Mr. Gilbert, Chairman of the committee, opposed it bitterly; so did Mr. Waring, Mr. Conant, and some others, while Mr. Purdy, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Bergen supported it. The vote, however, was pledged beforehand; it was ordered to a third reading and will pass, but it is believed the Governor will veto it.

The amended district of Westchester is ex-Alderman Purdy's place of residence. For the purpose of electing Alderman it is by law made part of the Eighth Senatorial District of the City, which by virtue of this is given four Aldermen to elect instead of three, as the other districts. Alderman Purdy has not worked well; because when the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward delegates went into the nominating convention, instead of being allowed to nominate their own men for the fourth candidate, the rest of the convention voted to nominate a man who was not a resident of the district. The practical effect has been that John Kelly has imposed his favorite—Parry—on the district in each convention until the last, when Mr. Parry thought it judicious to retire from the public gaze, and was succeeded by a man of affairs, who was very unsatisfactory to the Westchester people, without distinction of party. Every year they have had a bill here to allow the amended district to elect an Alderman for itself. Last year, Mr. Purdy had charge of the bill in the House, and it was passed by a large majority. It passed the Senate, but failed in the House. This session it passed the Senate again. Now, at the last election Alderman Purdy "let down" Mr. Purdy very badly; and, as was found out in the contested seat inquiry, ran the district. Mr. Purdy, consequently, did not this year forget what was to be done to get the Aldermanic bill into good shape. Finding that its backward place on the calendar would endanger its passage, he gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules and order it to a third reading. This morning he made the necessary motion, and Mr. John Kelly opposed it, but with only the effect of stirring Mr. Purdy up to make some very blunt observations about the shabby way Tammany Hall had acted toward the amended district. He wound up by saying that though his amendment was not passed, he would not oppose the bill, their hearts were not in it; they would not oppose it if they had received orders, "but," he added, "if the order has been given, go on and order them; for I always do what I am ordered to do, and I am ordered to support Tammany Hall." He wound up by saying that though his amendment was not passed, he would not oppose the bill, their

[illegible]

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THIS WEDNESDAY ALSO THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT THE ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY.
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Now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SA
ROOMS, to be sold, ~~THURSDAY~~ and FRIDAY EV
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Engravings by celebrated masters of ancient and m

including many rare pieces suitable for framing or cabinet.

The collection contains many gems, and is almost tirely free from trash.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, 11, 1878, will close at this office on Tuesday at 7 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; Wednesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Albania, via Queenstown. (Correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed to and at 8 A. M. for France direct by steam-ship St. Louis.)

Britain and Ireland by steam-ship City of Brussels, Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe by steam-ship Pomorania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Saturday, at 9:30 A.M. for Europe by steam-ship Manica, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must

rect by steam-ship *Devonia*, via Glasgow and at 12 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship *Weser*, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships *Sevada*, *Alvaminia*, *Germanic* do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, Norway. The mails for *Aspidual*, and South Pacific ports leave New-York May 9. The mails for the W. Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-Y

May 11. Te-mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 16. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1878.

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For the cure of stone and gravel in the kidneys, bladder, &c. To dissolve calculi and cleanse the system.

The Doctors Lee, father and son, both regular physicians, prescribed this medicine in their practice in the Cities of New-York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success, as hundreds of letters and certificates from the patients would fully attest. Why, then, do you

their life-time would not (from professional pride) admit the medicine to be advertised as a specific, and for now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY, 40 Clinton-place, New-York City. Sold by druggists.

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Since "Ecce Homo" as religious book has appeared which can be compared with it for its power to move

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INSTRUCTION

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
EXAMINATIONS.
THE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
will be held at the College Building, 49th and M
streets, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., on MONDAY, SEPT
10, 1911. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION
to any of the four courses in the
DEPARTMENT OF MINES,
the Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgical
Engineering and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Palaeontology
will be held at the same place, on FRIDAY, June 7, at 9:30 A. M.
The examination for admission to the School of the Arts and
Sciences will be held at the same place, on MONDAY, May 29, at
9:30 A. M.

FREE TUITION.
FREE TUITION IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be granted to
any student who is unable to pay the usual fees for instruction
on the following conditions, to wit:
1. He must be a native-born American citizen, who has de-
clared to receive free tuition at the time of pre-
sentation of his application.
2. He must present a certificate that his circumstances
are such that he is unable to pay the usual fees for
instruction.
3. He must be recommended by some person of repute, who is not a re-
lative of the applicant.
4. He must submit a statement of his financial
condition expressed by the number 60 or
less on the scale of 10 to 100, in which 10 is the maximum.
5. He must matriculate subsequent to his admission
to the college, and must be recommended in scholarship, expressed by the number 70 or less on the scale of 70 to 100, which he will be
able to forfeit his privilege.

[illegible]

It is to be noticed that, on the first day of May, A. D. 1891, a writ of bankruptcy was issued out of the Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, in and against the said John J. Bence, and Lewis E. Bence, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged bankrupts or petitioners, in which writ it was ordered that the said delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or petitioners, and the transfer of any such property to them or for their use, and the transfer of any such property by them, are forbidden by law; and that, pending the hearing of the creditors of said bankrupts, no such property shall be sold, or disposed of, or otherwise aliened, and choose one or more judges of the said district, who shall be sworn to, and their names and addresses, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Room 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Clerk of Bankruptcy for said district, on the 22d

R. L. HUTCHINSON
U. S. Marshal for said district

[illegible]

by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose

[illegible]

son named by said court, against the estate of Ad-
rie, of Montclair, of the County of Essex, and
New-Jersey, in said district, who has been a

[illegible]

ptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the United States court against the estate of Arthur L. Sewell, of New York, of the County of New York.

[illegible]

o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-st.

any or new-York, is assigned for the hearing of
cases, when and where all creditors who have p
their debts, and other persons, in person may
appear, and show any thing they have why the
said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-
York the twentieth day of April, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, C
op24-law3w*

... and delivery of any property belonging to such
... to him or for his use, and the transfer of any

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON
27th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in
the name of the People of the State of New York,
bearing date of the 26th day of April, 1878, was issued by me,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the said State, directed to the
Sheriff of the County of New York, commanding him to cause
to be published in some newspaper printed and published in
the City and County of New York, for three consecutive days,
beginning from the date of such publication, a copy of the
within and foregoing writ or process, and also to cause to be
published in some newspaper printed and published in the
City and County of New York, for three consecutive days,
beginning from the date of such publication, a copy of the
within and foregoing return, and also to cause to be published
in some newspaper printed and published in the City and
County of New York, for three consecutive days, beginning
from the date of such publication, a copy of the within and
foregoing writ or process, and also to cause to be published
in some newspaper printed and published in the City and
County of New York, for three consecutive days, beginning
from the date of such publication, a copy of the within and
foregoing return.

debt was issued against the estate of FRANK J. ANNIS, of New-York, in the County of New York, State of New-York who has been ad-

bank of his own creation and the same agreement was made with the bank that the payment of the principal and interest on the mortgage and delivery of any property belonging to the bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of property by him are forbidden by law, and that a master of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their claims and to choose one or more Assistants of his estate, and to act as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at St. Paul's Church in the City of New York, before Mr. John A. B. Easton, on the 21st day of May, 1904.

78, at 12 o'clock M. LOUIS F. PA
S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of
York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE hereby given that HENRY WEST, of the town of Englewood, in the County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey, has made an assignment to the within his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims within the time specified in the accompanying schedule of claims.

WILLIAM BENNETT, and

A MISSEMENTE

ELKS LODGE NO. 13.
LYCEUM THEATRE.
MAY 9, 1878, AT 8 P. M.

performance in aid of the Free Miss Home for
Orphan, under the auspices of the Children's Or-
ganization.

Mrs. Lancaster and Marnie's play of
CONSCIENCE.
Meritorious conduct of Miss Clara Morris, with
the following cast:

T. OWEN, Gen. M. T. McMAHON, Gen. H. A.
WILSON, Capt. J. H. TICKLER, Col. H.
Major J. B. FASSITT, Monser, D. W. Gil-
W. DE WOLF ROPPEN, EUGENE R. SILVER-
MAN, HARRISON, Miss VOX, THE
BARNY.

At 8 and 8 1/2, to be had at Windsor and Pitt-
sford, at 20, 20 1/2 and 25, and of Major
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insure the most successful popularity of the final
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**SEEK BUT ONE OF
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fishes. And with them, the most famous troupe
of acrobats. "Third act of 'Fantas-
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Mlle. Estelle Sureski, as Marguerite and Lucile;
and with them, the most famous of the world,
as Siebel, Mr. Jacob Grog, as Fant and
Grog, and the most famous of the world, 25
Chimpanzees, 20 punts additional. Open all
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**"POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
THE SEASON."** The "Mentem-
mentem" will be the last ball act,
and INSTANTANEOUSLY.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY MORNING TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
7:30 P. M. Chorus of 300 children. Address
at 10:30 P. M.

ANNUARY EXHIBITION OF THE
Coke Institution for the Blind, consisting of
various instruments and toys, will be held at
the Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING,
JAN. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25
cents.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN
SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, will be held at the
Musical Society, 515½ House, Astor-place, on WED-
NESDAY, JAN. 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50
cents. Will meet at 4:30 o'clock the evening
of the same date.

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Island, Capt. JESSIE MOYR, leave daily (Sundays
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Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No
change of boats.
RELIABLE NEWTONINGTON LINE
NEWTONINGTON, Capt. ALFRED C. BROWN,
from Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-
street, and tickets for St. Louis, St. Paul, San
Francisco and all ports of the Pacific Ocean,
and all tickets sold at all household stores
and all agents of the line.
NEWTONINGTON, Capt. ALFRED C. BROWN,
NEWTONINGTON, Capt. ALFRED C. BROWN.

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FOR BOSTON

From Points East via Newport and Fall River.
Fall River Steamers BRISTOL and PROV-
IDENCE, leave Providence at 10 o'clock of Week-
days, and at 11 o'clock on Sundays.
SUNDAY TRIPS. From Providence to
New York via "Anna" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
From New York to Providence at 10 o'clock
of Week-days, and at 11 o'clock on Sundays.
Tickets, 50 cents. Will meet at 4:30 o'clock
the evening of the same date.

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1. Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia April 29
Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

Halifax 27th, for Liverpool, arr. here today.
 Liverpool, May 1. The North German Lloyd
 ship Osler, Capt. Lohse, from New-York April 27.
 Bremen, arr. here today.

Elegant Carriages.
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LANDRAU
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 PARIS STYLES
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 LONDON and PARIS STYLES OF
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 RUGS, from \$2.50. VELVETS, from \$1.65.
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 RUGS, from \$1. INGRAINS, from 30c.
 TAPESTRIES, \$1. MATTINGS, from 15c.
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BALM
 FOR
CATARH

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It soon allays all Soreness & Inflammation, softens the dry hard flakes of offensive matter, and causes their discharge without difficulty or pain.

It Contains

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des in great variety. Trade supplied
and lowest prices. Trade supplied.
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GEORGE JONES

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BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The *Edith*.—Mr. Howard, Mr. D. H. Martin, Miss Marie Walcott.

MINOR THEATRE.—A *Comedienne*.—Miss C. C. O'Brien, Mr. P. P. P.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—*Howard and Wynn*.—Misses and Signor Majors.

PARK THEATRE.—*La Fille de Madame Angot*.—Open House. Miss Marie Alana.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Macbeth*.—Miss Minnie Doyle, Mr. Louis Aldrich, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*Diplomacy*.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Rose Coghlan.

STANDARD THEATRE.—*Pepe*.—Ours Cousin General. Mr. J. E. Jones.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—*Therese*.—Monsieur and Madame. Signor and Signora.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—*Extermination and Hope*.—Mr. Robert Heller.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—*Opera*.—Selections. Aquaria. Chrysanthemum. Ac.

NIELSEN'S GARDEN.—*The Marble Heart*.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—*Conscience*.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1, 258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for the Middle States, south-west winds, with rain, shifting to cooler north-west, with rising barometer, cloudy followed by a clear weather.

The most cursory attention to the proceedings of the State Convention of the National Party at Philadelphia yesterday will show how misleading it is to attempt to measure the new movement by the standards we should apply to an outbreak of French or German socialism. That the logical results of the principles of the new party are confiscation of property and a general system of leveling, is sufficiently obvious. But the movement derives its strength from men who have as little idea of sanctioning a general and equal redistribution of worldly possessions as they have of attacking the sacredness of family ties or the existence of religion. A Nationalist who predicts the triumph of his party in language borrowed from Holy Writ, would feel himself very much out of place at a congress of Internationalists, and would be voted a very unsatisfactory kind of reformer by the German Socialists who are coming to the front, in the politics of Fatherland. The National Party may reach the Red Republican stage—the socialist workshops and the community of goods and wives—but at present their platforms are merely compounded out of the principles of the Protectionists, the Greenbackers, and the Trades Unions.

The Texas Pacific Subsidy bill will be brought to the attention of the Senate as soon as the Post Office Appropriation bill, with its Brazilian mail subsidy clause, is out of the way. Though the Senate are understood to be willing to pay Mr. ROACH \$100,000 a year for carrying the mails to Brazil, they doubtless share the opinion of the versatile and diplomatic ship-builder that such a payment cannot properly be called a subsidy. However ready Mr. SCOTT may be to concede his strike upon the Treasury under the innocent title of a temporary "guarantee," it seems rather unlikely that he can gain any substantial advantage in either house this session. Members of Congress are thoroughly awake to the change which has come over the public temper in regard to gifts of money, land, or credit to railroad corporations, and whatever may be their private inclinations, the contingency of re-election is a sufficiently near one to make them careful to avoid running counter to the views of their constituents. Whatever harm may attend the irruption of the Nationalists into politics, it will at least have the good effect of keeping the other parties up to their anti-subsidy declarations.

The Senate is asked to consider a very serious series of resolutions concerning our relations with Mexico. These were presented yesterday by Senator MORGAN, and are four in number. The first is unobjectionable, except to annexationists, as it simply declares that the present boundaries between the two Republics shall be maintained inviolate. But there is no special reason why Congress should affirm "that both Governments shall engage that the territory of each shall be protected against conquest by any European power." The Government of the United States is already tolerably well committed to the maintenance of what is popularly known as the Monroe doctrine. Any promise to "protect" anybody but ourselves would be superfluous, if not impertinent. It is well enough, too, to reaffirm that the boundary between the two Republics should be protected from raids, although that reaffirmation will not bind our troublesome neighbor. But the proposition that a treaty should include provisions for the protection of citizens who may build a rail-

road connecting the City of Mexico with lines in the United States is decidedly open to objection. If the Republic of Mexico is not able, without a treaty, to protect men engaged in railroad building on Mexican soil, all the treaties in the world cannot give it that ability. The Government of the United States cannot be expected to engage in railroad enterprises in Mexico.

Simultaneously with Count SCHOUVALOFF's departure for St. Petersburg comes a revival of the "simultaneous retirement" scheme by the Russians themselves, who offer to fall back behind "a straight line drawn from Dedegatch to Adrianople," provided the English squadron will retire in like manner. A show of sincerity is given to this proposal by the announcement that Gen. TODLEREN's intended withdrawal of his troops from San Stefano is about to take place, a small force being left in garrison there, while the bulk of the Army is to be concentrated within the lines of Tchataldja, which are fully 30 miles distant from the capital in a direct line, and even further by the railroad. The favorable auguries drawn from Count SCHOUVALOFF's mission are to some extent borne out by his having had a prolonged interview, previous to his departure, with the two men to whom England's present warlike attitude is mainly attributable, viz., Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury. What Gen. JONATIEFF thinks of the recent turn of events does not appear; but it seems probable enough that his favorite policy of "audacity" will be discarded, and that the Czar, obeying his own secret inclinations in following the pacific counsels of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, will show himself as ready to make peace as he was in 1856, although the difficult questions of Bulgaria and the Dardanelles will hardly be adjusted without some contention.

The State Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, passed that body yesterday by a strict party vote. The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The Public Burdens bill, which compels a reduction of two millions of dollars in the salaries and current expenses of this City, has, at last, gone to the Governor—the concurrence of the Conference Committee in the bill as amended by the Senate having been accepted by both houses. The Holahan Excise bill has been killed in the Senate, and New York and Brooklyn must, so far as this Legislature is concerned, get along with the law of 1857, which though neither observed nor enforced, is liable, at any time, to be pressed with disagreeable vigor on the attention of the courts and Police as well as of the liquor dealers.

THE OLD MANAGERS AND THE NEW PARTY.

Perhaps political managers will by and by realize the formidable strength of that movement for an illegal tender currency which is preparing to enter the campaign as the National Party. Hitherto they have treated it with indifference, partly on the ground that it is a sect of men, partly under the belief that at the critical moment it may be weakened by dissension or rendered harmless by a bargain. Of these assumptions the former is no longer tenable, and the latter cannot safely be relied upon. The Congressional divisions still exhibit each succeeding phase of the financial controversy in a sectional aspect. But since the election of the present House of Representatives a remarkable advance has been made by the agitation as regards both the acquisition of political power and its diffusion over a wider field. Accepting the National organization as the result of the alliance of the greenback advocates with the Labor Reformers, we daily receive evidence of the hold which it has acquired in the Eastern States. From the South little comes in regard to it, not because inflation is not a favorite measure there, but because enough of the results of the slave system remains to perpetuate the degradation of labor. Throughout the North and West the situation is different. From Maine to Illinois, from Pennsylvania to Kansas, the National organization is a great fact. It is powerful in Massachusetts, and in the interior towns of our own State it is active and growing. Sneer as we may at the absurdities of its logic, wonder as we may at the wide adoption of a theory which all experience condemns, we cannot too frankly recognize the significance of the agitation or the effect it may be expected to produce upon the fortunes of both of the old parties.

Nor will anything be gained by an attempt to confound the Nationalists with Socialism or to identify its leaders with adherents of the Communists. The gushing Southern gentleman who recently visited Boston declared that the colored laborer has no sympathy with Socialism. With equal truth, we believe, it might be said that American labor is not likely to be dragged into the net of the Commune. The National Party is as essentially American in its management as the Republican or the Democratic Party; and, making due allowance for the circumstances that have controlled its development, its "respectability" is surprising. Here and there it is manipulated by demagogues and adventurers, and violent men will struggle to obtain influence in its councils. Some of its utterances, moreover, are pregnant with a mischief ranging far beyond the debt and the currency. No great effort would be needed to show that in their ultimate application they do not radically differ from the despotism that is inherent in Socialism or from the strife which the mention of the Commune suggests. If we would keep within the limits of truth, however, it is necessary to admit that the functions which the National Party attributes to the Government resemble the full-blown doctrine of protection more closely than ought else, and that their financial propositions are simply a formulated statement of opinions expressed by many Republicans and Democrats in both branches of Congress. Mr. FERRY's speech is an embodiment of the cardinal principles of the Greenback agitation; and there are Pennsylvanians on both sides who have in their own way sanctioned the demands of Labor Reformers without forfeiting admission to a party caucus. So far as personal character is concerned, no candid man can scrutinize the list of the National nominees, or look at the record of men identified with the movement in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and not feel that, despite its den-

gers and absurdities, it will be a very important element in calculations relating to the Fall campaign.

The time is come, then, when the managers of the old parties should tell the country plainly how they propose to deal with the Nationalists, and how they intend to shape their own policy in regard to the issues presented by the National organization. To the Republicans the question is more serious than to the Democrats. There can be no affinity between the South and so much of the new party's platform as relates to labor, but its currency doctrine, and its free and easy interpretation of the obligations connected with the debt, commend themselves to the majority of the Southern people. There are more "Gordons than Hamptons" among them, more pretenders than men of principle; and we apprehend, therefore, that Southern influence in the Democratic Party will accord with that which the West already exercises. The probability, therefore, is that there will be a good deal of trimming and intriguing on the part of the Democrats to conciliate national votes. The national managers avow a distrust of politicians generally, and they may turn a deaf ear to Democratic wooing. In that event the Democrats will lose not a little of the ground they now hold in Western districts. But their plans will be framed with a view to this contingency, and will thus indirectly add to the strength of the agitation whose mischievous tendencies have been strangely underrated.

Common prudence dictates to the Republican leaders the use of different tactics. Some of them have informally suggested that the magnitude of the Greenback movement renders a non-committal policy expedient. They would evince their appreciation of it by leaving open the questions it presents for treatment. The adoption of this method would be equivalent to a surrender of which the Republican Party can not afford even to think. It would make clear the path to a National victory by enabling the Nationalists to wield the balance of power. Other tactics must be chosen if the Republicans would do their duty. They should discard the delusion that resumption on the 1st of next January will be a settlement of the financial question. The demand is for more currency—for an inflation that will once more upset values and impair the public credit. Resumption does not imply anything that will operate as a barrier to the Greenback doctrine, whether in relation to the currency or the bonds. The necessity of guarding vigilantly the foundations of public credit, the basis of a sound currency, and the conditions essential to the re-establishment of business confidence will be as urgent in the next Congress as now. Certain advantages are already gained, and properly led, the Republican Party may utilize them in the coming campaign. But the battle is not ended yet. The strides which mark the progress of the National movement indicate the need of incessant vigilance, and an honest, out-spoken resistance on the part of Republicans. They at least should be faithful to their principles, whether Democrats try to bargain with the Nationalists or not.

THE NEW BONDED DEBT BILL.

Amid the mass of verbiage which obscures the meaning of the new Bonded Indebtedness bill, these five points may, after much painful study, be discovered. 1. It is intended that the ascertained excess of the sinking fund shall be devoted to the redemption of the bonds and stocks of the City not now secured by that fund. 2. The bonds at present secured by assessments imposed for the payment of improvements made on behalf of private property-owners shall participate in the benefits of the new sinking fund. 3. Into what may be called this surplus sinking fund shall be turned the receipts from assessments. 4. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to "call in, pay, and redeem" any part of the bonded debt that its holders will part with, and to substitute therefor consolidated stock of the City of New-York at not less than "par, and at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent.; and 5. The amount to be raised by taxation and paid into the surplus sinking fund shall in no year be less than one million nor more than two millions of dollars.

Of the bill, generally, it may be said that its construction would severely tax the ingenuity of the courts, should it pass in its present shape. Should it ever come under judicial examination, some of its essential provisions would probably be pronounced void. The courts would probably hold that there can be no "excess" in the sinking fund till all the bonds and stocks payable therefrom have been fully redeemed. In fact, the entire theory of an "excess" in the sinking fund available for other purposes than those to which that fund is now devoted, is a somewhat puerile one. The thirty-one millions in the sinking fund simply represent so much of its own securities which are held by the City, and on which it, of course, pays no interest, or on which it merely goes through the form of paying interest out of one account and putting it into another. No law can direct a more advantageous use of the revenues of the sinking fund, and the presumption is entirely on the side of those who deny that any interference can legally be made with these revenues until the contract of which they are an essential part has been completely fulfilled.

It is extremely probable, therefore, that the attempt to create a new sinking fund out of the overflow of the existing one would, in any case, prove abortive. There remains the revenue from assessments to sustain the new fund, but there are also the assessment bonds to be paid out of it. As the assessment fund is confessedly inadequate to meet the bonds which are a charge upon it, it is difficult to see what is to be gained by changing its name into a Sinking fund, and calling the assessment bonds "bonds and stocks of the City of New-York." Our difficulty, of course, consists in seeing what is to be gained by the City; it is easy enough to see what might be gained from such a transformation by certain speculative property-owners, not entirely ready to pay overdue assessments, and not willing by any means to have their property sold to satisfy the City's claims upon it. We can even understand the benevolent interest which large holders of up-town mortgages may take in the effort to sink the distinction between bonds

constituting a lien on up-town property and bonds issued for the benefit of the City at large. For, be it observed, the outstanding \$20,000,000 of assessment bonds, and "improvement" bonds payable by the property-owners for whose benefit they were issued, but they are to be secured by a sinking fund made up, first, of the slender payments from assessments, and second, of the very substantial annual contribution of one or two millions of dollars from the tax-payers at large. This is too like an attempt to unload private burdens on the public Treasury to find much favor with the tax-payers.

It is true that for sundry millions of the so-called "temporary" debt, the City is already liable. Assessments vacated on grounds of fraud or technical irregularity, and assessments payable by the City itself as an adjoining property-owner, will deplete the assessment fund, out of which these bonds are payable, to an extent that ought to be promptly ascertained and made up by the conversion of a proportionate share of the "temporary" debt into long bonds. But this can be done under existing laws, as can also, if it is found necessary, the renewal of part of the four millions and a half of bonds maturing next year, and payable from taxation. If there can be any doubt about the power of the local authorities to effect that conversion and this renewal, it can readily be conferred in a bill of two brief sections, less likely than the verbose and pretentious measure now before the Legislature to introduce confusion into the City finances and to increase the already too heavy load of the City debt.

THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

The latest English papers bring us the details of the movement in the north and north-east Lancashire districts to resist a reduction of operatives' wages by 10 per cent. With the course of the movement our readers are already familiar from the telegraphic dispatches, but there are some facts in connection with its origin, and the motives of both masters and men, which are of more than ordinary interest, especially as bearing on the hopes of American cotton manufacturers to establish a foreign market for their goods, and on the general question of the relations of employers and employed.

It is conceded by every one in England that the cotton trade is in a very depressed state; that production has by far outstripped demand; that the home market is glutted and foreign markets desperately dull; and that the trade has been conducted for more than a year, for the most part, with very heavy losses, and in no case with more than very inadequate profit. According to the masters, the remedy for this is to reduce the cost of production, and as a step in this direction, they proposed to cut down wages 10 per cent. According to the operatives, the remedy is reduction in the amount produced, and they proposed short time. On this simple statement of the main issue, the masters have obviously the best case, because short time would not reduce the cost of production arising from fixed charges, while as long as it lasted it would inflict nearly as great loss on the workman as the 10 per cent. reduction. It is estimated by high French authority that the advantage of the English over the French cotton makers was only 4 per cent. at the most prosperous time, and admitting that wages are only 40 per cent. of first cost, a reduction of wages by 10 per cent. would be equivalent to the total advantage which was once had, but is now nearly lost, over this important class of competitors.

But back of this rather simple portion of the case lies the question, What has lost England the immense superiority of position which she so recently possessed? Some of the elements for an answer to this question are well known. In the first place, the English are suffering from the too great increase of fixed capital in cotton manufacture. The great and rapid rise in prices which accompanied and followed the American civil war, and which was maintained afterward to some extent by the German and Franco-German wars, tempted the English cotton manufacturers to extend their works at a very remarkable pace, and the extraordinary facilities of credit in England further tempted them to assume heavy burdens of debt for this purpose. In the second place, the demand abroad has not only fallen off largely and rapidly, but the demand at home has also fallen off in a most noticeable degree. Coming to the British lion would simply its down and roar in agony, while the Russians would snatch an easy victory.

But another purpose of the Russian Government, according to its secret agent, who talks only as an American citizen, is to fit out cruisers, which are to be bought here and put under the Russian flag. The candid and well-meaning HUNT disclaims all intention of fitting out American privateers to prey on British commerce. Per h the thought! Capt. HUNT would not involve his own beloved country in such a disgraceful infraction of the laws of nations. But before he left Europe, he was careful to secure the opinions of "some of the ablest international officers" of that part of the world; and these functionaries told him that, in their opinion, war vessels could be fitted out here for Russian service "without interfering with the treaty of Paris or in the least degree reflecting upon the good name of the American nation." It is a relief to have these knotty points settled so easily. There is nothing like being sure of one's ground before venturing into an international quarrel.

We are pained, however, to learn that Capt. HUNT considers that war between England and Russia is inevitable. Pausing in his rapid flight from Boston to South-west Harbor, he disposes of the whole case. "SCHOUVALOFF, JONATIEFF, and the rest of those fellows," he airily remarks, "are well enough in their way; but the old man assured me that he meant to lie down in England all his life, and that he relies on our traditional friendship to help him through." The intelligent reader will understand that "the old man" in this relation is ALEXANDER, Czar of all the Russias, and not the distinguished General who was lately President of the United States. If anything were needed to give solidity and weight to the alleged mission of Capt. H. W. HUNT, secret agent of the Russian Government, it may be his indorsement by

some eminent American. This is found in the fact that Capt. HUNT is, or has been, the right-hand man of that cool-headed and able statesman, Gen. B. F. BUTLER. The son of that conservative international lawyer accompanies the Russian agent. This, it seems to us, ought to settle the case. Any lingering doubts as to the feasibility of a Fenian invasion of Canada, a Fenian revolution in the British Isles, and the outfitting of a Russian fleet from Gloucester, and other American ports, will disappear when we are told that Gen. BUTLER is at the bottom of the whole movement. The Essex statesman is so scrupulous, circumspect, and free from passion and prejudice, that his name, lent to any warlike and predatory enterprise, will give it force and respectability. We are sorry for England. Sprung from her loins, speaking her language, possessing a common literature and common traditions, we had fancied her our only natural ally in times of trouble. But Gen. BUTLER's alliance with Capt. H. W. HUNT decides otherwise. The wrongs of the Cape Ann fishermen are to be wiped out with British gore.

Looking at the main features of the case as they are presented by the English themselves, it must be concluded that the field before our manufacturers is a promising one. Their greatest rival, and the one who has hitherto barred them out of all important foreign markets, confesses her own weakness and their strength. If they can manage to observe a few of the prime conditions of success, they ought to have a prosperous future in store for them. If they can maintain and steadily improve the quality of their goods; if they can establish and keep up harmonious relations with their workmen, such as have for some time existed; and if they can resist the temptation to overwork their credit, and to make haste unduly, they have certainly a fair prospect of gaining a most important hold on foreign markets.

A COMMUNICATIVE SECRET AGENT.

For a "secret agent" of the Russian Government, Capt. H. W. HUNT is surprisingly candid. Russian diplomacy is notoriously mysterious and indirect, although Gen. JONATIEFF has occasionally talked to a *Herald* "commissioner" with a volubility and freedom which could only have been inspired by frequent potations of Irish whiskey. But Capt. H. W. HUNT, widely advertised as the American Secret Agent of the Russian Government, is a grade above GORTSCHAKOFF and the roving Ambassador of the Czar. He at least knows how to keep silence as a Russian agent, while he is prolix in his explanations "in his capacity as an American citizen and an humble individual." As a *quasi* Russian, he is as dumb as the sphynx; as an American citizen, he possesses all of the loquacity of one of the best of us. The gallant Captain was in Boston the other day, and while there he entertained the reporters with his views concerning neutrality, the laws of nations, and the intentions of the Russian Government—always insisting that he talked as an American citizen, and not as a secret agent of the Russian Government. It is well enough to keep this point constantly in mind.

Capt. HUNT, it seems, after hobnobbing with the Czar and exchanging views with that potentate over a few glasses of "something hot and strong," took Ireland in his way to the United States. In spite of the vigilance of the British Police, he found occasion to attend several meetings of "the boys," as he affectionately calls them, in Dublin, Cork, and other parts of Ireland. The boys, he says, are ready for a fight, as when were they not? Of course, they are for Russia and against the hated Saxon. Fenian expeditions are to be fitted out from Irish ports, though for what purpose and for what destination nobody can guess. The average Fenian expedition never does have any special purpose or destination. It is launched out into space, somehow, and so long as money is collected for it, nobody seems to care what becomes of it. Capt. HUNT's enthusiastic friends in Dublin and Cork are spoiling for a fight, and it does not much matter what they fight for or whom they fight. This is the first element in the gallant Captain's warfare. And it is plain that the Czar enjoined upon him the necessity of stirring up the Fenians, in order that the British Constabulary should be kept busy while the Russians take permanent possession of the Bosphorus. The crafty Russian knows that the British troops at Malta would have to be recalled if the Fenians once got possession of the Tower of London and put an embargo on the navigation of the Thames. As if in confirmation of this view of the crisis, we are informed that Col. MULLIGAN, of the famous Mulligan Guards, is prevailing the northern part of this State for the purpose of calling out the Fenian reserves. With MULLIGAN and his men pouring across the border into the Canadian woods and swamps, and the Dublin contingent putting the Comings to flight, the British lion would simply its down and roar in agony, while the Russians would snatch an easy victory.

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RELIGION AND DIET.

It has long been the belief of many eminent Scientific Persons that the various forms of religion now prevailing are the direct results of different kinds of food. There have hitherto been insuperable difficulties in the way of demonstrating the truth of this theory, but that a man's religion depends upon the kind of food that he uses, and is modified to some extent by the climate in which he lives, nearly all advanced thinkers are convinced. It is pleasant to be able to announce that at last the possibility of doubt on this subject has been removed, by a series of successful experiments narrated by Prof. HUXLEY in his contemplated book on *Vegetable and Alcoholic Religions*.

Some time ago Prof. HUXLEY was so fortunate as to obtain possession of a large lot of young children, the property of a Positivist, who desired to devote his whole time to the study of gin, and who held that, inasmuch as there is no heretofore, it was not worth while for him to trouble himself about his children. The latter, who were to a great extent twins, and were all under 8 years of age, were perfectly free from all religious prejudices, and although the oldest swore with much fluency, he had no thought of the possibility of the existence of a God. Placing them in strict confinement, where no human being but himself and a deaf and dumb nurse could obtain access to them, Prof. HUXLEY began a series of experiments with their food, which produced the most satisfactory and valuable results.

The oldest child was fed exclusively upon Swiss cheese, and was allowed to drink weak brandy and water. He was kept in a room where the temperature was a little above the freezing point, and was constantly exercised in climbing artificial precipices made of trunks and book-cases. Like the rest of the children, he was taught to read and write, but received no other instruction. At the end of three months Prof. HUXLEY was delighted to find him making preparations for a bonfire, in the ground he proposed to burn his nurse, on the ground that she did not believe certain doctrines which he believed. A month later the boy constructed a rude pulpit, in which he constantly preached sermons denouncing the flies and gnats, who were his only hearers, for their fondness for sunshine. Before the end of the first year he had formulated a creed which Prof. HUXLEY found to bear a very close resemblance to that of JOHN CALVIN. It thus became clear that a diet of Swiss cheese, combined with brandy and water and modified by a low temperature, are the immediate cause of Calvinism.

Meanwhile, another boy had been fed upon oat-meal and whisky; made to live in a damp room, and frequently sprinkled with a fine spray of water closely resembling a Scotch mist. This boy soon acquired a peculiar broad accent and showed a disposition to preach sermons several hours in length. He displayed a violent aversion to pictures of all sorts, to scarlet, and to the sound of an organ. A very short time was all that was needed to develop him into an unmistakable Scotch Presbyterian. The experiment was satisfactory in demonstrating the truth of the materialistic theory of the origin of religions, but the unsatisfactory feature was the unconquerable tendency of the boy to throw things at the Professor whenever the latter incidentally mentioned that there was no God.

The third boy was kept in a hot room, fed upon macaroni and light wines, and compelled to constantly grind a small hand-mill. This experiment also was a complete success. The boy became an unmistakable Roman Catholic, and displayed a degree of devoutness, joined to a fondness for sticking his pen-knife into the Professor's legs, which filled the latter with scientific delight. There were five children in all, but the experiments made upon the younger two were not altogether satisfactory. One of them was fed upon pork and hominy, varied with occasional chickens, and allowed to drink nothing but water. It was supposed that under this course of treatment strong Baptist symptoms would have been developed; but, on the contrary, the boy became a sort of cross between a Methodist and a Presbyterian. It is Prof. HUXLEY's opinion that an error was made in his diet, although he claims to have fed him in accordance with the custom prevailing in the southern part of the United States. At all events, the experiment was little better than a failure, and the formula for the production of Baptists is not found in the Professor's contemplated book.

As for the fifth boy, he was treated with special care with the view of making him an earnest and able Scientific Person. His diet consisted of roast beef and ale, and his playthings were slates and pencils, mathematical instruments, specimens of minerals and fossils, and anatomical drawings. Three times every day he was taken to the open window, and held, with his mouth open, exposed to the east wind. Every afternoon two well-behaved little scientific boys were brought to play with him, and the three were accustomed to play pitch and toss with a pocket Bible for several hours. It was confidently believed that under this treatment he would become an eminent Scientific Person, but Prof. HUXLEY was bitterly disappointed. The boy became a most impertinent and malicious little wretch. His self-conceit grew intolerable. It was his de-

light to pick in pieces and to spoil every beautiful object that came within his reach, and to throw stones and to hoot at every respectable person who passed near his window. It is true that he did not believe in the existence of a God, but this was a very slight consolation to Prof. HUXLEY, who the latter was called a bigoted idiot by this wretched boy, or told by him that he was a stupid automaton, and he would like to disarrange his internal mechanism with a knife. The boy did not, as need hardly be remarked, resemble a modern Scientific Person in the remotest degree, and Prof. HUXLEY confesses himself unable to account for the failure of this experiment.

Nevertheless, in his contemplated volume the learned Professor has been able to give the several formulae for the production of Swiss Calvinists, Scotch Presbyterians, and Italian Roman Catholics, and by these established, beyond controversy, his assertion that religion is the result of diet. At the same time it should be remarked that the nurse has confessed that she secretly supplied the boys with religious books, and that from the latter they derived their religious views. As between the assertions of a woman with a quickened conscience and the grave statements of a Scientific Person, there can be but little room for choice, and we must accept Prof. HUXLEY's account of his experiments with the same faith with which we accept all his other scientific assertions.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES MORGAN.

Charles Morgan, one of the oldest and best known ship-owners of this City, died yesterday at his residence, No. 7 West Twenty-sixth street, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He had always been hale and hearty, but about six months ago he complained of illness. He remained regularly in his office in Fifth-avenue day after day as usual, however, superintending the details of his vast business, until about a month ago, when he was confined to bed by an attack of Bright's disease, which finally proved his death. The deceased was a lineal descendant of James Morgan, a Welshman, who was born in 1607, and left Bristol, England, in 1636, to settle in America, and the finally took up a permanent residence in Pequot, now New London, Conn. Charles was born in Clinton, Conn., in 1795. Receiving the ordinary education furnished by the New-England schools of that generation, he came to this City when but a lad of 14 years, to seek a fortune. He was bright, industrious, and energetic, and, obtaining a situation in a small grocery store, soon mastered the details of the trade, and put by enough money to enable him to set up in business for himself a few years later in Pequot. He subsequently moved to New-York, where he engaged in the carrying trade, and in a brig plying between New-York and the West Indies. He continued to invest his profits in this way until he finally became not only proprietor of the brig in which he sailed, but also of the entire line of schooners and brigs regularly engaged in West Indian importation, the affairs of which he managed with consummate skill and judgment. Now a leading shipper and a merchant of considerable capital, he became interested in steam vessels, as being better adapted for the shipping interests than were sailing craft. He purchased the steamer *David Brown*, now New London, Conn., made her the pioneer in the trade between New-York and Charleston, S. C., which port she was the first vessel from New-York to enter. This proving a highly successful and remunerative venture, Mr. Morgan next endeavored to establish a line of steamers running to the Gulf of Mexico. This also proved a successful enterprise, and resulted in the opening of the commerce of the Gulf.

In 1835, while Texas was engaged in her struggle with Mexico for independence, and before she became one of the United States, Mr. Morgan foresaw the importance of the carrying trade to the Gulf, and his ultimate triumph in the battle with the United States of Mexico, and he determined to establish a line of steamers to the Gulf of Mexico. He had to be discharged with painful slowness and carried ashore in the most primitive conveyances. The foresight of the proprietor of the vessel, who was a devoted man, however, for Texas gained her independence, and the shipping trade developed with amazing rapidity and grew into a great source of profit. To meet her expanding trade, ship after ship was built by the enterprising merchant. After a time, however, he encountered a singular kind of misfortune, and was actually overtaken by shipwreck, nine vessels, their destruction being a total and unmitigated loss. These disasters, instead of discouraging Mr. Morgan, however, he more actively, and better and swifter iron steamships were quickly built, and the Morgan Texas Line was organized, comprising a fleet of merchant vessels that for 20 years have plied without accident between New-York, Boston, and other ports, and no shipping. When the vessel arrived, here was no wharf at which she could land, and she had to be discharged with painful slowness and carried ashore in the most primitive conveyances. The foresight of the proprietor of the vessel, who was a devoted man, however, for Texas gained her independence, and the shipping trade developed with amazing rapidity and grew into a great source of profit.

Some years ago, finding that more facilities were needed to meet the demands of the Texas trade, he purchased 80 miles of railroad between New-York and Braintree, and ran it personally as a connection with his Texas steamship business. He was a railroad from Indiana to Cuero, in Texas. Although at this time he had on his hands more than enough work to engage his entire attention, he still took an interest in the welfare of his native town, Clinton, and was active in its improvement. He was a warm friend to the cause of education, and a visit to it. Some years ago he erected in it a school-house, which is described as one of the best buildings in the town. He was also a member of the General endowment of \$200,000. Mr. Morgan married in his second wife being now living. He had four children, two sons and two daughters. The latter, Mrs. George W. Quistard and Mrs. Charles A. Morgan, were both married, and have several children. The deceased leaves a fortune of several million dollars. His funeral will be held at his residence, No. 7 West Twenty-sixth street, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Twenty-sixth street and Madison-avenue. His remains will be buried in Green-Wood.

JOHN H. BUSSELL.

Mr. John H. Buswell, whose death occurred at his residence, No. 15 East Forty-second street, of apoplexy, at an early hour yesterday morning, was a member of one of the oldest and most respected Quaker families of New-York. He was well known in business circles, having been engaged in the lumber and mahogany trade for several years past at Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street. He was the youngest of a family of 10 children. His father, who was also in the lumber business, died in 1852, and his one Charles and George succeeded him. A few years afterward George died, and John became his successor in the lumber business. He inherited a large fortune, and although, owing to shrinkage in the value of City property, he was not as wealthy as his father, he was still a man of considerable means. He was a devoted man, and his funeral will be held at his residence, No. 15 East Forty-second street, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Twenty-sixth street and Madison-avenue. His remains will be buried in Green-Wood.

ALEXANDER VAN BENNELLAER. Alexander Van Benne-laer, son of Stephen Van Benne-laer, of Albany, died yesterday at his residence, No. 12 East Thirty-seventh-street. He was about 53 years of age, and was born in Albany, passing his earlier years in the old Van Benne-laer mansion in that city. He came to New-York 10 years ago, and passed all his life here devoting his attention entirely to literature, with many of the most prominent of our writers. He was never engaged in any mercantile pursuit, being a man of means and leisure. METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—The session of the General Conference to-day was occupied in discussing the claim of L. D. Dameron, lay delegate from the St. Louis Conference, to a seat. It is claimed that he has not been a member of the Church for six consecutive years, as the rules require of all lay delegates. The action of his admission claim that he was a member of the Church was waived by the Conference. The Conference is about

NATIONALISTS IN COUNCIL

**A STATE TICKET NOMINATED IN
PENNSYLVANIA.**

THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA—A REMARKABLE COMBINATION OF HONEST MEN AND DEMAGOGUES—HOW AFFAIRS WERE MANAGED BY A CLIQUE OF POLITICAL WIRE-PULLERS—COMMUNISTIC SPEECHES—THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY AS LAID DOWN IN THE PLATFORM—A FULL LIST OF STATE OFFICERS NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The convention of Pennsylvania Nationalists which met in this city today was a curious combination of thoroughly respectable, hard-working, honest men, and of rampant demagogues, who can lose nothing by revolution, and who hope to gain a living by agitation; and still, conflicting as were the elements that went to make up the meeting, every delegate in it seemed to be working for the same end. The only gray on the financial question, and every one of them were ready to subscribe to the doctrine that money, rather than industry and economy, is the basis of wealth, and that the more money the people have, no matter what kind

at approximately nine hours on 11/11/63, the vehicle was observed

Tourings for Petroleum was less sought after. Vendors suited to the Deal and Lumber trades attracted more

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tons placed on the berth, means for general cargo.
 through freight on 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 78, 82, 86, 90, 94, 98, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 152, 156, 160, 164, 168, 172, 176, 180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, 236, 240, 244, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264, 268, 272, 276, 280, 284, 288, 292, 296, 300, 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336, 340, 344, 348, 352, 356, 360, 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388, 392, 396, 400, 404, 408, 412, 416, 420, 424, 428, 432, 436, 440, 444, 448, 452, 456, 460, 464, 468, 472, 476, 480, 484, 488, 492, 496, 500, 504, 508, 512, 516, 520, 524, 528, 532, 536, 540, 544, 548, 552, 556, 560, 564, 568, 572, 576, 580, 584, 588, 592, 596, 600, 604, 608, 612, 616, 620, 624, 628, 632, 636, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 664, 668, 672, 676, 680, 684, 688, 692, 696, 700, 704, 708, 712, 716, 720, 724, 728, 732, 736, 740, 744, 748, 752, 756, 760, 764, 768, 772, 776, 780, 784, 788, 792, 796, 800, 804, 808, 812, 816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000, 1004, 1008, 1012, 1016, 1020, 1024, 1028, 1032, 1036, 1040, 1044, 1048, 1052, 1056, 1060, 1064, 1068, 1072, 1076, 1080, 1084, 1088, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1104, 1108, 1112, 1116, 1120, 1124, 1128, 1132, 1136, 1140, 1144, 1148, 1152, 1156, 1160, 1164, 1168, 1172, 1176, 1180, 1184, 1188, 1192, 1196, 1200, 1204, 1208, 1212, 1216, 1220, 1224, 1228, 1232, 1236, 1240, 1244, 1248, 1252, 1256, 1260, 1264, 1268, 1272, 1276, 1280, 1284, 1288, 1292, 1296, 1300, 1304, 1308, 1312, 1316, 1320, 1324, 1328, 1332, 1336, 1340, 1344, 1348, 1352, 1356, 1360, 1364, 1368, 1372, 1376, 1380, 1384, 1388, 1392, 1396, 1400, 1404, 1408, 1412, 1416, 1420, 1424, 1428, 1432, 1436, 1440, 1444, 1448, 1452, 1456, 1460, 1464, 1468, 1472, 1476, 1480, 1484, 1488, 1492, 1496, 1500, 1504, 1508, 1512, 1516, 1520, 1524, 1528, 1532, 1536, 1540, 1544, 1548, 1552, 1556, 1560, 1564, 1568, 1572, 1576, 1580, 1584, 1588, 1592, 1596, 1600, 1604, 1608, 1612, 1616, 1620, 1624, 1628, 1632, 1636, 1640, 1644, 1648, 1652, 1656, 1660, 1664, 1668, 1672, 1676, 1680, 1684, 1688, 1692, 1696, 1700, 1704, 1708, 1712, 1716, 1720, 1724, 1728, 1732, 1736, 1740, 1744, 1748, 1752, 1756, 1760, 1764, 1768, 1772, 1776, 1780, 1784, 1788, 1792, 1796, 1800, 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024, 2028, 2032, 2036, 2040, 2044, 2048, 2052, 2056, 2060, 2064, 2068, 2072, 2076, 2080, 2084, 2088, 2092, 2096, 2100, 2104, 2108, 2112, 2116, 2120, 2124, 2128, 2132, 2136, 2140, 2144, 2148, 2152, 2156, 2160, 2164, 2168, 2172, 2176, 2180, 2184, 2188, 2192, 2196, 2200, 2204, 2208, 2212, 2216, 2220, 2224, 2228, 2232, 2236, 2240, 2244, 2248, 2252, 2256, 2260, 2264, 2268, 2272, 2276, 2280, 2284, 2288, 2292, 2296, 2300, 2304, 2308, 2312, 2316, 2320, 2324, 2328, 2332, 2336, 2340, 2344, 2348, 2352, 2356, 2360, 2364, 2368, 2372, 2376, 2380, 2384, 2388, 2392, 2396, 2400, 2404, 2408, 2412, 2416, 2420, 2424, 2428, 2432, 2436, 2440, 2444, 2448, 2452, 2456, 2460, 2464, 2468, 2472, 2476, 2480, 2484, 2488, 2492, 2496, 2500, 2504, 2508, 2512, 2516, 2520, 2524, 2528, 2532, 2536, 2540, 2544, 2548, 2552, 2556, 2560, 2564, 2568, 2572, 2576, 2580, 2584, 2588, 2592, 2596, 2600, 2604, 2608, 2612, 2616, 2620, 2624, 2628, 2632, 2636, 2640, 2644, 2648, 2652, 2656, 2660, 2664, 2668, 2672, 2676, 2680, 2684, 2688, 2692, 2696, 2700, 2704, 2708, 2712, 2716, 2720, 2724, 2728, 2732, 2736, 2740, 2744, 2748, 2752, 2756, 2760, 2764, 2768, 2772, 2776, 2780, 2784, 2788, 2792, 2796, 2800, 2804, 2808, 2812, 2816, 2820, 2824, 2828, 2832, 2836, 2840, 2844, 2848, 2852, 2856, 2860, 2864, 2868, 2872, 2876, 2880, 2884, 2888, 2892, 2896, 2900, 2904, 2908, 2912, 29

tions, hence, with about 8,000 quarters dross at \$6.75 per ton; also, about 1,000 quarters of iron ore from the same source, from Philadelphia at the 3d. qdr., where it was reported as being sold at \$9.00 per ton; also, about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5.75% with wheat...FOR HAYES-Bd. mail, 400 tons of steel rails at \$12.00 per ton; FOR ANTWERPE-By steamer, 400 packages Provisional stores, valued at \$10,000; also, 100 tons of Wood at \$20. Also, a British ship, 893 tons, worth about 6,000 lbs. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, Md. at \$1.00 per lb.; also, 100 barrels of refined PETROLEUM-An Austrian bark, 800 tons, hence, with about 1,000 quarters of grain at \$5.75 per quarter; DANISH PORTS DIRECT-A Norwegian bark, 55 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at the 3d. qdr., where it was reported as being sold at \$5.75 per quarter; also, at the 4th qdr., where...FOR THE GERMAN PORTS-DIRECT-A German bark, 1,100 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at \$1.00 per barrel; also, about 1,000 quarters of American corn, 380 tons, hence, with general private terms; taking out on sub-contracts, 1,100 tons of coal, valued at \$10,000; also, complete loading at about \$30 for Light Pipe; FOR FRENCH PORTS DIRECT-A Portuguese ship, 1,010 tons, hence, with about 1,000 quarters of cargo, reported as current rate;...FOR TRISTE-SHIP REPORTED AS CURRENT RATE...PORT REPORTED AT 5c...FOR CHINA OR JAPAN

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TREASURY OFFICE OF THE TIMES

When dates of the TIMES are located at
P. O. Box 6987 of Wash., south-east corner of 43rd
st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES FOR SALE

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED BY THE TIMES

COMPANION, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY.
(See companion or nursery governess; would take care
of children; also cook; good needlewoman; speaks French;
music; would travel or go to the country; highest wages;
month's salary and references to present employers. Address
Miss Mary C. Smith, Great North Broadway,
between 30th and 31st sts.)

DISPOSAL—BY A LADY OF CHEERFUL DISPOSITION.
A lady who has been married 18 years wishes to dispose
of a home with a refined family who will trust her
word as true. Will sell cheap. Apply to Mrs. W. J. H.
changed. Address W. V. A. Box No. 387 Times Up-town

COMPANION—A TRAVELING COMPANION TO
A lady understands dress-making; good reference
from U.S. Consul, Greenport, or N.Y. State
Hotel-st. Troy, N.Y.

CHAMBER-Maid AND WAITRESS—BY A

TELEPHONE OFFICE OF THE TIMES

Telephone office of **THE TIMES** is located in
Room 605, Broadway, south side, between
14th and 15th Sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, ETC.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY.
A lady, ready for work, south side; would like
of an invalid or old lady; good house and reader; teaches
English and French; references to employers; 14th
months and references to present employer. Address
for three days, Mrs. A. Austin, Grand Hotel, Broadway
and 42d St.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY OF CHEERFUL DIS-
position and industrious habits: will give her ser-
vices to any lady with or without a child, and
with consideration; City or country; references en-
quired of. Address, Mrs. J. C. Lee, 587 Times, Queens-
bury, No. 1,358 Broadway.

COMPANION.—AS TRAVELING COMPANION TO
a lady; understands dress-making; good references
to employers; 14th months; Greenport, or New
Holland; Troy, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A
young woman, ready for work, south side; 14th
months; last employer can be seen; no objection
to the country with a family. Call at No. 30 West
44th St.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A
competent young woman as chamber-maid or wait-
ress; 14th months; references to employers; City;
no objection to short distance in country. Apply
at No. 529 East 6th St.

CHAMBER-WAIF OR PARLOR-MAID.—
A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation as
chamber-waif or parlour-maid; references to em-
ployers; 14th months; can be seen; no objection
can be highly recommended. Call between 9 and 1 o'clock,
at No. 83 East 39th St.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN
ready for work, south side; willing to assist with
the sewing; several years best City employers. Give
references to employers; 14th months; 1st of May,
at her present employer's, No. 31 East 35th St.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—
A lady, ready for work, south side; 14th months;
her duty, operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good
reference; no objection to the country. Call at present
employer's, No. 100 West 44th St.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A
respectable young girl in a small private family
on the south side; 14th months; references to em-
ployers; 14th months; can be seen; no objection
to the country with a family. Call at No. 30 West
44th St.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

When dates of the **THE TIMES** is located at
1,355 Broadway, New York, N. Y., at 10:30
a. m. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
N. Y. Publications received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

COMPANION, ETC.— BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY
As companion or survey governess; would take care
of a child; would go to any country; highest wages
possible; would travel or go to the country; highest
monthly and references to transient employers. Address
or call at No. 312 Broadway, Grand Hotel, between
20th and 21st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, ETC.— BY A GRADUATE, DISCREET
AND SOBER GIRL, AS A CHAMBER-MAID, OR TO
accompany a home with a refined family who will treat her
as a daughter; references to transient employers; ad-
dress, Adams V. A., Box No. 387 Times Up-town Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, AS TRAVELING COMPANION TO
A lady; understands dress-making; good references
inquire at No. 113 Nobles, Greenwood, No. 4
West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, BY A
respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or
as traveling companion; good references; would
go to the country with a family. Call at No. 30
West 4th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, BY A
competent young woman as chamber-maid or wait-
ress; good references; call at No. 100 Broadway,
City; no objection to short distance in country. Apply
at No. 100 Broadway, City.

CHAMBER-MAID ON PARLOR-MAID, BY A
lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation as
chamber-maid or parlor-maid for her servant; when ap-
plied to, call at No. 112 between 9 and 10 o'clock
No. 83 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN
As chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in
the sewing; several years best City references. Call
at No. 112 between 9 and 10 o'clock, No. 78
East 39th-st., at her present employer's, No. 31 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, BY A
young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good
references; no objection to the country. Call at present
employer's, No. 15 West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
respectable young girl in a small private family as
chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in
the washing and ironing; willing and obliging
good references; call at No. 100 Broadway, City.

CHAMBER-MAID, BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO
do chamber-work and waiting; assist in kitchen; no
objection to the country; call at No. 129
24-st., between 40th and 41st sts., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, BY A YOUNG WOMAN
As chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in
the plain seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 33
East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
respectable young woman; is willing to go in the
country; best City references. Call at No. 459 West
4th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
respectable girl; good City references; no objection
to the country; call at No. 112 between 9 and 10
o'clock, No. 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AND
WAITRESS, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, BOTH SEWING
six years reference. Call or address 'No. 78 2d
av., No. 112 between 9 and 10 o'clock, No. 78
East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, ETC., BY A PROTESTANT
girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing
and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East
39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, BY AN ENGLISH PRO-
testant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has been
seven or eight years in the country; no objection to
go down or now; has first-class City references; can be
sewn small extra work. Call or address 'No. 112
between 9 and 10 o'clock, No. 78 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman as chamber-maid and assist with the
washing; no objections to the country; best City
reference. Call at No. 112 between 9 and 10 o'clock,
No. 78 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
lady for a Welsh Protestant girl; City or country
references; call at No. 112 between 9 and 10 o'clock,
Broadway, apartment No. 18.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID, BY A
young woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; will-
ing to assist in the washing and ironing; willing and
obliging; City or country; first-class City reference
and references to transient employers. Call at No. 112
between 9 and 10 o'clock, No. 78 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
respectable girl, in private family; two and a half
years reference from said employer. Call at No. 20
West 88th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has
been five years in the country; no objection to
go with a family to the country. Call at No. 97 3d
av., No. 112 between 9 and 10 o'clock, No. 78
East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, BY A
young

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SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES:

[illegible]

NURSE—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AN INFANT—
Nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up on the breast; has been in the country; no travel; good references from last employer; no special demands on salary. Call at No. 1,286 Broadway, in store.

NURSE—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH
Protestant as a child nurse or to wait on lady; good references; good salary; will go for passages; best references. Call at No. 1,286 Broadway, in store.

NURSE AND BREADSTRESS—BY A CAPABLE
English girl; good references; takes entire charge of the family; fond of children; will wait the children; good references; call at No. 1,286 Broadway, in store.

NURSE—BY A GOOD NURSE TO TAKE BIRTH
Nurse; good; would from birth; bringing up on the breast; completely trustworthy; call at No. 1,286 Broadway, in store.

NURSE—BY A RELIABLE NURSE; EITHER
English or Irish; no infant; City references. Call at No. 785 4th Street.

NURSE—IN COMPETENT TAKING CHARGE
Nurse; good; willing to go to Europe or to the country. Call at No. 1,286 Broadway, in store.

NURSE—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN DO PLAIN
Sewing and ironing with chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 785 4th Street.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—BY A NORTHERN
German girl; good City reference. Call at No. 750 3rd Street.

NURSE—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR
growing children; willing to go to Europe or to the country; best City reference; call at No. 785 4th Street.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
as nurse or seamstress; best references. Call at No. 1,286 Broadway, in store.

NURSE—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN
take entire charge of a baby; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at 225 East 29th Street.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID—BY A
German girl; would go to the country; excellent references. Call at No. 210 East 26th St.

SEAMSTRESS, ETC.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL
willing to go to the country; good references; understands dress and family sewing; can take charge of lady's wardrobe and do chamber-work; would not need ad. Call at No. 750 3rd Street.

SEAMSTRESS—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT
English girl; good references; willing to go to the country; will assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 163 West 4th Street.

NURSE—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AN INFANT—
can take entire charge and bring it up on the breast. City reference. Call at No. 210 East 33rd street, near 4th Avenue.

NURSE—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant as child's nurse or to wait on lady going to Europe. Call at No. 210 East 33rd street, near 4th Avenue. R. Box No. 278 Times Square Office.

NURSE AND MAID—BY A CAPABLE AND trustworthy woman can take entire charge of a child and wait on lady. Call at No. 239 West 29th st., near 10th Avenue.

NURSE—BY A GOOD WOMAN TO TAKE BE-
care of a child from birth; bringing up on the bottle and reasonably well. Call at No. 195 West 10th st.

NURSE—BY A RELIABLE NURSE; EITHER
Call at No. 785 8th av.

NURSE—IS COMPETENT OF TAKING CHARGE
of a child from birth; bringing up on the bottle to the country. Call at No. 1,286 Broadway, in store.

NURSE—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN DO PLAIN
work. Call at No. 210 East 33rd street, near 4th Avenue. City reference. Call at No. 64 Clinton place.

NURSE AND MAID—BY A NORTH
Call at No. 750 6th av., first door.

NURSE—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR
country; best of reference. Call at No. 161 East 33d st.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS—BY A COMPE-
Call at No. 110 East 45th st., present employer.

NURSE—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN
country; best City reference. Call at 226 East 29th st.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID—
By a young girl; good to the country; excellent
Call at No. 210 East 33rd st.

SEAMSTRESS, ETC.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL
and understands dress making; has a machine and
of lady's wardrobe and do chamber-work; would
Call at No. 210 East 33rd st., near 34th.

SEAMSTRESS—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-
will assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 169 West
Call at No. 138 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS—BY A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL
kinds of sewing, and will teach children German, and
Call at No. 138 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS—BY A PROTEGENT GIRL
no objection to light chamber work or to travel; good
Call at No. 164 West 53d st.

SEAMSTRESS, ETC.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
for a well-educated young French German Protestant
good salary. Apply at No. 14 West 33rd st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID—BY A PROTEST-
thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 10 West
Call at No. 164 West 53d st.

SEAMSTRESS—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL
would take care of children or chamber-work; good
Call at No. 164 West 53d st.

WAITRESS—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS
very; willing and obliging. City or country; City refer-
Call at No. 215 East 29th st., Room No. 4.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS AN INFANT NURSE, can take entire charge and bring it up on the breast; best City reference. Call at No. 169 West 13th City reference from late employer; no social cards and no references.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant as child nurse to wait on lady good salary; good City reference. Call at No. 278 Third Avenue, Room A. B. Box No. 278 Third Avenue.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED WOMAN can take entire charge of a lady and her baby; no country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 183 West 13th City reference.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE TO TAKE BRIDAL TRAVEL, good City reference; excellent City reference; unquestionable City references. Call at No. 169 West 13th City reference.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE NURSE, EITHER growing children or an infant; City reference. Call at No. 169 West 13th City reference.

NURSE.—IN COMPLIMENT OF TAKING CHARGE of a baby from birth; would prefer a family living in the country; good City reference; excellent City reference.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN DO PLAIN sewing and assist with chamber-work; good City reference; no country; no social places.

NURSE AND GRAZIER.—BY A YOUTH, a German girl; good City reference. Call at No. 750 Third Avenue.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR growing children; willing to go to Europe or the country; best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 39th Street.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE BRIDAL TRAVEL; good City reference; excellent City reference. Call at No. 161 East 39th Street.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good City reference; excellent City reference. Call at No. 210 East 26th Street.

SEAMSTRESS, &c..—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who can sew on all kinds of goods; understands and understands dress and family sewing; can take travel; best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 39th Street.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; will assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 169 West 13th City reference.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL kinds of sewing, and will teach children German, and French; good City reference. Address No. 138 Third Avenue.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTE-TANT GIRL, who can sew on all kinds of goods; no objection to light chamber-work; no travel; good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 39th Street.

SEAMSTRESS, &c..—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a well-educated young North German Protestant; good City reference; no objection to children of good accent. Apply at No. 14 West 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, who can sew on all kinds of goods; thoroughly; good City reference.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, would take care of children or chamber-work; good operator; no objection to country; good references.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS her business; makes all kinds salads, and care of all kinds of food; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th St., Room No. 4.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT as waitress in a private family; understands all kinds of food; good City reference. Call at No. 185 East 29th St.

WAITRESS, &c..—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who can sew on all kinds of goods; understands all kinds of food; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th St., Room No. 4.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS who understands care of silver, dining-room; no objection to country; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th St., Room No. 4.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family; good City reference; excellent City reference. Call at No. 313 7th Av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 246 West 13th City reference.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; BEST City reference from last place. Call at No. 134 West 13th City reference.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS in a private family going to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th St., Room No. 4.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS INFANTRY nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up on the continent; good references; call at No. 210 East 38th street, City reference from late employer; no social cards and no family connections; best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 38th street.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant as child nurse or to wait on lady; good references; call at No. 135 East 42nd street, City reference. Address A. B. Box No. 278 Madison street, City reference.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A CAPABLE French twenty-two years old; can take entire charge of a child; good references; call at No. 283 West 52nd st., Brooklyn City reference.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD HOUSE TO TAKE care of a child from birth, brought up as the best of a mother; unquestionable City references.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE NURSE; EITHER growing children or an infant; City reference.

NURSE.—IN COMPLIMENT OF TAKING care of a baby from birth; would prefer a family living in the country; good references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN DO plain sewing and assist with chamber-work; good City reference; call at No. 135 East 42nd street.

NURSE AND MAINTRESS.—BY A NORTH German girl; good City reference. Call at No. 750 Broadway, City reference.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR growing children; willing to go to Europe or the continent; good references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT French girl as nurse or seamstress; best references. Call at No. 135 East 42nd street.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of a baby; no objections to the continent; good references; call at No. 210 East 38th street.

PERILOR-MAID OR CHIEF-MAID.—By a young girl; would go to any country; good references. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL who has been in the country; understands German and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of a baby; chamber-work; good references; travel; best reference. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRO-testant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; good references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY WHO CAN DO all the work of a seamstress; can cut and fit for children; position in some private family. Address E. Box No. 135 East 42nd street, City reference.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL understands dress-making; can wait on young ladies; understands all light chamber-work or to travel; good reference. Call at No. 135 East 42nd street.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress; educated young North German Protestant; good references; call at No. 14 West 234 st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 10 West 234 st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL would take care of children or chamber-work; good references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's. Call at No. 164 West 52d st.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS French and English; country; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th st., Room 4.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PRO-testant; can take care of children; understands and speaks all languages; can furnish best City reference; good references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; understands all languages; good references. Call at No. 140 East 88th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS who can take care of children; understands and speaks all languages; can furnish best City reference. Address M.F. Box No. 135 East 42nd street, City reference.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can wait on ladies; good references; call at No. 313 7th st., near 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 540 West 55th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; BEST references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's. West 55th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who has been in the best places of the city; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who has been in the best places of the city; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS who has been in the best places of the city; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A French girl; best City reference. Call at No. 255 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who has been in the best places of the city; best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman; gentleman's or family maid; good references if required. Call at address Mrs. Hubbard, No. 120 Clinton street.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT by the day or take to washing; do all kinds of laundry; good references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day; can wash and clean; good references. Call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's.

WIT-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN 18 years of age, as wet-nurse, with the privilege of nursing; good references; call at No. 169 West 49th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS INFANT-SCHOOL-TEACHER, can take entire charge and bring it up on the premises; best City reference; call at No. 120 East 52nd St.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTANT as child's nurse, to or wait on lady going to Europe; best City reference; call at No. 278 Times Office, 2nd floor.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A LADY, BY A CAPABLE, trustworthy woman, can take entire charge of a family; or of children; will cook in the kitchen; excellent City reference; call at No. 252nd St. 2nd floor, near 4th Ave.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF a young child; best City reference; call at No. 252nd St. 2nd floor, near 4th Ave.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE NURSE, EITHER governing children or an infant; City reference; call at No. 110 East 43rd St.

NURSE.—IS COMPLETE OF TAKING CHARGE OF a baby from birth; would prefer a family living in the city; best City reference; call at No. 1,295 Broadway, in 3rd fl.

NURSE.—BY A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL the sewing and make up chamber-work; good City reference; call at No. 44 Clinton-place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOTHER, who can do all the good quality reference; call at No. 614-47, 2nd floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR a young child; good quality reference; or to travel; good City reference; call at No. 161 East 32nd St.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, experienced woman; call at No. 110 East 43rd St., present employer.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of a family; best City reference; call at No. 235 East 29th St.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; excellent City reference; call at No. 210 East 26th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c..—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class seamstress and maid; has a machine and understands dress-making; can take care of all the charge of a lady; wardrobe and do chamber-work; would travel; City reference; call at No. 110 East 33rd St., near 34th Ave.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, who can do all the sewing and make up chamber-work; will assist with chamber-work; call at No. 163 West 44th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL the kinds of sewing and will teach children German, and French; private family; Address E. Box No. 138 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTEGENT GIRL, who understands dress-making; can wait on young ladies and do all the good quality reference; call at No. 137 West 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c..—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, who can do all the sewing and make up; can act as a seamstress, a nursery governess, or maid to children; best City reference; call at No. 110 East 33rd St.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; good operator; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; call at No. 15 West 44th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, who can do all the sewing and make up; can act as a seamstress, a nursery governess, or maid to children; best City reference; call at No. 110 East 33rd St.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS her business; makes all the sewing; very, very willing and obliging; City or country; City reference; call at No. 144 West 52nd St.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT as waitress in a private family; understands her business; makes all the sewing; very, very willing and obliging; City or country; City reference; call at No. 144 West 52nd St.

WAITRESS, &c..—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; no objection to country; best City reference; call at No. 146 East 38th St., present employer.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS who can do all the sewing and make up; no objection to country; best City reference. Address M.F. Box No. 292 Times Office, 2nd floor, near 14th Ave.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; an exception to City reference; call at No. 315 7th Ave., near 28th St.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; no objection to country; excellent City reference; call at No. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; BEST City reference; call at No. 19 10th Ave., near West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who can do all the sewing and make up; no objection to country; call at No. 107 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who can do all the sewing and make up; no objection to country; call at No. 151 West 32nd St.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a chamber-maid; call at present employer; 255 Madison Ave.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE obliging girl; best City reference. Call at No. 2.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 324 E-31st St.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, who is willing to travel in every style if required. Call at address Mrs. Hubbard, No. 120 Clinton-place.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT BY the day or take in washing; do all kinds of heavy or light work; call at No. 19th St., near No. 244 West 33rd St.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR TAKE IN WASHING; call at No. 19th St., near No. 244 West 33rd St.

WET-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN who can take care of a child; best City reference; her own wages no object. Call at No. 120 West 40th St.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CASHIER OR ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—By an experienced clerk; references first-class. Address G. M. Box No. 177 Times Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHOSE QUALITIES are of the highest; he is perfect in every style; has 12 years' experience from that place in 5th Ave. Address 100 West 33rd St.

BUTLER OR STEWARD.—FIRST-CLASS, who can do all the work in a hotel; has 12 years' experience from that place in 5th Ave. Address 100 West 33rd St.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS own use; City or country; single, temperate, trustworthy; understands the business thoroughly; good references; call at No. 144 West 52nd St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who can do all the work in a hotel; has 12 years' experience from that place in 5th Ave. Address 100 West 33rd St.

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NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS INFANT NURSE, can take entire charge and bring it up on the breast; also can take care of children; good city references from late employer; no social cards and no photograph. Address Mrs. J. H. B. Box 278, 21st St. and 6th Ave., New York City.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTANT as child nurse or to work on lady's general household; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Address A. B. Box 278, 21st St. and 6th Ave., New York City.

NURSE AND HANDMAID.—BY A CAPABLE AND trustworthy woman can take entire charge of a household; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 283 West 59th st., Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF a child from birth to weaning; good references; respectable; unquestionable city references. Call at No. 100 West 45th st., Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE NURSE; EITHER growing children or an infant; City references. Call at No. 100 West 45th st., Broadway.

NURSE.—IN COMBINATION OF TAKING CHARGE of a baby from birth; would prefer a family living in the city; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 100 West 45th st., Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN DO PLAIN sewing and assist with chamber-work; good city references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 100 West 45th st., Broadway.

NURSE AND HANDMAID.—BY A MOTHER and German girl; good City reference. Call at No. 750 8th Ave., New York City.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR growing children; willing to go to Europe or the continent; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 100 West 45th st., Broadway.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or seamstress; best city reference; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 100 West 45th st., Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of a baby; no social cards and no photograph; best city reference. Call at 235 East 29th st., New York City.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 210 East 28th st., New York City.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress; can cut and sew for children; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 169 West 49th st., Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL the sewing and will teach children German; a position in the household; Address: No. 138 11th Street, New York City.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress; can cut and sew for children; no objection to light chamber-work or to travel; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 154 West 52d st., New York City.

SEAMSTRESS, &c..—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a well-educated young North German Protestant seamstress; can cut and sew for children; speaks good accent. Apply at No. 14 West 23d st., New York City.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; can cut and sew for children; speaks thoroughly; best city reference. Call at No. 10 West 45th st., Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; would take care of children or chamber-work; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 154 West 52d st., New York City.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the art of serving; makes all kinds salads; can care of all of the above; willing to go to Europe or the continent; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 215 East 29th st., Room No. 4.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT; can take care of all the above; speaks thoroughly; best city reference. Call at No. 10 West 45th st., Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c..—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; can take care of all the above; speaks thoroughly; best city reference. Call at No. 146 East 38th st., New York City.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS understands care of salaried dining-room; no objection to light chamber-work or to travel; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Box No. 363 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress; can take care of all the above; speaks thoroughly; best city reference. Call at No. 313 7th av., New York City.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL; understands care of salaried dining-room; no objection to light chamber-work or to travel; good references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 341 East 55th st., New York City.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; BEST references; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 35th West 35th st., New York City.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands care of salaried dining-room; no objection to light chamber-work or to travel; good references. Call at No. 107 West 57th st., New York City.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS has four years' reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st., New York City.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid. Call at present employer's, No. 255 West 45th st., New York City.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A capable obliging girl; best city reference. Call at No. 2 West 45th st., New York City.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands care of salaried dining-room; no objection to light chamber-work or to travel; good references. Call at No. 324 E. 43rd st., New York City.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL; can take care of all the above; speaks thoroughly; if required, Call at Address Mrs. Hubbard, No. 120 Clinton Place, New York City.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT with the day or take in washing; do all kinds of finery; reference. Call at No. 211 East 19th st., New York City.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT with the day or take in washing; does all kinds of finery; reference. Call at No. 211 East 19th st., New York City.

WET-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN as wet-nurse; can take care of all the above; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph. Call at No. 120 West 40th st., New York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CASHIER OR ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A well-experienced clerk; references first-class. Address G. M., Box No. 177 Times Office.

MALE.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHOSE QUALIFICATIONS are excellent and carrying on a thoroughly satisfactory. Call at Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

BUTLER OR STEWARD.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, IN 12 years' reference from best places in 8th-av. Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman; City or country; single, temperate, trustworthy; good references; no social cards and no photograph; thoroughly understands care of horse, carriage and harness; speaks thoroughly; is generally useful; moderate wages. Address Baldwin, Box No. 250, New York City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man; understands his business thoroughly; good general driver; understands proper treatment of horses and harness; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph; 10 years' reference; City or country. Address F. F., No. 240 West 45th st., New York City.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT single man; can take entire charge of gentleman's place; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph; 10 years' reference; City or country. Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PROTESTANT; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph; 10 years' reference; City or country. Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO procure a place for his coachman; can indorse him highly as a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy man; good qualifications; City or country; best references; reliable. Address K. M., employer, Box No. 240 West 45th st., New York City.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A young married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph; 10 years' reference; City or country. Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS horse, carriage, &c.; strictly attentive to his duties; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph; 10 years' reference; City or country. Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE City man; understands his business; good gardener; can milk, mow, or do any business; not afraid of poverty, privations, &c.; City or country. Address K. M., employer, Box No. 240 West 45th st., New York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF 30; understands the care of horses and the carriage; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph; 10 years' reference; City or country. Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A young married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; speaks thoroughly; no social cards and no photograph; 10 years' reference; City or country. Address J. W. C., No. 312 West 26th st., New York City.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS INFANTRYMAN'S nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up on the breast; good references from late employer; no social cards and no references from home; Apply at No. 235 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant as child's nurse or to wait on lady; good references from home; Apply at No. 278 West 50th st. Office of Mrs. A. B. Box No. 278 West 50th st.

NURSE AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE, energetic, trustworthy woman; can take entire charge of a child from birth; bring it up on the breast; good references; City reference. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A GOOD HOUSEWIFE. BY A WOMAN of a child from birth; bring it up on the breast; thoroughly, unquestionable City references. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE NURSE; EITHER growing children or an infant; City references. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—IN COMPLIMENT OF TAKING CHARGE of a baby from birth; would prefer a family living in the country; good references. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN DO PLAIN sewing and assist with chamber-work; good City references; good references. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOTHER of a German girl; good City reference. Call at No. 750 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR growing children; willing to go to Europe or the continent; good references. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, first-class nurse or seamstress; best references. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of a baby; no objections to the continent; good references. Call at No. 233 West 29th st., Brooklyn.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl; would go to the country; good references. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c..—BY A RESPECTABLE ONE; can make all styles of dresses; good references; good references. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; good references. Call at No. 169 W. 49th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY WHO COULD DO all the work of a seamstress; good references; position in some private family. Address E. Box No. 169 W. 49th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTECTOR-GIRL; understands dress-making; can wait on young ladies; good references. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c..—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands all styles of dresses; good references; as seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; good accent. Apply at No. 14 West 23rd st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTECTOR-GIRL; understands all styles of dresses; good references; best of City reference. Call at No. 10 West 23rd st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTECTOR GIRL; would take care of children or chamber-work; good references; good references. Call at No. 10 West 23rd st.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS all styles of dresses; good references; good references. Call at No. 10 West 23rd st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROT-estant; can wait on young ladies; good references; understands all styles of dresses; good references. Call at No. 10 West 23rd st.

WAITRESS, &c..—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; good references; good references. Call at No. 140 East 88th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands all styles of dresses; good references; good references. Call at No. 140 East 88th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good references; good references. Call at No. 313 7th st., near 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 545 E. 5th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; BEST of references; good references. Call at No. 545 E. 5th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good references; good references. Call at No. 107 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AN INFANT NURSE: can take entire charge and bring it up on the breast or country; City or country; best reference; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTANT as child nurse or to wait on lady; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A CAPABLE, trustworthy woman; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; good references; call at No. 288 West 32nd St. or No. 288 West 32nd St. before leaving.

NURSE.—A GOOD NURSE TO TAKE BESSIE, a beautiful child of two years; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE NURSE; EITHER growing children or an infant; City references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

NURSE.—IN COMPLIMENT OF TAKING CHARGE of a baby from birth; would prefer a family living in the country; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN DO PLAIN sewing and assist with chamber-work; good City references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A MOTHER, German girl; good City reference; call at No. 750 Bush St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR growing children; willing to go to Europe or the country; best reference; call at No. 161 East 32nd St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; understands how to make dresses, and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; will assist with chamber-work; call at No. 169 West 32nd St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL kinds of sewing, and will teach German to her pupils; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; understands how to make dresses, and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a well-educated young North German Protestant; understands how to make dresses, and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; understands how to make dresses, and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; would take care of children or chamber-work; good operator; no objection to country; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS her business; makes all kinds salads, and care of silver and china; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT; understands how to make dresses, and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; understands how to make dresses, and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands care of silver, dining-room; no objection to country; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS WAITRESS; understands how to make dresses, and understands dress and family sewing; can take care of nurse and child; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; excellent City reference; call at No. 246 West 32nd St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; BEST City reference from last place; call at No. 134 West 32nd St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; in a private family going to the country; best City reference; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; has four years' reference; call at No. 181 West 32nd St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; for chamber-maid; call at present employer's, No. 255 West 32nd St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A capable obliging girl; best City reference; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; best City reference; call at No. 324 East 31st St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman gentleman's or families' washing; references if required; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT BY FURNACE; reference; call at No. 211 East 19th St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY FURNACE; cleaning; good references; call at No. 244 West 32nd St. or No. 215 East 29th St. before leaving.

WET NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN; ready for age; no wet-nurses; with the privilege of her own City reference; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CASHIER OR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHOSE QUALIFICATIONS, testimonials, references, &c., will be found in No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

BUTLER OR STEWARD.—FIRST-CLASS, IN a private family; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PROTESTANT; thoroughly capable and good groom, and is a competent driver; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ENGAGE a first-class coachman and groom; is a Protestant; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and be generally useful; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands treatment and care of horses and carriages; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE COACHMAN; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; understands the care of horses and the carriage; thoroughly will take charge of a small garden or do any kind of house work; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; can take care of first-class horses and carriages; practically and thoroughly understands his business; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL, RELIABLE SINGLE MAN; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF long experience; thoroughly understands the best method of driving; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ENGAGE a first-class coachman and groom; is a Protestant; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

CITY.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM; good references; call at No. 215 East 29th St. or No. 413 Eighth St. before leaving.

10

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is rough and uneven, with some lighter areas and some darker, more saturated areas. There are some small, light-colored spots and fibers visible throughout the material. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is rough and uneven, with some lighter areas and some darker, more saturated areas. There are some small, light-colored spots and fibers visible throughout the material. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is rough and uneven, with lighter and darker patches. There are some small, light-colored specks and fibers visible throughout the material. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is rough and uneven, with some lighter areas and some darker, more saturated areas. There are some small, light-colored spots and fibers visible throughout the material. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is rough and uneven, with lighter and darker patches. There are some faint, illegible markings or characters visible along the length of the strip.

...at 50c.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The *Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.BROADWAY THEATRE.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.PARK THEATRE.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.STANDARD THEATRE.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.NIBLO'S GARDEN.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—*The Scenes*—Mr. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth, Mr. C. C. Booth.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for today in New-York and West-England, rising barometer, north and west winds, a stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather.

the creation of abundant opportunities for Aldermanic jobbery, and for the interference of Tammany Hall committees in the distribution of "labor tickets," and the selection of materials. The bill in question is special legislation of the most objectionable kind, and should be left among the rejected rubbish of the session.

The friends of the constitutional amendments relating to the government of cities are somewhat late in their appearance before the Legislature. And it may be added that some recent events have tended to shake public confidence in the superior wisdom of the tax-paying class, as applied to the financial administration of a city like New-York. Some of the largest tax-payers and a number of the leading bankers of the City lately affixed their names to a memorial indorsing the financial management of Mr. JOHN KELLY, on grounds which the slightest investigation might have convinced them were false. Still more recently, numerous individuals of the same select class of voters indorsed a bill whose purpose was to legalize financial jobbery and to facilitate the unloading of certain bonds by a limited number of property-owners, who were liable for their payment, upon the general tax-payers, who were not liable at all. The people who think that Tammany Hall could secure the suffrages of the tax-payers as easily as those of the tenement-house voters, have had good reasons to fortify their opinion, and the members of the Legislature who found that the cry of "disfranchisement" was a very awkward one to meet at the polls, have had no reason whatever to change their attitude toward the amendments. The prospect of these proposals being submitted to the people this Fall is not, therefore, very brilliant.

THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

The Democrats in Congress, we are told, are agreed, substantially, as to the desirability of an investigation by the House Judiciary Committee "for the sole purpose of ascertaining the people with all the facts" relating to the alleged election frauds in Florida and Louisiana, "and not with a view of invalidating the title by which President Hayes holds his office." In another quarter it is stated that if, when the subject comes before the House, Republican members desire to enlarge the scope of the inquiry as to include alleged frauds in States that were counted for Mr. Tilden, their wish will be acceded to, provided they set forth now and specific facts as to the basis of the extension.

The proviso thus suggested as a check upon Republican inquisitiveness is not unreasonable. Only an explicit statement of new facts can justify the reopening during the summer of 1878 of the results of an election that took place in November, 1876. But what is just in regard to Republican accusations is equally just in regard to the charges preferred by the Democrats as the pretext for the investigation they propose. Nothing less than some startling discovery, throwing fresh light upon the frauds alleged, and especially connecting with them the President or some one known or believed to have acted in his behalf, can warrant the step which the House is to be asked to take. Specific statements of this nature have not been presented on either side.

All the charges and counter-charges that have yet been heard are stale and unprofitable. They were urged at the time of the election, and they have been reiterated since without material addition to any point, and without changing the impressions originally produced. There have not been any conversions that we are aware of. Democrats who then believed, or professed to believe, that Mr. Tilden had been elected, entertain the same opinion still. Those of them who acquiesced in the judgment of the Electoral Commission did not thereby commit themselves individually to an approval of its methods or of all the data upon which its judgment rested. They simply accepted in good faith the action of a body of doubtful constitutionality, created by Congress to extricate the Government from a dilemma not unattended with danger. All this was compatible with their individual opinions adverse to the declared result in Florida and Louisiana. On the other hand, Republicans held, not only that the Returning Boards of these States acted lawfully, and that their manipulation of the returns was final, but that if fraud and violence were to be considered valid reasons for "going behind the returns," the results reported from Mississippi and other States were open to dispute. While, therefore, Democrats adhered to the opinion that an examination of the methods determining the returns from Florida and Louisiana would have assigned both to Mr. TILDEN, Republicans were persuaded that the returns as received could not be touched, and that had the election been fair in other Southern States Mr. HAYES' majority would have been increased. So the case stood when Congress ratified the action of the Commission and gave the Presidency to Mr. HAYES.

What has since happened that the investigation which Congress did not prosecute in the Spring of 1877 should be begun now? Democrats say that they are convinced that frauds vitiated the returns from the disputed States, but, after all, this is the old story without any new evidence to give it life or strengthen its credibility. It is not pretended that discoveries have been made in Louisiana. The Democratic authorities of that State, with every facility for dragging fraud to light, have not asked for the reopening of the subject nor affirmed their ability to reveal facts hitherto unknown. From Florida we have had a promise of damaging exposures, and statements have been published purporting to tell of the frauds alleged. But the testimony fell so far short of Democratic expectation that it has been reluctantly recognized as the sum total of the evidence to be had. So far as novelty is concerned, it is worthless. The witnesses are new but their testimony is a bald echo of the statements that were current before the Electoral Commission entered upon its work. If they furnish an excuse for investigation now, they were equally suggestive fifteen months ago. Having then been deemed unworthy of Congressional consideration, why should they now be wasted upon them now?

We suspect that the investigation, if persisted in, will be of that blind character

which has brought ridicule and contempt upon other inquiries of Democratic committees. Vague allegations of fraud serve as the starting-point. The Judiciary Committee, following Mr. Glover's example, will send out smelling experts in all directions. The presumption acted upon will be, that something startling may at last be found to serve as material for a campaign document. It is calculated that the time of Congress should be frittered away, that the cumbersome machinery at its command should be put in operation, and that public money should be wasted for no other purpose than to help the Democracy in the Fall campaign. Yet this is all the investigation can amount to if the validity of Mr. HAYES' title be declared beyond its range. A more pitiful fiasco cannot be easily imagined.

It must not be forgotten that the only Florida evidence the Democrats have obtained, and the only further evidence they can hope for from that State or Louisiana, proceeds from Republican sources that are inimical to Mr. HAYES. The McInnis and Dennises are Republicans with grievances of various kinds. The guilty knowledge they are relied upon to reveal did not trouble their consciences until the Administration failed to reward them according to their own estimate of their deserts. The more important Republicans who are secretly playing into the hands of the Democratic investigators are subject to the same criticism. The country will regard with suspicion aught that emanates from either of these classes. The great men who sit behind the scenes and pull the wires, and the small men who act as puppets, are of course welcome auxiliaries to the Democracy. Their motives, however, detract from the trustworthiness of whatever they may say or do in connection with the investigation.

But the investigation as proposed by the Democrats excludes that very branch of the subject which conspicuous Republicans like Mr. CONKLING and Mr. W. E. CHANDLER have emphasized as of the highest importance. The alleged frauds are a mere incident. The arrangements that rendered the realization of their products possible, and the title of the prize to which they led, are of the very essence of the controversy to which Mr. CHANDLER and the New-York Senator have contributed. There was a bargain, these gentlemen declare. Others, equally prominent, had so declared before them. To this bargain Democrats were parties. The only rational object of an investigation, if there must be one, is to find out what the terms were. Even this would be an unprofitable inquiry unless those who institute it have reason to suppose that Mr. HAYES was privy to the arrangement and profited by it corruptly. The proviso that Mr. HAYES shall be left out of the investigation proves either that its promoters hold him blameless or that they are afraid of the disgrace which exposure would entail upon the leaders of their own party.

A STEP TOWARD COMMUNISM.

Yesterday the so-called "Nationals" in session in Philadelphia reached a stage considerably advanced beyond that on which they rested the day before. The tenor of the proceedings of Wednesday was moderate. The general aspect of affairs was mild, though cloudy. On Thursday, however, the assemblage left the more rational ground heretofore occupied and took one step toward the abyss of Communism. The principles laid down during the first day's session were clearly of American growth. Those finally adopted by the convention as its platform are in large measure the grotesque product of foreign speculation. When the Pennsylvania Nationals began to prepare their organization for the coming campaign, they treated the burning questions of the hour with a certain sobriety and moderation. They declared in favor of an expansive paper currency, the taxation of incomes, woman suffrage, a protective tariff, economical government, public lands to be reserved for actual settlers, and eight hours for day labor. We have been made familiar with all these demands, ever since the pressure of dull times made the people impatient to discover the cause and the remedy of the ills they suffer.

It is not surprising that the convention came to hard words and personal abuse before the platform was finally adopted on Thursday. There were two distinct elements in the assembly; one represents the inflationists and the other the working men's organizations. It was impossible to reconcile these two factions so as to allow the adoption of a simple distinctive title for the party. After much confusion and personal abuse, the organization was dubbed "The National Greenback Labor Party," a name which is itself a heavy load to carry. The form of administrative government outlined in the platform finally adopted is simply impracticable. The framers of the platform assume that the National Government must do everything and be everything. They do not admit that that is the best Government which governs least. And they demand the most incongruous impossibilities. For example, there must be a high protective tariff, but ship-building must be encouraged. The Pennsylvania Convention, moreover, is opposed to subsidies, and especially to subsidies which favor monopolies in the carrying trade. They demand, therefore, that ship-building should be revived by Congressional legislation, under a protective tariff, and without subsidies. In like manner, after declaring that the power to regulate the volume of money should be jealously guarded, it is resolved that "the Government" shall issue full legal tender notes in quantities to be determined by the "wise and judicious legislation" of Congress. A Congress which meets once a year is to decide how many paper dollars shall be printed during the current year. Again, there must be no privileged classes in this free Republic of ours; but the Government must, by a system of internal improvements, provide work and wages for working people. Moreover, the working man shall not be tempted to work so many hours in the day that he shall neglect his mental culture. He must be restrained by an eight-hour law. By the above-mentioned wise and judicious legislation, he shall receive wages which will enable him to purchase "the comforts and luxuries of life." If he desires to occupy the public lands, the Government must furnish him with the requisite funds to begin his career;

and, finally, he is not to be brought in competition with convict laborers. Felons in this the only way in which competition with fraud works disaster to business. Even where it does not produce failure or suspension of honorable dealers, it has a ruinous effect on their trade. Sharper may buy recklessly on long credit, and undersell the market, and when they have accumulated heavy liabilities they suspend, make a composition with their creditors, and get away with a good share of profits after all. Men conducting business on principles of honesty and prudence cannot compete with them, and must either lose money or do nothing. There can be no doubt that this active element of fraud, virtually abetted and protected by the law, has much to do with the difficulty encountered by business in its efforts to regain a stable footing.

This state of things is not confined to this country, and there are complaints against the Bankrupt law in England, almost as bitter as those which have promoted its repeal here, and on much the same grounds. There is serious discussion there upon the expediency of adopting the main features of the vigorous system of France and Belgium. In those countries there are special tribunals of commerce, and public prosecution for all insolvency cases. While the assets of the insolvent are the subject of a thorough inquiry, and are rigidly applied for the liquidation of claims against his estate, he gets no discharge, or "rehabilitation," until every creditor is paid in full, with interest and expenses. The result is that bankruptcy is a very serious matter, and instead of being eagerly sought, as we see it in this country, it is most zealously and anxiously avoided. Doubtless, this rigorous system would have to be a good deal softened before it could be made acceptable in this country, but it exercises some very salutary restraints, which might, perhaps, be secured without all the hardship involved under the Code de Commerce. It keeps credit within safe bounds, it checks the tendency to reckless enterprise, it induces a man to confine his business within the range of his assured resources, it encourages the cash system, and it absolutely precludes fraud under the cover of insolvency. Possibly this rigid system may in some measure account for the comparative exemption of France from business disasters while all other commercial nations are suffering from them.

LE DUC'S TRIUMPHS.
The irrepresible Commissioner of Agriculture has broken out again in several places at once. He has secured a favorable report from the Committee on Agriculture upon his application to be elected into a Cabinet office; he has dispassionately beaten the Committee on Appropriations and its friends, in their attempt to cut down the appropriations for his department; and last but not most important, he has refreshed himself and "the interested spectators" with cups of tea made from leaves plucked from the young tea-plants growing in the conservatory of his department. Such a series of successes might well turn the head of even a less irrepresible man than the Commissioner Le Duc. Already, in his mind's eye, he pictures himself the august head of a great department, with a seat in the Cabinet, dispensing to a grateful land the garden-seeds and young tea-plants, purchased with the lavish appropriations placed in his hands by admiring and complaisant Congressmen, and watching the growth of the countless acres of madder, almonds, Peruvian bark, indigo, palm-leaf, and other productions which the American people have been induced to cultivate by the astute and calamity as fairly as possible among those who had invited their fall. It was impossible that the whole community should not suffer through the intimate and complex relations with which all business interests are woven together, but there should have been no facility given for race-feeding to escape the common retribution, and, while shirking its own share of loss, to gather plunder from the misfortunes of honest men. The multitudinous failures that have been occurring for four years past may be divided into three classes: Those which were legitimate, and could not have been avoided; those which were fraudulent; and those which were forced by fraud. In many cases, the shrinkage of values and the miscarriage of enterprises through an unforeseen turn of events brought embarrassment and insolvency from which there was no escape. These in turn produced others, the creditors of the first insolvents being unable to bear their losses and meet their own obligations. In all such cases nobody can be accused of blame. They resulted from the misfortunes and chances to which all alike were subject. But, unfortunately, the lax provisions of the Bankrupt law gave rise to another class of failures, which we have discussed heretofore, in which fraud played a leading part. Men have failed as an easy mode of getting rid of their obligations, and have contrived to save out of their assets sufficient capital to go on in business and invite the renewed confidence of their too trusting creditors.

The third class of failures, and it is by no means a small one, have been the indirect result of this same fraud. Men who have endeavored to conduct business honorably, and have been guilty of no worse offense than giving credit too readily to those who were not deserving of it, have been forced into suspension because their debtors have defrauded them of what was their just due, and what they had a right to count upon to help them meet their maturing obligations. Suffering themselves from dullness in trade, but managing carefully and prudently, they have contrived to struggle along and meet their payments so long as they could make their collections. But at last, somebody who has been buying liberally on rose-colored representations of his condition and prospects, suddenly suspends and proposes to pay thirty cents on the dollar. The alternative is the long, vexatious, and expensive proceedings of bankruptcy. The thirty cents must be accepted as the less of two evils, but one or two such experiences drive the victim himself to suspension. It hurts and humiliates him, for he has the disposition and would have had the ability, if nothing but his own fault had intervened, to discharge every obligation in full; but he is the victim of a swindle which has crippled him, and forces him into failure. Now his creditors must

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his ability to drink tea made from his own plants by "several gentlemen who had been in India and Japan, and were acquainted with tea culture," as the Associated Press report of this interesting occurrence assures us. The report goes on to say that the Commissioner "some time ago published a pamphlet showing the practicability of successful tea-culture in the United States, and the experiments to-day demonstrated the fact." Although this statement is a little hazy as to what the fact was which was demonstrated, we are glad it was demonstrated, and we are quite sure it never would have been demonstrated had Commissioner Le Duc never been called to give direction to the agricultural industries of the country. We are not surprised to learn that after this experiment a Washington grocer offered a dollar a pound for native tea. We have no doubt that he would have been perfectly safe if he had offered five dollars a pound. Washington grocers are proverbially generous, and this new evidence of their consideration for their patrons is almost as refreshing as the native tea itself would be. Under the stimulus of this offer we may now expect to see conservatories springing up in every garden in the land for the production of native tea. It needs but a few more reports from Gen. Le Duc and a prohibitory tariff on imported tea to banish from our cupboards and tea-caddies the produce of the pauper labor of China and Japan.

AN OSHKOSH INCIDENT.

Of the numerous eminent citizens of Oshkosh there is none who is more deserving of respect than Mr. Johnston. Not only is he an amiable and upright man, but he is gifted with remarkable inventive genius. At least, such is his opinion, and those who are not personally acquainted with him rarely deny that his opinion is right. Mr. Johnston, however, does not regard her husband as an able inventor. She admits that he means well, but she asserts with much emphasis that when one of his inventions comes in at the front door it is time for her to fly out of the nearest available window, if her life is really worth saving.

Mr. Johnston has always maintained that his wife's lack of faith in him was due to an unfortunate accident that occurred in connection with an attempt made by him to manufacture rice griddle-cakes. As he justly says, cooking has nothing to do with invention, and that it is unjust to disregard his inventive genius simply because he once made a mistake in cooking. The circumstances of the affair were these: Mr. Johnston, who had repeatedly found fault with his breakfast, remarked on one occasion that his wife seemed absolutely incapable of learning to make rice griddle-cakes. Whereupon that indignant woman announced that she should refuse to have anything to do with the next day's breakfast, and should lay the whole burden of his preparation upon her husband's shoulders. "Of course," she added, "you know how to make rice-cakes better than the Angel Gabriel, and you can just show, for once, what you can do."

With great courage Mr. Johnston undertook the unenviable task thus thrust upon him, and made his preparations with intelligent care. There were eight persons in his family, and, as he estimated that each one would eat a pint of rice, he decided to use four quarts of rice in mixing his griddle-cakes. To the rice he added four quarts of buttermilk and a quart of hot water, besides a few handfuls of flour and Indian meal, in order that the cakes should look brown. He then reflected that it would be necessary to add to the mixture something that would make it light, and, accordingly, threw in a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, an equal quantity of saleratus, and half a paper of baking powder. Having thus mixed his cakes to his satisfaction, he placed the pan containing the mixture in a warm corner of the kitchen and left it to "rise" during the night.

There is no doubt that it did "rise." Moreover, the rice swelled. On going into the kitchen the next morning, Mr. Johnston found that his rice-cakes had overflowed and covered the floor to a depth of at least a foot, while in the immediate neighborhood of the pan a pyramid of "batter" reached nearly to the ceiling. That morning he breakfasted on dry bread and water, and subsequently employed three Irish women to clean the kitchen and an Irishman to carry away the miraculous batter. Naturally, his wife taunted him with his culinary failure, but the unprejudiced mind will admit that it ought not to have cast any discredit on his inventive powers.

This, however, is merely told in defense of Mr. Johnston against undeserved criticism. As to one of his recent inventions, which cast a cloud of gloom over Oshkosh, it must be admitted that he made a disastrous mistake, though he was actuated by the best of motives. Mrs. Johnston was in the habit of complaining that she found it exceedingly tiresome to operate her sewing-machine, and her affectionate husband determined to supply some other power than the female foot to the machine. After experimenting with galvanic batteries until he had burned two coats and a carpet with acid, and after having tried in vain to construct a steam-engine which would not fill half the space of the room in which it was placed, he fell back upon clock-work. In course of time he made a really beautiful engine worked exclusively by clock-work, and fitted it to the sewing-machine. When wound up it would operate the machine for five consecutive hours, and after adding to the latter an improved device for holding cloth and leading it under the needle, he felt that he was a benefactor to the female sex, and a worthy successor of Morse and the inventor of the steam-engine. Mrs. Johnston was delighted with the new invention when it was explained to her, and readily agreed that the neighbors should be invited to see it in operation for the first time.

The neighbors responded heartily to the invitation, and at 7:30 on the third day of the present month Mr. Johnston's drawing-room was filled with the leading citizens of Oshkosh and their wives. At 8 o'clock Mrs. Johnston sat down to her sewing-machine, and undertook to run a double gusset in a new dressing-gown designed for her husband. The clock-work was wound up, the machine was started, and the gusset was stitched with twice the rapidity usual in such cases. Unfortunately, the machine did not stop when it had finished its allotted work, but continued to stitch the dressing-

gown until it became fairly "quilted." Probably it would have gone on and quilted the cloth into a compact bundle, sewed and re-sewed a dozen times, had not Mrs. Johnston come to the rescue and severed it at the throat. She did succeed in rescuing the cloth, but at the same moment the demoniacal machine fastened upon her clothing and proceeded to sew it with insatiable energy. Yawning did Mr. Johnston cry to stop her clock-work, and vainly did he try to drag his wife away. The machine rapidly gathered her skirts into its unholly clutches, and there was every prospect that after the skirts were finished it would proceed to hem Mrs. Johnston herself, and possibly to put a series of gussets in portions of her frame where they were not needed. Luckily, there was one leading citizen present, a young physician, who retained his presence of mind. He seized his knife and cut the fastenings of Mrs. Johnston's—that is to say, he cut her loose. The machine was compelled to satisfy its rapacity upon her skirts alone, while the unhappy lady was wrapped in a table-cloth and removed to her private room.

This is why Mrs. Johnston is at last justified in denouncing her husband's inventions. She was wrong about the rice-cakes. There is no doubt she did him injustice in that matter; but it is equally clear that her experience with the sewing-machine motor is a valid excuse for her present views as to her husband. The event was certainly a deplorable one, and public opinion in Oshkosh is decidedly unfavorable to Mr. Johnston as an inventor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is reported that ex-Congressman Ghimn Mason, of New-Hampshire, has become a Green backer.

The Nationalists of Michigan will hold their State Convention in Grand Rapids on Wednesday, June 5.

Gen. Bristol's name is suggested by a Republican paper in Kentucky as the party candidate for Governor of the State.

The Baltimore Gazette hears a whisper that Senator Kernan, of this State, aspires to the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1880.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky is quite sure that Thurman and McCracken, Vice President and Vice President would "sweep the West and the South like a flash."

The Rochester Democrat hopes that Hon. George F. Danforth, of that city, will receive the Republican nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and that he will be elected.

Gen. H. King White is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District of Arkansas. Hon. Jordan K. Cravens asks a re-election in the Third District.

The Charleston (S. C.) News says that what little opposition there was to the re-nomination of Gov. Wade Hampton has died out, and his reelection is as certain as his re-nomination.

Hon. Robert W. Johnson, Democrat, advances in the papers of Little Rock that he will be a candidate for United States Senator before the next Legislature of Arkansas. He is frank at any rate.

The Concord (N. H.) Monitor says that there seems to be great reluctance in some sections of that State to abandon annual town elections in March. The Monitor advises that the new system be given a thorough trial.

An Indiana correspondent of the Chicago Tribune anticipates that the Republicans will carry the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Congressional Districts in Indiana, and that the Democrats will carry the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Twelfth. The Fifth he puts down as doubtful.

A Boston paper advises the Democrats to nominate Adams (Charles F. of Massachusetts) and Gordon (John B. of Georgia) in 1880, they being in its estimation two Democratic leaders who "satisfy sufficiently well the objects assigned to a candidate to Democratic hearts, and add high personal character to this qualification."

A Democratic member of the Kentucky Legislature asserted in a speech in that body on the 6th inst. that "no earnest, bold, seaworthy Government of the Radical-cursed, down-trodden States of the far South was ever elected to such a position as that which has been perpetrated by Legislatures composed of high-toned Kentucky gentlemen."

The Des Moines Register says: "By a private letter from Washington we learn that Blaine, Conkling, Ben Butler, Banks, and Townsend will consent to talk the purpose of the Democratic leaders who have decided a case in Virginia—a case in which the law is on the side of the Republicans and the law is on the side of

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

NORTH DULUTH CHURCH, 3011 POLYMER
M. and 7:30 P. M. Monday evening prayer-meeting, and
in this church the Falstaff-Street Daily Sun Prayer-
meeting is held.

**NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR-
NER OF 9th-av. and 31st-st.—**Preaching by the Pastor,
Rev. J. H. Patton, D. D., of Chicago, at 10 o'clock.
(God's Ownership of Us' Evening service, 8; Subject—
'Atheism of Belief and Practice.' Strangers cordially
welcome.)

**OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-
HREND HUMAN and William-sts.—**Rev. J. Abbott,
pastor, at 10 o'clock. Sunday-school and class meet-
ing at 7:30; Pastor, Sunday-school and class meet-
ing at 7:30 by the Pastor. Sunday-school and class
meeting at 7:30 by the Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN
MISSIONS ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.—**The annual
meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the
next Sabbath, May 12, at 4 P. M. The discourse will
be repeated in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church
at 10 o'clock. The subject is 'The World's Work for
service. All friends of missions are invited to attend.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA SIDE
AT 10 o'clock.—**Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30
P. M. Sunday-school at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

**PROF. F. L. PATTON, D. D., OF CHICAGO,
Church, corner of Broadway, on Sunday morning, at 11
o'clock.**

**PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 330-W.
8th-av.—**Rev. W. M. Van Vleet, Pastor.—
Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School
and prayer-meeting at 7:30 P. M.

**REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, will
preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-
street, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the subject
Power of Christ's Resurrection. Evening subjects—**

**REV. S. D. BIRCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will
preach in the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church,
between 6th and 7th-av., to-morrow morning at 10
o'clock. Subject—'The East-World.'**

**ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF
ST. JAMES and 26th-st.—**Anniversary Day—

SPECIAL sermons by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Davis. Morning service—7:30 A. M.; Sabbath school, 9:30 A. M.; evening services—Emble's Vision of the Living-Christ, 7:30 P. M.; subject—"The Resurrection," 8:30 P. M.; at 7:45 P. M., Subject—"Thy Kingdom Come." All are welcome.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

JOHN F. HANSON, of Indiana, a minister of the Society of Friends, will attend religious service in Fenelon church, Sunday, May 16, 1892, at 10:30 A. M. First day, Sunday, 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

All are cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH. 525-ST. ST. N. W. and 730 P. M. Morning—"Christ the Redeemer of Sinners." Evening—"The Church as a Witness to the World." Bible-school at 2:30 P. M. Geo. Van Alstyne, teacher.

SERVICE OF SONG.—YORKVILLE BRANCH.

Young Men's Christian Association, 851-St. Ave. and 3d-Av.—To-morrow at 4 P. M., address by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, congregational singing, led by L. P. Thatcher. hearty invitation.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH. (PROTESTANT.) (Episcopal), 56th and 57th sts. Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, subject—"The Church as a Witness to the World." Sunday services: 10:30 clock A. M.; 7:45 o'clock P. M. Geo. Van Alstyne, pastor.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. between 12th and 13th sts.—Presbyterian congregation, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. (Scott); also at 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. K. Kidd. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

By appointment—
At 7:30 P. M., Rev. FREDERICK COURTNEY, M. A., will deliver a sermon on "The Christian Work Among Working Men."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH. 40TH-ST. B. W. and 14TH-AV. Between Broadway and Lexington Sts. Masses daily except Sundays and Holy Days. Confession every Friday after noon. Adoration, 16:30; church opening prayer, 7:30.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Rev. J. A. HARRIS, Pastor.
No. 67 or 69 West 46th-st.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SIXTH AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

Between 14th and 15th Sts. and Lexington St. W. 23rd St. and 250 P. M. Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M.; prayers, 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Church as a Witness to the World."

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Alfred H. Mumm. Sabbath services—Morning 10:30—"Daniel, or the Conscientious Man;" evening 7:30—"The Church as a Witness to the World."

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STORAGE.
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 E. H. GURNEY.
 FURNITURE TRUCKWAY.
 No. 207 Lexington av., New-York.
 Packing, shipping, and removing of household goods
 of all sorts at low rates.
 Country or City work promptly attended to.

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DR. PIPER'S COCAINE-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
 Curing such ailments as COLIC, FLATULENCE, & CO.
 Homeopathic Chemist, No. 48 Third-street, New-York.
 At No. 170 Broadway, London, England. New-York Depot
 BREITE & VALDEMAR.

WANTED-A LOT IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY
 171 State price, and location. C. A. Stanton

ARMED MEN AND DIPLOMATS

MUCH TALK AND LITTLE FIGHTING.

RUSSIAN TROOPS STILL CLOSE UP TO CONSTANTINOPLE—BRITISH REGIMENTS TO BE STRENGTHENED—THE FORCE FROM INDIA—NOTES OF THE SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.—The *Agence Russa* formally denies that the Russian troops have begun to withdraw from the positions about Constantinople. It says: "However much the Government may desire to recall the troops, they will only retire after the Turks have surrendered the fortresses and the English fleet has left its present anchorage."

All the British regiments in the Mediterranean are to be made up to 1,000 men. Reinforcements are ready to leave England for this purpose.

A dispatch from Aden says: "Altogether 16 transports have passed here, conveying Indian troops to the number of about 6,000 to Malta." A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Prince Gortschakoff is weaker, in consequence of a fresh attack of the gout."

Reuter's Telegram Company have a dispatch from St. Petersburg, May 11, saying that Count Scherwinski will remain there only long enough to obtain the Emperor's decision. "The time," the dispatch says, "has been appointed when he should be in London again, and it is desired that he spend some time in Berlin on his return journey. After submitting his views and receiving the Emperor's decision, he will then proceed to Constantinople, where he will assume an extremely important character."

A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company contradicts the statement in this morning's *Standard* that the Russian Ambassador at that city has had a conference with the British Ambassador, and that they have agreed to transport men and officers to America, where they will cross the continent, and other vessels will take them to the mouth of the Amazon. It says that the British Ambassador has merely the better protection of her possessions on the Lower Amazon. The dispatch says: "The Ambassador said nothing of the kind."

Prince Charles of Romania will leave Bucharest for the Army.

THE PUZZLE STILL UNSOLVED.

VIEWS OF OPTIMISTS AND PESSIMISTS—ENGLAND WITHOUT ALLIES—THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA—MALCOLM IN ARMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, April 28, 1878.

The ending of Easter week has not seen the fulfillment of those promises of a settlement of political difficulties which were so joyfully hailed at its commencement. Prince Bismarck has a liver complaint, Prince Gortschakoff is more or less in bed, and something else, while the peace negotiations are sicker than the Emperor's health, and England and Germany are apparently ignoring altogether the rights of Europe herself to express an opinion.

In his circular of the 9th (21st) April, 1877, Prince Gortschakoff explained that the Russian Army had only taken the field to execute the decisions of Europe, and now England, by the voice of her Prime Minister, claims the same mission to be accomplished by opposing the Russo-Turkish treaty. Possibly the Russian Chancellor is sincere in his proposal to pave the way to negotiation by the separation of the hostile elements; perhaps he is only trying to gain time for Russia to complete her arrangements and present to the much-talked-of congress a series of *faits accomplis* against which there will be no appeal. On this point no one can speak authoritatively. All that we know is that the Russian Government has been forward to a solution, and that public opinion in Russia as in England, becomes every day more bitter. The objections in the rival camps are founded upon the very questions which Russia thought to have definitely settled at San Stefano. Were she convinced that England and the Continental powers would sanction the pet clauses of that document, Russia would withdraw her troops without hesitation from the neighborhood of Constantinople; and, on the other hand, England's Ministers would accept the Bismarck programme if they were persuaded that the majority of the powers would adopt their views, and that Russia would bow to its decisions. But such is not the case. The prevailing sentiment on both sides is an utter want of confidence. Each fears a coup de main, and asks itself the question: If we leave our present positions, may not the enemy do something which will prevent our return?

Lord Beaconsfield refuses to entertain any proposal respecting the withdrawal of the British fleet until he has received a formal promise that every article of the treaty shall be submitted to discussion and revision. Prince Gortschakoff agrees to a discussion, but declines to permit any modification, and scouts the idea of retreating to Adrianople so long as a single foreign iron-clad remains inside of the Dardanelles. Except one of the two fields, how, then, is an amicable arrangement possible? In England there are two opinions in the matter; the one believes that the Czar will give way before Lord Beaconsfield's and Lord Salisbury's determined attitude; the other is equally positive that the Northern Emperor will be forced to fight, even against his better judgment, and, strangely enough, these two adverse doctrines are based upon the same reasons. The optimists hope that internal troubles, Nihilist conspiracies, financial difficulties, sickness in his Army, the dissatisfaction of Roumania, the presence of the British fleet in the Bosphorus, the revolt of the Bulgarians, the formation of an army of 100,000 Turks under Osman Pacha are all sufficient causes for moderation. The pessimists argue, on the contrary, that precisely in consequence of the revolutionary chaos by which Russia seems to be threatened, her sovereign has no other resource before him than to distract public opinion from imminent democratic dangers by involving the nation in a great war, where national dignity will be at stake, and this tend all the efforts of Gen. Ignatieff, whose political collapse would be complete should peace be made upon the basis of Muscovite but.

Every one has lost his illusions regarding an alliance with Austria. Austria will profit by her action, but she will not stir from her position of armed neutrality; and if the congress should become a possibility, Russia will be obliged to safeguard Austrian interests. Why, then, should Austria compromise herself? Why should she abandon her traditional policy of never putting her foot between the bark and the tree? This is perfectly understood by the British Cabinet and by the nation at large, but the Emperor of the Romans is a minor consideration. England can do without allies now, as she has often done before. Her purse is long, and her resources are immense. Her patriotism of her people is ready for any sacrifice. In Russia the feeling is the same, and the Government, while professing a desire for peace, hurries on its warlike preparations. The resignation of Russia's arch enemy, Velyk Paulin, is cited as a proof that the Sultan intends to fulfill loyally the conditions of the treaty; but few believe that his subjects will obey his orders, or support his policy, even if remaining neutral; and the Army, which possibly might remain faithful, will soon be needed to repress the daily increasing trouble in Syria and Arabia, where the Emir of Korah has pronounced the destination of the dynasty of Osman, and has proclaimed himself Commander of the Faithful. An imperial decree as St. Petersburg directs the formation of

36 new battalions, to compose the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Divisions of the army, to each one of which will be attached a brigade of artillery of four 8-gun batteries. The local battalions of Revel and Archangel will be transformed into regiments of four battalions, and those of Kherson and Kishinev will be doubled. There is no lack of arms, as 50,000 excellent American English muskets were captured from the Turks, or seized in the Turkish arsenals. Two thousand hundred and thirty-five new rifles have been received from their studies before the completion of their term, and have been assigned to duty with the new levies. Two crowns, Nos. 9 and 10, each of 200 sailors, have been taken from the reserve for the service of the Baltic fleet, and a third, of the same strength, will reinforce the Black Sea squadron. Numerous provisions of hay, ammunition, and equipments are forwarded every week from Odessa to San Stefano, and all the troops in Roumelia have received new uniforms.

The *Golos* gives some startling revelations concerning the administration of the "postal telegraph" which has been the subject of letters were either stolen altogether or else arrived at their destination without their inclosure. When the crossers of the Danube at Unghevi in June last, were only distributed in the November following, at places within a distance of 100 miles from the point of departure. The warm clothing sent to the officers by their families in the early autumn of 1877 is still at the disposal of the State; many packages have disappeared altogether, yet, notwithstanding the complaints made from all quarters, nothing has been done, either in the way of inquiry or of compensation. The Commission appointed to examine the accounts of the army contractors, Gregor, Cohen, and others, has been working for some time, and these worthy Israelites, convicted of furnishing less than one-half of the provisions, carts, and clothing for which they claimed payment, are about to take a distant journey at Government expense, as well as, in all probability, a number of gentlemen of the Peninsular and Atlantic companies, and other extortionists in Asia Minor. Although the importance of the Muscovite insurrection in the Valley of the Danube has been exaggerated, it is one of those unlooked for incidents which may add new elements of complication to the already tangled skein. That there are at the mouth of the Amazon, and in the hands of malcontents in arms is scarcely probable, and, at any other moment, they would be crushed by the superior arms of the Russian divisions of the district. But every dispatch received from the theatre of the revolt indicates that it is spreading throughout the country, and that the warlike populations of Pomaks and Albanians, true to their instincts of courage and plunder, have joined the debris of Selimian Pacha's Army, from which a large number of *mutafis* and *redifs* deserted during their retreat through the Despot-Dagh, carrying with them their arms and munitions. The rebels are admirably adapted to a guerrilla warfare, and the mountain fastnesses of the Lower Balkans have been for centuries the haunt of Herakles and the Khirons, who have defied all the efforts of the Turkish Government to suppress their brigandage. At present they seem to appear to be well armed; they have some artillery, and in addition to the officers of their former organization, have secured the services of several of the most able and experienced officers of the late Chiefs of Staff, Ibrahim Effendi and Hadji Osman Bey, who, I will add, are particularly remarkable for their energy and utter ignorance of military science. Naturally, this insurrection is put down to the score of "perfidious Albion," and, although this is easily proven, it is not likely to do much good when the war begins. England will make as good use of these savage allies as she did of Brandt and Tschoukitch and America.

DEFALCATIONS AND OTHER CRIMES.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER OF HYDE PARK, ILL.—A LAWRENCE EMBEZZLER HELD IN HEAVY BONDS TO ANSWER—\$100,000 STOLEN FROM A WHITEHALL BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Asa D. Waldron, Treasurer of the Village of Hyde Park, in this county, who was briefly reported last night as being a defaulter in his financial transactions, has held his position since 1873. He is also senior member of the firm of W. H. Nibbeling & Co., bankers, and has no suspicion of any crookedness existed until two weeks ago. The new Trustees made an examination of the condition of the Treasury. Instead of \$60,000, which they expected to find, a balance in their favor of only \$2,500 was discovered. The amount was not paid him to the town is as nearly as can be ascertained, about \$73,929. It is believed that those acquainted with the circumstances that Waldron will not be able to pay more than \$1,000 of this sum. Chauncey T. Brown, in 1874, who was reported to have stolen \$50,000 from the village, valued at \$30,000, to show in New-York that his credit was good, and was finally compelled to make over real estate valued at about \$30,000 to the village. The property has since depreciated in value, and would not bring today over \$12,000. The Trustees are expected to demand a reduction of bail from \$20,000 to \$10,000, and to require for a long time, and was finally compelled to make over real estate valued at about \$30,000 to the village. The property has since depreciated in value, and would not bring today over \$12,000. The Trustees are expected to demand a reduction of bail from \$20,000 to \$10,000, and to require for a long time, and was finally compelled to make over real estate valued at about \$30,000 to the village. The property has since depreciated in value, and would not bring today over \$12,000. The Trustees are expected to demand a reduction of bail from \$20,000 to \$10,000, and to require for a long time, and was finally compelled to make over real estate valued at about \$30,000 to the village. The property has since depreciated in value, and would not bring today over \$12,000. 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This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, north-west winds, colder followed by slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, rising followed by falling barometer.

COMMUNISM AND COMMON SENSE.

The foreign growth of communism, the rank product of the hot-beds of French and German socialism, is not likely to take any deep root in American soil. It does not suit the sober temperament of our people. It may foster local combinations, which will, on occasions, of excitement, threaten the peace and order of some single community, but that is a matter to be dealt with by Police authorities, like any other lawless disturbance. It depends for all its effectiveness on the wild and reckless fanaticism of a few conspirators, whose only instrument is an ignorant and unreasoning mob. The industrial masses of the United States furnish little material for such leaders or such mobs, and are in no danger of being carried away by the madness and folly of a communism that aims at breaking down the safeguards of society, defying the restraints of law, insulting religion and decency, and seizing all property for distribution as plunder. Our working men are, in the main, people who think and reason with more or less of accuracy, and who have some regard for individual rights and the principles of social order. If they are in danger of becoming infected by doctrines subversive of these, it is not because they are reckless, but mistaken. They are not to be classed with socialists and denounced as enemies of society and good order, but to be enlightened and convinced. It will not do to go on ignoring the fact that they have some degree of intelligence, a good deal of earnestness, and a power that may be used with enormous effect for good or evil. We do not believe they are disposed to take a course which will result in mischief and injustice, and if they appear to be tending in that direction, it is because they are misled. They must be dealt with in all earnestness and sincerity, and made to see, if possible, that they are running counter to reason and common sense.

Those who have occasion to deal with men carried away by the errors and fallacies on which the most active political movement of the time is based will find disparagement and abuse very ineffective weapons, and must seriously address themselves to the issues that are made. Plain common sense is the strongest weapon they can use. A distinction is made between the great classes of producers and non-producers which can easily be shown to be a false one. The manifold processes of industry that intervene to supply the wants of man from the resources of nature, the raising of crops and raw materials, the transportation and distribution of products, the transmutations of manufacture, these exchanges that bring every article to its proper consumer, together with all the offices of management, supervision, and facilitation, are parts of one stupendous whole, in which there is a grand harmony and community of interests and no ground for antagonism. So far as production is intended to meet and satisfy the wants of man, all but the idle are promoting and contributing to production. All are producers, equally concerned in a common result. But it is not given to every man to make precisely the same contribution. There are infinitely varied degrees of industry, of skill, of ability to employ means to ends, of command over instrumentalities and agencies, and hence the widely different rewards and gains that are acquired through the part taken by different men in these industrial processes. They are controlled by inevitable laws, which work, on the whole, beneficially, and attempts to interfere with them by legislation can only prove disastrous. It is for the interest of the poorest laborer that competition should be free, and that energy, skill, and accumulated capital should be able to secure their advantages. Otherwise, there would be no incentive to the development of the most powerful agencies in promoting industrial activity.

Common sense is sufficient to teach men that the Government cannot "create money" and regulate its value and volume. Money is merely the instrument which commerce uses in effecting its exchanges, and commerce alone can supply it in such volume as is needed. It should be itself an

actual commodity of intrinsic and unvarying value, that can only be bought with something else of equal value. Then commerce will secure and use what it needs, and will resort to credit so far as it finds it advantageous and profitable. It is the interference of Government that has done so much harm already, causing a depreciation of the currency, the recovery from which has produced the apparent shrinkage of values and actual increase of the burden of all debts not insured in coin. No destruction of values has taken place, and it is as much to the advantage of the working man as to the capitalist to have actual money of full value again. It will injure them and everybody else to have it fluctuating according to the caprice of the majority in Congress.

These questions must be discussed on their merits, and the common sense of the people must be appealed to. They must be set right where they are wrong, and set to thinking and reasoning more logically. It is well perhaps that they are organizing themselves, so that they can be met on their own ground. They are capable of understanding sound principles, and such should be inculcated. They should be made to see that there is no gain to them in an effort to limit the hours of labor more than the quantity of merchandise sold in a package; that wages are and must be determined, like other prices, by the laws of the market; that interest on money is determined by the profit to be made by its use, and can only be regulated by competition. We must go back to first principles with these men, and teach them the lessons after which they are blindly striving. They are not communists or socialists, but sober and earnest men, honestly seeking the solution of problems that trouble them. The campaign in which they are engaging should be conducted with this understanding, and there may be some hope of defeating the movement by dispelling the errors on which it is grounded.

EUROPE VERSUS GEN. IGNAZIEFF.

The present attitude of Western Europe toward the San Stefano treaty recalls the experience of a French gentleman in 1793, who, when summoned before the Terrorist tribunal, gave his name as M. DE ST. CRY. "Monsieur," replied the president, "and we are all equal now." "De St. Cry, then." "De! is an aristocratic prefix, and the aristocrats are abolished." "Well, St. Cry." "There are no 'Saints' nowadays, as you know." "Well, then, Cry." "I am the King's title," quoth the inexorable official, "and the King has been beheaded." Unlike manner, England objects to the extension of Bulgaria, the Armenian annexations, and the opening of the Dardanelles. Austria disapproves of the territorial aggrandizement of Serbia and Montenegro. Turkey cries out against the surrender of the Quadrilateral and the cession to Serbia of the Danubian Islet of Ada-Kaleh. Roumania is indignant at the contemplated appropriation of Bessarabia, Greece at the privileges granted to her Slav rivals; and thus Gen. IGNAZIEFF's famous scheme is being pared away piece by piece, till little or nothing is left.

But if Russia herself is embarrassed, both her allies and her enemies appear to be equally so at the present moment. The new Turkish Premier, SADIK Pasha, is not a whit more popular than his predecessor, AHMED VEFK, whose fate he will probably share before very long—these constant fluctuations having furnished Russia with an excuse for not releasing her 60,000 Turkish prisoners "till Turkey's policy in the event of a war shall be more clearly defined." Austria is hesitating between the fear of losing her last chance of Bosnia by a direct agreement between Russia and England, and that of offending Germany by doing anything which may produce fresh disorders. Montenegro, having obtained the coveted districts of Gatchko to the north and Podgoritz to the south, finds her new subjects discontented and mutinous, and her projected advance to the Adriatic an object of jealous suspicion to Austria. Roumania is displeased at the Russian project of establishing an entrenched camp on the Bucharost-Plouesti Railway, and Serbia, hating, as usual, between two opinions, is planning many things and accomplishing nothing. The "Rhodope insurrection" is now beginning to appear in its true character as a kind of sequel to the late rising in Thessaly, the one beginning where the other ended. To find Greeks and Turks fighting in the same ranks is a startling phenomenon at first sight, but on a closer inspection it appears natural enough. The Greeks can see for themselves that the power of their ancient oppressor is broken, and that the real obstacle to their elevation lies not in the enfeebled and propped up power of Turkey, but in the expanding strength of emancipated Bulgaria. To the latter, starting up into independent existence after ages of bondage, the thought that a non-Slavic people far away to the south, and less than two millions in number, should presume to impede her progress and attempt to divert toward itself the current of Russia's favor is exasperating to the last degree. On the other hand, the native Greek, enthusiastic as ever over his darling illusion of a revived Greek Empire with Constantinople as its centre, views with undisguised rage the frontier of a "reconstructed Bulgaria" interposed between him and his object, and is now protesting against it, after his traditional fashion, with midnight conflagrations and guerrilla rifle-battles.

The reported decline of Gen. IGNAZIEFF's former predominance in the councils of Russia is now placed beyond a doubt, while the influence of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is plainly traceable in the pacific attitude of the Czar and his new adviser, Baron JOHANN. Indeed, the pressure which impels Russia to the side of peace is now felt from within as well as from without. The distress occasioned by the war appears to have fallen with peculiar severity upon the provinces of Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, and Simbirsk, on the Upper Volga, as well as on those of Perm and Viatka, further to the north; and, unless this year's harvest prove exceptionally good, the whole east of Russia may be scourged by a famine as disastrous as that of 1873. Despite all this, however, Gen. TOULBIEZ, true to his family tradition, "If you wish peace, prepare for war," is planning a strong defensive position in Roumelia, commanding the three railways and the high roads leading to the Balkan Passes, with Adrianople as central point. This is to be armed with five hundred pieces of cannon, and will, when com-

pletely fortified, be, in the judgment of its constructor, no mean authority on such matters—"absolutely impregnable."

It is a fortunate circumstance that the rumored attempt on the life of the Emperor WILHELM, if truly reported, has been so immediately followed by the arrest of the intending assassin; for it is not difficult to guess what interpretation would have been put upon such a deed, at such a time, had the deed of it escaped detection. Count SCROUVALOFF's recent visit to Prince BISMARCK indicates clearly enough the real source of Russia's confidence, though the guidance of St. Petersburg will doubtless seize eagerly enough upon the prevalent rumor that the 80,000,000 florins recently voted by the Austrian Parliament at Count ANDRASSY's suggestion are to be devoted not to menacing Russia nor occupying Bosnia, but simply to the forming of a "permanent mobilization fund," after the German model.

As regards Count SCROUVALOFF's mission to St. Petersburg, and its probable result, opinions seem to be divided. Some regard it as an unmistakable symptom of approaching peace, while others assert that the whole affair is merely a matter of form, in no way affecting the real question at issue. It is evident enough that the war party is still numerous and active, as may be seen by the anticipatory charge brought by it against the Count himself, of being more devoted to the interests of Britain than to those of his own country. The same insinuation, five years ago, proved fatal to his predecessor, Baron BRUNOW; but the ex-Chief of the Secret Police is too able and valued a man to be easily overthrown. Popular feeling, however, has claimed its victim in the person of Count SCROUVALOFF's old associate, Gen. TREFOFF, who, after defying for nine years an unpopular policy, riddled even in the annals of Russian officialdom, has at length been displaced in favor of Prince GALITZIN. The report which lately pointed to Count SCROUVALOFF himself as the probable successor of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF proves to be utterly groundless. The Ambassador is to return to London as soon as his work is done, paying a passing visit to Berlin en route; and the Chancellor, though considerably weakened by a fresh attack of gout, has announced his intention of speedily resuming his official duties, in which, indeed, it is not saying too much to assert that no man in Russia can adequately replace him.

OUR FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

England probably cares less than any other great nation what other people think of any course she may have decided to take. She is immeasurably less sensitive to outside opinion than we of the United States are—perhaps because she has more pride than vanity, while we may have more vanity than pride. The majority of our newspapers and our citizens are inclined to say that we are indifferent to the views of Europe touching any policy we have chosen to adopt. But it is not true. We feel great interest in the opinions of the Old World, especially of England, in regard to America, and when we express our contempt for them we are guilty of bravado.

It is fair to suppose, too, that England may have some curiosity to know where our sympathies would be in the possible event of war between her and Russia or any other power. The sympathies of the better class of persons—the well-educated, the thoughtful, the comparatively unprejudiced—as usually happens, would not be the sympathies of the multitude. These, at the outset, would unquestionably be with Russia, or with any nation arrayed against England, and in most cases would be independent of the nature of the questions at issue. The bulk of Americans in the North remember that during our civil war many of the leading British journals and the most influential classes in Britain were on the side of the South, and they still resent the fact, notwithstanding the adjustment of the Alabama claims. The Americans in the South, as a rule, offended with England because she did not do more. They wanted her to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, and inasmuch as she failed to do this, they were not grateful for her sympathy—indeed, they disliked her more than if she had withheld it altogether. Thus, so far as the civil war was concerned, Great Britain gained hardly any friends in either section.

The North has taken very ill British sympathy with the South, regarding it as an original offense, forgetting, apparently, that both North and South also sympathized fully and actively with Russia in the Crimean war from beginning to end. We do not think that England should be indignant at that, although we hold that we have a perfect right to be indignant at England for her course in our troubles. The fact is, that we and England see things from mere personal stand-points. We wonder that England should complain at what we do when we are acting only in obedience to our own actual or imaginary interest. England wonders that we should complain when she is doing precisely the same thing. It must be confessed, we presume, that the Anglo-Saxons—for lack of a better name—are so aggressive and self-willed as often to be unjust. They have fallen into the habit of believing that whatever they wish to do, is in the direct interest of civilization; that whatever conduces to their advantage is pretty nearly, if not absolutely, right. And they assuredly have a way of doing very much as they choose, and taking the responsibility.

We and England, being Anglo-Saxons, are very much alike—too much alike, in fact, to be quite harmonious. We can see one another's faults far more easily than we can see our own, and we are apt to be particularly impatient with the faults we have when they are shared by others. Most of the disorders between the Americans and English, most of the causes of mutual dislike, may be traced to our similarity, illustrating the vulgar proverb that "two of a trade never agree." We sympathized with Russia in the Crimea, and England was naturally angry at us. England sympathized with the South in our internecine strife, and the North was naturally angry at England; but neither England in one case, nor we in the other, could clearly understand why. We were factions at England for fighting our Alabama to prey on our commerce. Yet we greatly fear that some of us should have done much the same thing had the circumstances been reversed, and some of us

may do the same thing still if we have the opportunity. Nations, like individuals—what are nations, in truth, but an aggregation of individuals—seldom rise above considerations of interest, gloss these as diplomats may with fine terms and specious phrases.

It has often been said that Americans and Russians are natural friends. We seem such because we are so ignorant of one another. We have almost nothing in common; and having nothing in common, we have no conflicting interests; therefore, no reciprocal jealousies, prejudices, or sources of irritation, as we are constantly having with England. Russia has a totally different language, a different religion, different traditions, different government, different destiny. England's language, religion, traditions, are essentially the same with ours. We can be counted on, as a people, to sympathize with Russia in any of her wars, at least until we get better acquainted. We have exchanged certain international courtesies with Russia; she has shown a disposition to give contracts and intrust important enterprises to us; we are flattered by it; we commend and like her therefore, and we shall so continue until she shall have disturbed our self-love, as Great Britain has done.

REAL ESTATE FORTUNES.

In this City the ownership of real estate is commonly associated with the possession of wealth. The enormous possessions of the ASTORS, GOELTS, STUYVESANTS, LENOXES, STUYVESANTS, LORILLARDS, RHINELANDERS, HAWKESLEYS, and other well-known New-York families, are continually pointed out as corroborative of the correctness of the assumption. During flash times previous to the panic, the profitability of real estate speculation was usually canvassed by the daily press, in Wall-street, and among merchants, bankers, and brokers, in the most airy and jaunty manner imaginable. Everybody advised everybody else to buy land and become rich. There were few having money to invest who were not bitten by the rage of speculation. Among those few, however, were the great New-York real estate holders, the ASTORS, GOELTS, &c. Mr. JAMES LENOX took advantage of those halcyon days to dispose of the greater portion of the Lenox Hill Farm, comprising originally hard on thirty acres. He retained only the block between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, Fifth and Madison avenues, and that portion of the block between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, Fifth and Madison avenues, not granted to the Trustees of the Lenox Library. Had Mr. LENOX carried thirty acres of vacant lots down to the present writing, the taxes and assessments would have greatly impaired even his enormous fortune. During the same period the GOELTS leased much unimproved property on what are known as "Goelt leases"—that is, for twenty-one years, with two renewals of twenty-one years each. Property so leased was in all cases improved by the lessees. The block on which stands the Windsor Hotel, owned by the GOELTS, was originally leased to Mr. DALY on such terms. Much of the property thus leased by Mr. PETER GOELT and his brother reverted to them, with the improvements, through the medium of foreclosure sales. Improved real estate in this City is most undoubtedly as safe an investment as can be made, where intelligently chosen and prudently bought—and paid for. When a man buys large lots of real estate for speculative purposes, leaving the greater portion of the purchase money on mortgage, he can hardly be called an investor.

Too much of the boasted wealth in land, during times past, has been qualified by existing debt, and the prodigious gains which speculators were wont to claim have been, of late years, too frequently offset by correspondingly great losses. Of the men who, in this City, flourished as great real estate speculators from 1865 to 1872, scarcely one has been able to keep his head above water; their millions have been wiped out by shrinkage, and they themselves have gone into bankruptcy, or been cleaned out and wound up by foreclosure sales. We have in our mind more especially one gentleman who operated entirely in first-class improved Broadway and Broad-street property. For several years his net rentals, above taxes, insurance, repairs, and interest money, amounted to between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The crash of 1873 and the subsequent shrinkage wiped out his equities as with a sponge—to-day not one dollar of real estate stands in his name. It must be remembered that the ASTORS, GOELTS, and other large landed proprietors in this City, are likewise rich in bonds, stocks, mortgages, and personal securities. They can thus afford to carry for a large block of unimproved property which would inevitably crush a person in modest circumstances. It is not our intention to detract from the value of New-York City property, nor in any manner to check prudent operations or legitimate speculation. We believe, on the contrary, that there are now opportunities of purchasing vacant lots in the up-town building district which cannot fail to yield large profits within the next two years. These profits legitimately belong to, and will in a great measure be reaped by, builders. The man who can pay for cash and improve, whether to sell, let, or occupy, is pretty sure of making money by purchasing choice property from weak holders at present rates, provided he understands his business. We have always aimed in these columns to set forth calmly and fairly the conditions and advantages of land ownership, but no man should rush into real estate purchases without duly calculating the responsibilities attending such ownership.

It is the good or bad fate of all real estate fortunes and real estate enterprises to be subjected to publicity. The daily real estate transfers published in the press give a faithful record of all sales and mortgages. In our view this feature is not at all to be deprecated. Unlike questionable trades and occupations, such as cornering stocks, wrecking railroads, and foisting impracticable inventions on the market, which must be carried on clandestinely and by devious methods, real estate enterprises are, as a rule, most successful and satisfactory when they conform to the highest principles of commercial rectitude. From the beginning to the end of the transaction, the details are generally laid bare before the public, as in the case of building, the constructive work itself is visible to the general gaze.

We deem it nowise amiss, but rather a subject of congratulation, that the public should take the liveliest interest in the projection of buildings and in the manipulations of real estate, in some branch of which every citizen is supposed to be directly or indirectly concerned. The ASTORS, GOELTS, RHINELANDERS, and LORILLARDS inherited their real estate from thrifty progenitors, who invested in land the profits of successful trade. The most reliable activity in real estate is apt to follow a period of redundant profits in commercial enterprise. The purchase of a home, the funding of profits in land investment, and, most of all, the dabbling in real estate speculation, are apt to grow out of a satisfactory condition of things in the counting-room.

ASTOR made his money in the fur trade and the shipping business. He bought land. The founder of the wealth of the Goelt family amassed a fortune in the hardware trade. He and his sons bought land. The Lorillard fortune was made in the tobacco and snuff trade—which is still prosecuted on an immense scale by the present head of the family in this City. The LORILLARDS have always been and are to this day great buyers of real estate, both in New-York and elsewhere.

WHAT IS STEALING?
CHARLEY BRADFOED had been incarcerated in the City Prison upon charge of stealing a dog. His defense was intelligent and successful, so much so that he was discharged with a reprimand. The Police reports describe CHARLEY as a mild, open-faced, blue-eyed, ingenious-looking fellow, of ten years old—a New-York street urchin, of considerable natural shrewdness, and very slight traces of moral training. The dog in question was a "brindle pup," about 3 months. No owner appeared to prosecute. The dog made no complaint. The arrest was made by some policeman of his own motion. Hence CHARLEY's presentation of his case was unobscured by any counter-argument. It ably presents the question: What is stealing, when you speak of animals?

"Now, boy, what have you to say about taking this dog?" "Well, you see, I have known this dog for two weeks up in Seventy-first street, where I live. He was always followin' me, and we got to like each other."

"Didn't you know whose dog it was?" "Well, I suppose I could have found out by inquiry 'round." But I ain't got time for that, and then the dog liked me better than he did his boss."

"Did you steal him?" "Well, you don't call it stealing when a dog that likes you comes along, and you can't get rid of him, do you?" "Didn't you have a rope, with the dog at one end?" "No, I didn't have any rope at all."

"Did you whistle to the dog?" "In there any law against a fellow whistling this way, if he wants to?" Here CHARLEY whistled after the enticing manner of small boys to dogs.

"Did you whistle without seeing the dog?" "I didn't see him at all; I was very careful not to look for him; I just went along whistlin', and lookin' up at the sky, and the dog followed me—that's all; he's always followin' me, that dog."

"Didn't you want him?" "Of course I did." "And don't you call that stealing?" "No, I don't call it stealin'! You can't shake a dog what likes you, and will follow."

This closed the case, which will doubtless be one of the "leading cases." It will be observed that CHARLEY made no point that it is not stealing to take a dog. Had he urged this, the magistrate must have overruled him, for by law in New-York a dog is property and can be stolen. But such was not the old English law, and is not law everywhere in the Union. As lately as 1875, in Ohio, a fellow was indicted for attempting to steal a watch-dog worth twenty-five dollars, out of a stable at night, and the Supreme Court decided that Ohio dogs cannot be a subject of theft, because they are not "goods and chattels." The Supreme Court of Alabama decided the same rule in 1872.

And the law is not less perplexing as to other animals. The general endeavor of the courts is to follow out a rule like this, that tame or domestic animals can be stolen, but wild ones cannot be, unless indeed they are caught and kept in by owners. Bees in hives are tame, and it is stealing to carry away a man's hive of bees; but when they are flying abroad, or wild bees, housing themselves in trees, they cannot be stolen, for they are not property, not even when the owner of the land keeps watch over them in the tree. Domestic fowls can be stolen, but not so of wild ones. Thus, in North Carolina, where there are wild turkeys and domesticated ones, it is not stealing to appropriate a wild turkey, but taking one of the tame kind out of a farmer's yard. In Massachusetts, when the question arose about stealing a parcel of doves, the court said it depended on whether they were kept in some sort of a dove-house, or were accustomed to fly about wild. In New-Hampshire, a boy set a trap in the woods, and a martin (the little beast of that name, not the bird), was caught in it. Before the owner of the trap came for it another fellow took it away. And the Supreme Court held that this was not stealing, for the creature had not become property. The Judges have naturally bestowed considerable attention upon oysters, with reference to this general question, and they say that oysters growing naturally on the sea coast are not stealable. But if a man has "planted" oysters in a place which is not a natural oyster-bed, and has marked the place so that persons can know the oysters are claimed as private property, then it is stealing to take them away. So, at least, says the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, being of opinion that oysters are not "wild animals." There is a well-known case, where eight oysters, belonging to a farmer in Westchester County, broke through his fence, and went wandering along the highway. Three traps met them, escorted them down to New-York City and there butchered and sold them. On the trial for stealing, the lawyers argued that these were wild oysters, and that while they were escaping from their owner, and on the public road, it was not stealing to take them. But the Judge said he presumed the oysters meant to go back again, after they had enjoyed a moderate stroll, and if so they had not lost their domestic character. CHARLEY's acute point that it is not stealing to whistle to a dog is something like the case where two girls were tried for stealing a canary bird. The witnesses testified that there was a quarrel between the girls and their next-door neighbors, and one day when the neighbors had their canary bird hanging in its cage over a stoop in their back yard, one of the girls took it down and handed it over the fence to the other, who carried it away, and it had not been seen since. But this was done to plague the neighbors, not for the purpose of making use of the bird as property, for it was of no value. And the Judge said the offense was only mischief; she was not stealing unless the mischief was taken for gain.

Once upon a time, in a country called Albania, there was a law that all the black people should belong to the white people. In other countries not far away this was not the law, but the black people in them were free. There was a black girl in Mobile named JANE, who belonged, by the law of Albania, to a white man; but her owner sold her to a white man, and she was not stealing unless the mischief was taken for gain.

INDIAN EXPEDITION CONTINUED.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 11.—An order was received here to-day from Division Headquarters commanding the order for the expedition to remove the Ute Indians to New-Mexico. Every man was in readiness to start when the order was received, and the train for transmigration, the same vessel just then sailing to one of the free States. He was tried for stealing JANE, for the prosecution argued, JANE is my chattel, and putting her on board this ship to carry her away was stealing my property. But it was proved, in HAWKESLEY's behalf that he did not intend to sell JANE again, or make any profit himself by carrying her away; his only motive was to set her free. The Supreme Court adjudged that this was not stealing. The offense, if any, was a violation of such law as there might be for punishing the enticing away a slave. Assisting a slave to escape, from sympathy, not for gain, was not larceny.

THE YOUTH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.
It is a common error with the biographers of famous men to track back their established supremacy to a period when it had not yet begun to exist, and to torture every trivial word or action of the hero's childhood into a prophecy of his future greatness. Is he wild and reckless, it is the impetuosity of genius; is he lazy and slovenly, it is the scorn of a great spirit for outward appearances. Every window that he breaks typifies his future conquests, every tree that he climbs his ever-mounting ambition. This is the more absurd, inasmuch as the child himself has probably no thought of his future greatness, or, indeed, of what career in life he should adopt. The keenest observer would have seen in OTTO VON BISMARCK during his pinafore days nothing more than a bright, spirited, fearless boy, always ready for any fun or mischief. Yet the surroundings of his childhood might well seem to assure some, at least, of the greatest achievements of his after-life. In the great state of his ancestral home at Schönhausen were still to be seen the marks of French bayonets; and the graveyards of the estate could point out to the young master the path by which the "gründige Frau," his mother, had died into the depths of the forest at midnight to escape the approaching enemy. Like other old houses, the chateau contained a haunted room, in which the boy loved to sit, and even to sleep at times, out of sheer bravado; and in after years, when the terror of his name had gone abroad from one end of Europe to the other, the superstitious peasantry whispered among themselves that a specter had appeared in a high tower in the dead of night and foretold what he should one day be. It is related—though the anecdote has a somewhat *ex post facto* sound—that on one occasion the future Chancellor was playing about the park with a new cross-bow which had just been given to him, and trying his skill upon every mark that presented itself, till at length he sent a shot into the back of a French statue of Hercules that stood beside one of the walks. "Wrong, my boy, wrong!" said an old friend of the family, who had witnessed the exploit; "you should always strike an enemy even on an impertinent pique!" "You are a scoundrel, Sir," exclaimed Bismarck, "and you are wrong, French one, from the front." "So I will, some day," answered the child, firmly.

BISMARCK's university career at Göttingen, like that of another statesman of equal renown, was "only consistent in its inconsistency, and only regular in its irregularity." He is said to have fought upward of twenty duels, and to have scandalized the authorities, when summoned before them for some breach of discipline, by appearing in a slouch hat and carrying a man's cap, with a short pipe in his mouth. His constant absence from the class-room aroused the wrath of his Professor, whom the future diplomat skillfully pacified by suggesting "that among the countless hearers whom the Herr Doctor's fame was sure to attract, one obscure student would never be missed." It is interesting to know that his fellow-lodger at Berlin was a young American, by name John Anthony West, and the little that is known of the intimacy between the future conqueror and the future historian forms a very pleasant little prologue to the famous career that awaited both.

It was while BISMARCK was still a young clerk in the Berlin "Department of Justice" that the present sovereign, then Prince WILLIAM of Prussia, first saw the man who was one day to make him Emperor of Germany. It happened that a fellow-clerk, also about six feet in height, presented along with him; and the Prince, looking on and not without admiration at the two young giants, remarked pleasantly, "I see gentlemen, that Justice chooses her servants by the standard of the Guard." The boldness of the young Count's demeanor, and his haughty intolerance of anything approaching to a slight, speedily made him conspicuous in the service. One may still hear some elderly Prussian official relate admiringly how, when a superior to whom BISMARCK was reporting, went to the window and drummed on the glass with his fingers, the latter retorted by walking to the other window and striking up a still louder tune upon it; or how, when curiously asked by the same superior, after being kept waiting for an hour, what he wanted, BISMARCK replied: "I came to ask for leave, but now I request my dismissal." On another occasion, the cool effrontery of a witness whose statement BISMARCK was taking down, provoked him to start up and exclaim, "If you can't behave properly, I'll kick you out of the room." "Turning a man out of the room is my affair," interrupted the chief of the department. "You hear!" said BISMARCK to the witness; "if you don't behave properly, I'll make my chief kick you out."

This characteristic disregard of consequences was even more strikingly exhibited a few years later, when one of the habits of a well-known beer-salon began to speak disrespectfully of the reigning family. BISMARCK, who was present, at once broke in with "Leave the room, fellow, if you're not going to be kicked out of the room. I'll break it over your head." A babel of voices instantly burst forth, but the unmoved Count quietly drained his glass, and then brought it down so vigorously on the offender's pate as to make good his words. As the man rolled bleeding under the table, BISMARCK leaned back in his chair and coolly inquired, "How much for the broken glass, waiter?"

One of the great statesman's most characteristic utterances was that of April, 1866, when, learning that Austria seemed likely to concede, at the last moment, the points at issue between her and Prussia, he exclaimed, with undignified vexation, "What! now that we have brought the old horse up to the fence, won't he take the leap after all?" The ruthless cynicism of modern diplomacy has seldom been more pointedly exemplified; and those who have seen the man of "blood and iron" in the retirement of his own household, might well be surprised at the kindly, and even tender, bearing of one who could speak so lightly of a cruel and destructive war, and whom popular belief represents as equally without fear, without faith, and without mercy. A much more creditable anecdote is that which records how the Prince, when asked which he prized the most among the countless orders that glittered on his broad breast, laid his finger on a plain brown ribbon, and answered emphatically, "This." The medal was one which had rewarded, years before, his rescue of a drowning man at the risk of his own life; and the inquirer afterward learned that BISMARCK, though twice dragged down so deep that only the bubbles on the surface told of his struggle below, never once relaxed his hold, and at length succeeded, without help of any kind, in bringing his charge safely to the shore.

INDIAN EXPEDITION CONTINUED.

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THE RICHMOND (Va.) Dispatch continues to speak contemptuously of the "fraud" agitation. The confessions of "the Florida ballot-box thieves," it calls the latest of all the themes of political harassment.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks it would be a good plan to have the State political conventions name the candidates for United States Senators, in preference to leaving the nominations to Legislative caucuses.

Congressman J. H. Stewart, of the Third District of Minnesota, finds that efforts are being made in his absence at Washington to supplant him, and he warns his constituents that he will be a candidate for election a second time.

They have a story in Illinois of a plan to run Gen. John A. Logan for State Treasurer, with a view of his subsequent election to the Senate, but Gen. Logan, who is in Washington, disclaims having knowledge of any such project.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch of Wednesday says: "Mr. Hayes has done well, and it is well for the Union that he should do so. The dignity and force that can possibly be gathered about him. Every disadvantage that can be brought upon him is a detriment to the good that has flowed from his just and patriotic policy."

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says that at the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee the attempt was made to nominate a candidate from men from all parts of the State, and while there was little disposition to indulge in mere rose-colored gleams of the political situation, there was evident an abiding confidence in the strength and perpetuity of Republican principles.

The Democrats of Ohio want to rearrange the Congressional districts of their State, in order that, with the same number of members, they could elect more members. We doubt if they can gerrymander the State more successfully than their party brethren have done in Raleigh, N. C., where, at the late city election, 649 Democratic votes elected 11 Aldermen, and 734 Republican votes elected only 6.

The Boston Journal of Washington correspondent remarks that on the night of the 10th of May, Congress was in session, and a member of the House, Henry A. Wise, order, saying, "Though the gentleman from Virginia is a bully, he shall not bully me." "I bully that gentleman!" exclaimed Wise. "I would as soon think of bullying a fly." "You are a scoundrel, Sir," retorted the member from Virginia, "and you are impertinent puppy!" "You are a scoundrel, and you are in half an hour the bullies have had shaken hands."

THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN.
MEETING OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE AT DETROIT—THE CITY OF FRAUD, AND SOME FINANCIAL OPINIONS.—THE NATIONALISTS TO HOLD THEIR CONVENTION JUNE 5.

DETROIT, May 11.—Yesterday a confidential conference of about 100 of the prominent Democrats of this State was held in this city, at the invitation of the State Central Committee. It was attended by representative members of that party from all parts of the State, and did not adjourn until after midnight. To-day the general tenor of its deliberations has been, as usual, the discussion of the campaign, and the discussion of the political situation and of the best party policy, which developed some very radical differences of sentiment. There was substantially a unanimity of opinion that "fraud" ought to be a leading issue in the campaign, and that the State should be a model for the Nation in its purity. It was decided to order such investigations in Florida and Louisiana as would show the character of the frauds. On the financial question there was emphatic disagreement, there being a strong disposition to feel that the State should be a model for the Nation in its purity. It was decided to order such investigations in Florida and Louisiana as would show the character of the frauds. On the financial question there was emphatic disagreement, there being a strong disposition to feel that the State should be a model for the Nation in its purity. It was decided to order such investigations in Florida and Louisiana as would show the character of the frauds.

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DETROIT, May 11.—

DRY GOODS.
ERIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.
EXAMINE OUR
SUIT DEPARTMENT.
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SUITS,
CAMBRIC, LAIN.
WORSTED, AND SILK SUITS.
SPECIAL.
FINE WORSTED BOUTONNETTE (NEW MIXTURE),
TRIMMED WITH SILK AND FRINGE, \$10.00.
SILK SUITS, \$15.00.
OUR SILK SUITS RANGE FROM \$12.50 UP TO
\$100.00. EXAMINATION SOLICITED.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A
FINE BLACK SILK SUIT
FOR \$50.00, USUALLY SOLD ABOUT \$70.00.
50 New Boutonnettes (3 pieces) \$15.00, worth \$25.00.
SILK SUITS, SILK DOLMANS,
CASHMERE SWEATERS, CASHMERE DOLMANS,
Drap d'Eté, Cashmere.
Prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$75.00.

MISSIE'S SUIT DEPARTMENT.
MANUFACTURED THIS WEEK—ALL NEW.
WHITE PIGEON GABRIEL, \$5.00, up to \$8.00.
WHITE PIGEON DRESSES, (Ages, 4 to 10
years), from \$2.50 to \$5.00.
WHITE PIGEON PRINCESS DRESSES, (Ages, 12 to 14
years), from \$3.00 to \$5.00.
WHITE PIGEON DRESSES, TRIMMED WITH HAND-
SOME EMBROIDERY, FROM \$5.00 TO \$7.50. FIT
AGES, 4 to 12 years.
WHITE VICTORIA LAIN SUITS, TRIMMED WITH
HANDSOME EMBROIDERY, (Ages 10 to 14 years),
from \$5.00 to \$7.50.
CHILDREN'S LAIN GABRIEL AND PRINCESS
DRESSES, TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY TO CON-
CEAL STITCHES, \$1.25 up to \$3.50; \$1.25 from 2
to 5 years.
CHILDREN'S LAIN GABRIEL AND PRINCESS
DRESSES, TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY TO CON-
CEAL STITCHES, \$1.25 up to \$3.50; \$1.25 from 2
to 5 years.

**CHILDREN'S LAIN GABRIEL AND PRINCESS
DRESSES, TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY TO CON-
CEAL STITCHES, \$1.25 up to \$3.50; \$1.25 from 2
to 5 years.**
MISSIE'S FANCY BOUTONNETTE KILT SKIRT,
WITH WEST FRONT JACKET, TO FIT AGES 4 to 14
years, \$2.00 to \$4.00.
VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CLOTH SUITS
TO FIT AGES 2 to 16 years, from \$2 to \$15.
DRESS GOODS.
BLACK ALPACA, 12 1/2 to 25c.
BLACK MOUNTAIN, 12 1/2 to 25c.
BLACK ALL WOOL CASHMERE, 40c. to \$1.50.
FULL LINE OF ALL KINDS OF BLACK GOODS.
BLACK GREYDOLMANS,
12c. to 25c. 30c. 35c. 40c. up to \$1.25 yard.
ALL NEW GOODS.
A SPECIAL LINE OF NEW POPLINS, 30c.
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRESS LAIN, 12 1/2 to 25c.
CLOTHETTE DRESS GOODS, 5c. to 10c. 10c. to 12c.
UP TO 50c.
THESE DEPARTMENTS CROWDED WITH NEW
GOODS.
ACCESSIBLE BY ELEVATOR.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1/2, 313 GRAND-ST.
NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN-ST.

ERIDLEY & SONS
Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.
FINE MILLINERY GOODS,
TRIMMED BONNETS,
TRIMMED ROUND HATS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND INFANTS.
DEPARTMENT ONE.
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, 50c. 75c. \$1. \$1.25.
\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.
DEPARTMENT TWO.
VERY HANDSOME AT \$2.75, \$3 TO \$4.75.
DEPARTMENT THREE.
FANCY DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES, \$5 TO \$25.

**SUNDAY-SCHOOL
ANNIVERSARY HATS,
NEW SHAPES.**
MAY DAY. MAY QUEEN.
MAY WALK. MAY BLOSSOM.
EMULING MORN. MORNING GLOUTY,
At 20c. 30c. 40c. 50c.
SCHOOL HATS 8c. 10c. 12c.
STRAW GOODS.
LARGEST STOCK MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
IN THIS CITY.
LADIES' PROMENADE HATS AND BONNETS at 65c.,
75c. 95c. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.
ENGLISH MILAN HATS, 50c. 75c. 85c. 95c.
CHILDREN'S PAMILLA AND MANILLA HATS, 25c.,
35c. to 50c.
LEGHORN BLOOMERS, 45c. 55c. 65c. 75c. 85c.,
55c. \$1.25, \$1.50.
FRENCH CHIP HATS, 55c. 75c. \$1.00.

**BOYS AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS, 15c. 25c.,
35c. 50c. 75c.**
CROQUET RIDING, AND SEASIDE HATS.
BOYS' BROWN CANTON HATS (trimmed), 20c.
INFANTS' LAKE CAPS AND BONNETS, 35c. 50c.,
65c. up.
MOURNING BONNETS.
ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
TRIMMING SILKS at 50c. per yard up.
TRIMMING SATINS at 50c. 75c. per yard.
ALL SILK OVEN Grain, Finest Qualities, at 8c. 10c.,
12c. 15c. 20c.
FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY.
LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACES, GREAT RAIN-
GAIN.

KID GLOVES.
2 BOUTONNETTES, 45c. 55c.
2 BOUTONNETTES, \$1.00.
BOUTONNETTES, \$1.50.
OUR MONOGRAM TIE, 2 buttons, 90c. 3 but-
tons, \$1.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1/2, 313 GRAND-ST.
NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN-ST.

STORAGE.
Warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with
separate compartments, offering every facility for the
storage of the furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, etc.
also for the storage of goods, and for the storage of
private safe of all sizes, by month or year. Moving,
packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to.
4th-av. and 32nd-st.

REMOVALS.
A FINE OLD LANDMARK GONE—THE
STORE OF THE OLD BROADWAY AND 4TH AVENUE,
N. Y. CITY, HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE NEW
BUILDING, 100 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL NEWS.
Additional Novelties.
AND
BARGAINS
AT
Doyle & Adolph's,
267 and 269 Grand-Street.

WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY AND AFTER
DRESS GOODS.
418 pieces SINGLE DRESS, MOST OF THE
BEST MATERIAL FOR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOS-
TURE, at 12 1/2 to 15c. per yard. FORMER PRICE, 15c. to
20c. per yard. 300 pieces FINEST FRENCH TWEETS,
ALL WOOL, in all the NEW SHADES, at 37 1/2 to 40c.
per yard. FORMER PRICE, 40c. to 45c. per yard.

GRENADINES.
310 pieces LUSTRE GRENADINES at 25c. to
30c. per yard. 310 pieces HERKANS GRENADINES at 25c. to
30c. per yard. 160 pieces LUSTRE GRENADINES, BOUTONNETTE
TRIM, at 50c. to 55c. per yard. 160 pieces DAMASKE GRENADINES at 60c. to 75c.,
and 81 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.
135 pieces SILKS, REDUCED FROM 95c. to
50c. Per Yard.
200 pieces VERY HEAVY QUALITY BLACK and
WHITE SILKS, REDUCED FROM 95c. to 50c. per yard.
65c. Per Yard.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS at 50c. 60c. and 75c.
BLACK SILKS from 50c. to \$2.50 per yard. 145
pieces more all kinds of COLORED SILKS, in RICH-
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS at \$1.25 per yard; **ACTUAL VALUE, 50c.**

BLACK GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
350 pieces ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE, at
50c. 60c. 75c. and 81 per yard. TWENTY-FIVE
pieces more all kinds of BLACK GOODS, in RICH-
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS at \$1.25 per yard; **ACTUAL VALUE, 50c.**

SHAWLS.
324 CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at
\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 to \$7.50. DOUBLE
450 FINE QUALITY BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
DEER, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50,
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THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE MAY MARKETS.

There are no changes in the market worthy of notice. Prices for anything but fresh vegetables are the same as last week, but the supply has increased in proportion to the advance of the season. The rates current in Washington Market yesterday were for green peas from 15 to 35 cents the half peck; Bermuda potatoes 13 cents the quart; radishes 10 cents the quart; lettuce 3 to 5 cents the head; cucumbers 5 to 15 cents each; new cabbage, 5 to 10 cents the head; new Charleston potatoes, 81 the half peck; new Bermuda potatoes, 50 cents the half peck; rhubarb, 3 cents the bunch; string beans, per quart, 13 cents; asparagus, (Oyster Bay), 25 cents the bunch, and 15 cents the bunch for Southwold, Long Island, and New Jersey; beets, 10 cents the bunch; water-cress, 3 cents the quart; and mint 13 cents the bunch. Strawberries are in good supply and sell from 10 to 25 cents the quart. A few early blackberries have arrived from the South in the early part of the season. The market for sheep is quiet, but some have been sold since. Sheep's head and king fish, which sell at 15 cents the pound, are the newest things offered for sale by the fishmongers.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BROWN BREAD.—One pint corn-meal, pour over it one pint boiling water, a teaspoonful molasses, shorts or Graham flour enough to make a stiff batter in a steamer over a fire of coals. Keep the water boiling all the time. **APPLE CAKE.**

INDIAN MEAL PUFFS.—In one quart of boiling milk stir eight tablespoonfuls of meal, four spoonfuls of sugar, half five minutes, stirring all the time; when cool add six beaten eggs; pour in buttered cup, bake half an hour. **LEMON MERINGUE PIE.**—Beat the yolks of four eggs 10 tablespoonfuls of sugar, three melted butter, and the juice of one lemon and a half a pound of meringue. Bake in a shallow tin in an undercoat, then beat the whites, pour over the top, and put back in the oven to brown. **CAKE.**

TAKE BACON.—Two pounds of corn, two ounces of butter, one cup of milk, one or two eggs, half a cup of sugar, one cup of yeast; set at night, bake in the morning. **APPLE CAKE.**

CUKE A FAMILIAR HINT.

To CURE A FAMILIAR HINT. Dr. Berlin, cures bone pain or rheumatism by a swelling of the finger, making a small incision where the pain appears, and then by the application of a small amount of the local application of ether or inhalation of chloroform. After the treatment is complete, the small wound is covered with lint and with carbolic acid, and bated morning and evening in tepid water. In a few days it is perfectly healed.

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MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Spring picnic meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association will take place at Syracuse on Wednesday and Thursday, May 13 and 14. The veterans of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, are organizing an association. At its last meeting Capt. G. Rose was elected President, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Alvin Von Kester was elected Secretary. Rev. Newland Maynard, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture for the benefit of Company I, at the armory of that organization, Greenpoint, on Monday evening, the 20th inst.

OUR TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Some thoughtful and far-seeing commercial methods in the promotion of our trade with South America, have been suggested by that most practical and experienced of our manufacturers at the Windsor Hotel in this city. The promoters of that scheme, who are, we may say, far from themselves, if they will, that the practical failure of the conference at Havana and conference was owing to the being called too far up town, but they will find, if they continue to repeat the experiment, that whether the meeting be called up town or down town, and whether the numbers in attendance be more or fewer, the result will be the same. Fortunately, it will be a failure because it is too absurd and impracticable to fail. If it could start, it would be a failure because it could be consummated by the erection of a building and the exhibition of goods as proposed at it, and it could be consummated to that extent, it would still be a failure in its practical results, and would have to be abandoned, entailing great loss, tending to the interruption, discouragement, and suppression, instead of the promotion, of trade. Hence it is fortunate that the scheme can be proposed at it, and it could be consummated by the erection of a building and the exhibition of goods as proposed at it, and it could be consummated to that extent, it would still be a failure in its practical results, and would have to be abandoned, entailing great loss, tending to the interruption, discouragement, and suppression, instead of the promotion, of trade.

HOUSE INFECTED WITH SEWER GAS.

FIVE PERSONS PROSTRATED IN A HOUSE IN WATKIN PLACE—THE PREMISES INFESTED AND FOUND TO BE IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION—EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED BY THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES. Dr. Alfred S. Purdy, of No. 288 Madison avenue, on Friday evening last called the attention of President Chamberlain of the Health Department to the fact that he had been called to attend the family of Mrs. Frances D. Brown, at No. 114 Watkin place, and had found five members of the family prostrated by cholera, and four of them dying. The patient, a young girl, was found in a state of collapse, and was taken to the hospital. The other four patients were also found in a state of collapse, and were taken to the hospital. The Health Department has ordered extensive improvements to be made to the premises, including the installation of a new sewer system, and the removal of the old sewer system. The improvements are expected to be completed within a few days.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The election of officers of the Stock Exchange will be held to-morrow. Already two tickets have been made up and published in these columns. A third ticket made its appearance yesterday, and a fourth ticket is expected to appear to-morrow. The election is expected to be a close one, and will be of great importance to the members of the exchange. The candidates are expected to be well qualified for the positions, and the election is expected to be a fair one.

THE UPTOWN NUISANCES.

ACTION BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH—PRIORITIES OF RENDERING ESTABLISHMENTS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE PROBABLE ACTION BY THE GRAND JURY. The Board of Health, at its meeting yesterday, directed that the following-named parties be summoned to appear before the board on Tuesday next, to answer to the charges of nuisance. The parties are: The owners of the premises at No. 114 Watkin place, and the owners of the premises at No. 114 Watkin place. The board is expected to take action on the charges, and the Grand Jury is expected to take action on the charges.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 11.

SALES REPORT THE CALL—10 A. M.
U. S. 5-20 C. 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 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COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A RESPECTABLE COACHMAN, WHO WAS DRIVING HIS BUS, HE WAS RUN OVER BY A BLOODIED HORSE, AND IS ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST CAPABLE OF THE CITY. HE IS NOW IN THE HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM A BROKEN LEG AND A BROKEN ARM. HE IS NOW IN THE HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM A BROKEN LEG AND A BROKEN ARM.

COACHMAN—BY A FRESHMAN WHO WAS DRIVING HIS BUS, HE WAS RUN OVER BY A BLOODIED HORSE, AND IS ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST CAPABLE OF THE CITY. HE IS NOW IN THE HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM A BROKEN LEG AND A BROKEN ARM. HE IS NOW IN THE HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM A BROKEN LEG AND A BROKEN ARM.

COACHMAN—COOK—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO WAS DRIVING HIS BUS, HE WAS RUN OVER BY A BLOODIED HORSE, AND IS ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST CAPABLE OF THE CITY. HE IS NOW IN THE HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM A BROKEN LEG AND A BROKEN ARM. HE IS NOW IN THE HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM A BROKEN LEG AND A BROKEN ARM.

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WANTED-BY FAMILY living a short distance in the country, a competent waitress, willing to assist with chamber-work; apply with references to Mrs. Emerson from 3 to 5 o'clock, at No. 70 West 44th-st.

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STOLEN-FROM MY RESIDENCE ORANGE 2 1/2 Acres land, red house, barn, 4320 and 4360 ft. for \$1,000 each of Central R.R. Co New-York; also two horses, one cow, one pig, one dog, one cat, one sheep and one certificate (No. 2,351) for dividend stock of Central R.R. Co New-York; also one certificate issued in name of Bailey & Eversitt.

APRIL 20, 1878. JOHN C. ALLEN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c

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small advances. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1, 190 Broadway,
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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE CRISIS OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. Emma Milne, Mrs. Zaida Segun, Mr. William Wells.

PARK THEATRE.—LES COMPTES DE COUSIN.—Mlle. Marie Almes and company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—CAMILLE.—Signor and Signora Majeroni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMAT.—Mr. Lester Wallace, Miss Rose Corbin.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BROKEN PETER.—Mr. C. W. Barry.

MAJESTIC.—JACK HARRISON IN AMERICA.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—NIGROMANCY, ORCUMANCY, AND MUSIC.—Prof. Adrien.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—FRIDENSTONER AND HENON.—Mr. Robert Heller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTING, STATUARY, &c.

KIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE MAMMA HEART.

THE AQUARIUM.—RAKE AND CURIOUS FISH, &c.—DR. MATE SCIENTIFICALLY.

OILMORE'S GARDEN.—BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS' OPERA-HOUSE.—THEATRICALLY AND NICROMANCY. Signor Fattigolo.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—EDSON'S SPEAKING TELEPHONE.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day New-York and New-England, north-west winds, partly cloudy, cooler weather, stationary pressure.

The Potter resolution for the investigation of the last Presidential election, as conducted in the States of Florida and Louisiana, will come up again to-day as unfinished business. The Democrats refused to admit a resolution from the Republican side, adding certain other States which have been the scene of alleged frauds to those by whose returns the contest is assumed to have been decided, and the Republicans intimated their intention to retaliate by a series of dilatory motions. Party lines have been so rigidly kept on this issue that it might be imagined that the Democrats would not experience much difficulty in obtaining votes enough to defeat successive attempts to prevent the securing of a quorum by abstention from voting on the Republican side, followed by a call of the House, and another abortive vote on the motion for the previous question. There are but two deserters from their ranks on the question of adopting the resolution, and these are more than compensated for by the accession of Messrs. BUTLER, FORT, and MITCHELL. But even after they have recalled their absentees, there will remain a certain number who are paired with Republicans, and as the latter are not likely to return to oblige the Democrats, the obtaining of a quorum without Republican aid may be a matter of considerable difficulty. Simple as the ordeal is of admitting a resolution for the investigation of the election in Mississippi and Oregon, merely for the purpose of voting it down, the Democrats will make a bitter struggle to avoid subjecting themselves to it.

The Governor has applied the pruning-knife to the Annual Appropriation bill with a good deal of vigor and discretion. He has vetoed some \$7,250 of appropriations for the benefit of law libraries in the various judicial districts, on the ground that the State is no more bound to furnish books of reference for lawyers than for doctors or clergymen, or than it is to furnish implements and tools for farmers and mechanics. The appropriation of \$12,000 for printing and binding an amended edition of the New-York Code of Public Instruction is vetoed for equally sufficient reasons: so are appropriations of \$2,500 for roads across the Indian reservation, and some \$8,000 of allowances to Senate and Assembly clerks for doing work already sufficiently remunerated by their official salaries. Certain "equitable reimbursements" of expenses incurred by the County of Cayuga, and the cities of Syracuse and Utica, in doing work supposed to have properly belonged to the State, are also vetoed, and \$17,000 is retrenched on the ground that the Blind Asylum at Batavia and the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton do not at present need the sums appropriated for their use. A final \$5,000 for the expenses of the Commissioners to refile the statutes, whose work, according to the Governor, has cost the State \$200,000, is objected to, and there is a general cutting down of appropriations for bridges over the canals. The Governor would have done still better had he disapproved of the extravagant allowances made for the payment of legal expenses in the various contested-seat cases. As it is, he has cut out \$90,000 from the Appropriation bill which the Legislature is not likely to restore, and which represents a clear saving to the tax-payers of the State.

The Brazilian mail subsidy question came up in the Senate yesterday on a motion to insert a provision authorizing a subsidy to two lines of American steamers in the Post Office Appropriation bill. A very healthy opposition was manifested to the principle of covering up general legislation of this character in an appropriation bill, and the strongest men in the Senate seem to be decidedly opposed to the subsidy on its own merits. Mr. BLAINE indulged in a vigorous outburst of indignation over a rash suggestion that the Brazilian mail service was already performed by an English line for the modest remuneration of \$310 a year, but failed to indicate his views on the main question. The proposal to make New-Orleans the starting point of one of the lines is supposed to have secured for the subsidy the support of several Southern Senators, but, as an offset to this, it will be observed that the merchants of Baltimore have publicly protested against it. The South is by no means a unit on every proposal to take money out of the public Treasury for the presumed benefit of Southern commerce.

The two leading socialist parties in Germany are accusing each other of employing the would-be assassin of the Emperor. The Christian socialists, who are chiefly of the upper and learned classes, allege that Hor-

DEL belonged to the Democratic Socialists, a party which springs from the people and repudiates alike religious obligations and family ties. It is even charged that he was a member of the editorial staff of one of the Democratic Socialist newspapers, up to a very late date, and that he has long been an active member of that organization. The Democratic Socialists, on the other hand, affirm that HOEDEL, though identified with them in their work, was hired by the Christian Socialists to shoot at the Emperor, in order to bring discredit upon the party to which HOEDEL was reputed to belong. It is a singular fact that both parties exonerate the offense of HOEDEL, and that each is determined to cast upon the other the odium of the act. It would also be singular if one party should prove to be necessary to an attempt at assassination for the purpose of involving another party in disrepute.

Acting Bank Superintendent LAMB has issued, in the form of a letter to the President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, a cogent defense of the general savings bank system of this City. He objects to the indiscriminate censure of the administration of these institutions based upon the recklessness and fraud which have been disclosed by the examination of the affairs of the twenty-two banks which have been wound up during the last six years. He shows that the net loss by these failures has been considerably exaggerated, and that it will amount on the whole to rather less than 33 per cent. on their gross liabilities, and to about 24 per cent. on the entire average deposits of City savings banks. Taking the system as a whole, and comparing its results with those of any other branch of business during the last five or six years, Mr. LAMB holds that its management has been exceptionally careful, and its results exceedingly satisfactory. Directing attention to the fact that most of the weak banks, for whose existence there never was any good reason, have now been weeded out, the Acting Superintendent thinks that the system, which has been somewhat effectually purged and tested, is worthy of public confidence and support.

The rumored assent of the Porte to Russia's demand for the surrender of the fortresses of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, implies, if truly reported, either a diminution of the anti-Russian feeling lately prevalent in Turkey, or a consciousness on the part of the Turks themselves that they are in no condition to repel force by force. In any case, their acquiescence removes one more stumbling-block from the path of peace; and it is confidently asserted that another will soon be removed by the subsiding of the Roumelian insurrection. The Russians seem perfectly willing to withdraw, as suggested, behind "a line drawn from Dedegatch to Adrianople," though still stipulating for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British squadron. Some alarm has been excited by the arrival at San Stefano of reinforcements both of horse and foot, as well as by the Serbian levy of 10,000 recruits, who are to be ready for active service by the 1st June. These facts, coupled with the peremptory tone of Gen. TOULBIE's recent communications to the Porte, seem to indicate that the great commander has no intention of allowing Turkish dilatoriness to indulge itself unchecked.

The arrest of 150 Nihilist conspirators at Warsaw, shows that the lesson of HOEDEL's attempt has not been thrown away upon the Russian authorities, in whose memory the three similar attempts upon the Czar's life in 1866, 1867, and 1869, are still fresh. The question of "Russian privateering" is once more under discussion, though the only way in which the experiment could safely be made at present, would be by making the East-Siberian ports of Nikolaievsk and Vladivostok the rendezvous of a flotilla directed against the British merchantmen that swarm in Chinese waters. Such a project was actually broached during the Crimean war, though the prompt dispatch of an English squadron to watch Kamtschatka and the mouth of the Amoor rendered it abortive for the time.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Once more, the sublime has been converted into the ridiculous. The investigation which was originally intended to oust Mr. HAYES from the Presidency and to install Mr. TILDEN in the office, has degenerated into a trumpery attempt to revive interest in the partisan scandals of the election in 1876, with poor TILDEN's chances of a resurrection more slender than ever. The original purpose had at least the merit of audacity. Its accomplishment would have amounted to little less than revolution. There was no possibility of effecting it peacefully or lawfully. But though Mr. TILDEN is a good plotter he is a sorry leader in an emergency. He was quite willing to urge the South into rebellion and anxious to hide himself when the South attempted the practical application of his principles. He fostered the delusion that, in spite of the Electoral Commission and the confirmatory action of Congress, the inauguration of Mr. HAYES might be resisted; but he remained at a safe distance from the capital and his promised army did not appear. With these experiences fresh in his memory, we cannot wonder that the country turned a deaf ear to the threatening which was to end in the occupancy of the White House. Had Mr. TILDEN been made of sterner stuff, the impression produced might have been different. The impression actually made was not favorable. People were indifferent. They had quite enough of Mr. TILDEN, and took his scheming for what it was worth. What might have been serious became contemptible, and the whole affair ceased to excite interest. In the absence of more important topics, newspapers have tried to impart life to this question of the Presidential title, but the effort has been in vain. The public care no more about it than about Mr. TILDEN's yesterday's dinner.

This manifest indifference of the public has probably had something to do with the course of the politicians. Those of them who in the first instance were disposed to test the validity of Mr. HAYES' title gradually changed their tone. Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAINE's programme received scant consideration. The cooler heads of the Democratic Party were averse to a procedure whose only effect would have been to bring odium upon the party as a disturber of the

country's peace. They knew that it could not unseat Mr. HAYES, and they were not at all desirous of helping Mr. TILDEN to keep himself before the party as a claimant for future favors. Their influence prevailed. And the investigators had to choose between total defeat, and such a modification of their scheme as divests it of whatever significance it may have had. The result we now know. Instead of attacking the President's title, Mr. CLARKSON POTTER's preamble merely refers to the Maryland resolution and passes on to the stale story of the Florida and Louisiana frauds. The Blaine and the Blacks of the Democracy are quietly ignored. Mr. TILDEN is left to keep his pretensions warm as best he can. The proposal to drive out Mr. HAYES by proofs of his complicity in the alleged frauds, and by forcible ejectment if he tarry, has given place to a device for disinterring the worthless details that were quietly buried early last year.

So radical a change of the plan implies the rout of the Tildenites intrigues, led by Messrs. BLAINE, BLACK, and FIELD, and is undoubtedly attributable to the restraining influence of the Southern leaders. Their sagacity discerned the damage which inevitable failure would have inflicted upon the party, and at the same time devised the compromise which that eminent conservative statesman, Mr. POTTER, with the help of the obliging RANDALL, has reduced to shape. A rupture of the party is prevented by the order to investigate, while the worthlessness of the investigation is assured by limiting its scope within very narrow limits.

Beyond the mention of Messrs. NOYES and SHERMAN as in some way implicated in the frauds alleged to have taken place in Florida and Louisiana, respectively, there is absolutely nothing new in the averments of the Potter resolution. It simply brings back charges that were as freely preferred five months ago as now, and that, if true, were as susceptible of proof then as now. The McLean affidavit is, indeed, adduced as justification of the charge against Mr. NOYES, but for the charge against Mr. SHERMAN there is not even the pretense of further proof. If the McLean testimony be the measure of the evidence relied upon to convict Messrs. NOYES and SHERMAN of conduct that would disqualify them for the offices they hold, they may meanwhile rest in peace. But as they were not the only gentlemen who took an active interest in the counting of the votes in Florida and Louisiana, the select committee of eleven should be ready to investigate the action of Mr. TILDEN's agents, whose telegraphic and other overtures upon them importunities of which the Minister to France and the Secretary of the Treasury are but suspected. We may expect to have an unedifying squabble about transactions that were discussed at the time, and then gave each party plenty of pretext for abusing the other. Paltry personal enmities may thus be gratified, but the real merits of the election in the States in question will remain untouched.

In truth, Mr. POTTER's resolution seems to have been framed for the sole purpose of putting Messrs. NOYES and SHERMAN on trial, and of preventing the searching inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the election which alone could render the work of the committee fair or decent. At the best, the investigation must be a folly and a nuisance. Make it thorough, and all can be expected to yield will be a series of charges and denials involving fraud, violence, and crime of every degree. But the partisan complexion of the committee, the temper which dictated its appointment, the purpose it is intended to serve, forbid the supposition that its investigation will be fair or thorough. The doings of the State Boards will be assailed, but the outrages and frauds that were perpetrated at the polls, and before the voting began, are by the terms of the resolution excluded from inquiry. Messrs. NOYES and SHERMAN will be assigned to the Democrats who played the Tilden game with dirty cards will escape untouched. The investigation, then, will be such only in name. It will not embrace the very frauds and wrongs which most deserve attention, and its verdict, virtually known already, will carry no more weight than attaches to an ordinary partisan decision.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Congress, in 1868, passed a bill to limit the hours of labor, in which it was declared that from that date eight hours should constitute a day's work for all laborers employed by the Government of the United States. This was considered at the time a great triumph for the oppressed and down-trodden laboring men. The immediate result of the law was to create confusion in the public service. Chiefly, the Navy Department was in trouble. The difficulty arose from the fact that it was not clearly understood whether the reduction of the hours of labor affected the rate of wages. One bureau in the Navy Department held that men who had been receiving \$4 for ten hours' work were liable to a deduction of 40 cents an hour when they worked only eight hours. Another bureau held that the rate of wages was not disturbed by the new law, and that men who had been paid \$4 for ten hours' work were now entitled to the same sum for eight hours of labor. In other departments of the public service there was like confusion, but as the Navy Department employs more workmen and laborers, at day wages than any other, it was there that most of the trouble arose. It does not seem to have occurred to anybody to have a uniform rule established by the Secretary of the Navy.

So much discussion arose over this apparently simple matter that it was thought advisable to have an opinion from the Attorney-General. Mr. EVARTS then held that office, and his opinion was like the law—susceptible of being construed either way.

The main question was, Does the law of Congress fixing eight hours as the limit of a day's work reduce the established standard of a day's wages? Mr. EVARTS wrote all around this point, but never once touched it. Mr. ROAN, who succeeded him, was equally free from the suspicion of deciding anything. His opinion could be held to mean whatever the commentator desired. Finally, in May, 1869, the President issued a proclamation in which it was declared that Congress had limited the hours of labor on the public works to eight, and that the standard of wages was unchanged. Men who had been paid \$4 per day for ten hours would be paid a like sum for a day of eight hours. This was clearly the intention of Congress.

though many Congressmen who had talked and voted for the bill did not subsequently know just how the law was intended to affect the rate of compensation. In the meantime, owing to the confusion of ideas which prevailed in some of the executive departments, the estimates for appropriations for laborers' wages varied very much. In some departments and bureaus it was assumed that the reduction of the hours of labor reduced the pay for a day's work in a corresponding degree. The proclamation of the President, issued after a long consultation in the Cabinet, branched the public question. But many branches of the public service were "caught out," so to speak, with estimates based on a reduced rate of wages. Accordingly, in 1872, it was found necessary to appropriate so much money as might be necessary for the equitable adjustment of accounts of workmen and laborers employed by the United States, between June 25, 1868, the date of the Eight-hour law, and May 10, 1869, the date of the President's proclamation. The act specifies that this appropriation is "to settle and pay for the same without reduction on account of reduction of hours of labor by said act, when it shall be made to appear that such was the sole cause of the reduction of wages." This left it incumbent upon the authorities to show that any reduction in the wages for a day's work, if any were made, was not due to the reduction in the limit of a day's work.

As we have said, the opinion of the Attorney-General did not settle anything, and the proclamation of the President was only an individual expression of opinion. Certainly, it was not a judicial opinion. And the subsequent act of Congress only gave weight to the President's order, not to the original act. Many executive officers of the Government continued in their belief that the act of 1868 merely limited the hours of labor without touching the standard of compensation. They paid their men accordingly, and more than two thousand cases for redress were carried up to the Court of Claims by men who claimed that they were entitled to a full day's pay, at former rates, for eight hours of work. The Court of Claims held that the Eight-hour law does not regulate the compensation to be paid to Government employes, but leaves that to be determined by the contracting parties. That is to say, the officers of the Government are left to make the best terms possible with men who accept work at eight hours a day. Furthermore, the law does not disable men from working more than eight hours a day, if they choose to do so, always taking it for granted that when no limit is specified, a day's work consists of eight hours. The Supreme Court has confirmed this judgment, which is now the law of the land.

It does not appear that the eight-hour agitation, of which we heard so much about ten years ago, has really accomplished much. It was urged that men should not work more than eight hours a day; that, if they did, they neglected their families, their mental improvement, and the relaxation needed for mind and body. It was agreed that they should be conceded the two hours prayed for, but a corresponding deduction must be made in their rate of compensation. This was angrily resisted, and it was insisted that men who had wrought ten hours at \$4 per day should receive the same pay for eight hours. Congress was besought to settle the dispute, and, as usual, there were found the men who willingly voted to create an artificial standard of wages—as they thought. The highest courts have decided that this was not done. It is even decided that the eight-hour limit is binding on nobody, but employer and employee may agree to pay for and work as many hours as they please. Meanwhile, private contractors, and laborers under them, have arrived at precisely the same conclusion. Whenever the eight-hour rule obtains, the rate of wages has been reduced, and nobody can prevent a workman from working ten hours if he chooses to do so. Congress has not regulated the rate of wages.

INDIAN REGIMENTS FOR EUROPE. Yesterday's proceedings in the British Parliament show the anxiety among the Liberals at the new departure of the Government with reference to the sending of Indian regiments to Europe. And there may well be deep feeling in England over this measure. It has the grandiose character of Earl Beaconsfield's favorite policy, and at the same time, something of the genius which belongs to the man. It places Great Britain in a new aspect before Europe. Hitherto she has ruled the sea, but has had no army of any weight in the gigantic armaments of modern States. She could not possibly contend with a first-class power on land, without conscription, a measure revolting and foreign to English habits. Now she appears to astonish Europe as a kind of Imperial Rome, who draws armies for foreign wars not from her own citizens, but from an almost boundless territory of conquered Kingdoms. She has the wealth to support these tributary legions, British officers of courage and training to lead them, and the command of the sea behind them. She has begun with a modest seven thousand, but there is perhaps nothing to prevent a hundred thousand or more of Asiatics from being landed at Gallipoli or some other port, to contest the prize of Asia with the "White Czar." The movement is striking and dramatic, and therefore suits DISRAELI; it contains unknown elements of power or of disaster, and therefore is deeply interesting to England and to Europe.

Hitherto, the possession of India has been a source of military weakness to Great Britain; that is, a considerable British Army had to be detained in India to govern the country, and no troops or means could be drawn from there to aid the Empire. Indeed, the effort in 1859, to move some native troops out of their own territory was one cause of the rebellion. But now it appears that some of the fiercest and boldest of the native regiments are willing to cross the seas to fight the Russians. They are regiments, who, when offered by whites, are said by competent observers to be quite equal to any Turkish soldiers, and to many of the Russian regiments. They are accustomed to a warm climate, and inured to the life of the camp, and are provided with the best modern arms. Under good British officers, they will no doubt make a good

fight, and would form an important element in a long war. They may relieve British regiments in the garrisons, or in case of Turkey's siding with Russia, they may easily be employed to occupy Egypt, and protect the canal. The measure has unquestionably strengthened the military position which the British Cabinet is assuming, and has given her more weight in Europe.

Yet there are other and more dangerous sides to it. Without doubt, to the minds of the English Liberals it has often occurred that such a movement may be the first step in a downward career; the throwing on foreigners the duties which Englishmen ought to do themselves, and the permitting the Government to assume a centralized and "imperial" policy in military affairs. Every classical scholar will remember that the first indication of weakness in Greece and Rome was the relieving the citizens of military duties and throwing them on mercenaries and foreigners. But more than this. A distinguished English writer on India has said that the Government of India is like the Captain of a steamer sailing over the banks of Newfoundland—all he can do is to look steadily ahead and plunge into the fog. No one can say what is in the future for India. The mutiny burst forth in a clear sky. A few thousand Englishmen govern hundreds of millions of men, all either indifferent or hostile to them. The Sikhs and Ghourkas, having learned to conquer whites in the Balkan Peninsula, will return to their country to teach the lesson to their fellows against a race they have never forgiven. It is a dangerous weapon—this of foreign service—for England to put in the hands of India. Rome armed the Goths and the Germans, and they sacked and conquered her. Both the Western and Eastern Empires fell especially through their own mercenaries. A native Indian Army, hardened on European battle-fields, might soon win back the Indian Empire for their countrymen. It is but natural that English Liberals should look on this experiment with deep distrust and anxiety.

A VERY TRAGIC STORY.

The First Colored Church of West Marion, S. C., has been severely and mysteriously afflicted. During the last Winter it has lost two ministers and a deacon by death, and a third minister has been so severely injured as to render him unable to discharge his whitewashing duties or to preach. The whole story is a very sad one, and it shall therefore be told as briefly as is consistent with a sense of duty to the public. Early in December last, and at about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, a few broken-hearted colored men brought a part of the Rev. Mr. Sampson to his humble residence and informed his afflicted widow that they "were going back to fetch the rest of him," and would return as soon as possible. The deceased was a large man, but all of him that could be found was easily carried in three moderate-sized baskets. It appears that he was found chiefly on the side of the main road leading through the village, though he was scattered to some extent in a neighboring field. How so large a man could have been reduced to such small fragments was incomprehensible, and no clue could be obtained to the persons who had placed him in the various localities where he was subsequently found. Of course, he was duly mourned, but it was necessary that a successor should be provided. The Rev. James Caesar was therefore called to fill the vacant pulpit, and his eloquence, joined to his peculiar skill and delicacy in tinting walls, soon caused his unfortunate predecessor to be forgotten.

About the middle of January Deacon Pompey Randolph mysteriously disappeared. He was a popular man among people of his class, and his disappearance excited very great interest. Whether or not any trace of him was ever found is uncertain. There are those who claim that one of the Deacon's boots, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire, was found in the branches of a tree near the residence of Major Watkins, but it was never certainly established that the boot was a relic of the lost Deacon. However, there can be no question that Deacon Randolph met with a sudden death. He had no reason for running away, and the rumor that he was a defaulter to the extent of a whitewash brush which the minister had left in his care, was found to be a slander. His death was the second loss that the First Colored Church had sustained, and it cast a gloom upon the countenances of the congregation.

A week after the disappearance of the Deacon, Mr. James Caesar was found lying on his personal doorstep in a state of insensibility. He was put to bed and a doctor was called, who, after a careful examination, pronounced him to be full of lead. His whole system was permeated with lead in the shape of buck-shot, and the doctor recommended that he should be immediately smelted, since the lead in most instances lay too deep to be taken out in a virgin state by placer-mining. It was noticed that two or three white chicken feathers were adhering to various parts of the unfortunate man's person, and this circumstance was dwelt upon at great length by a local politician who wrote an account of the affair to Senator Howe. The latter, as will doubtless be remembered, alluded to the tragedy in the course of a powerful speech denouncing Mr. HAYES' policy, and asserted that the colored men of the South are systematically intimidated by chickens, and that in many instances this system of intimidation culminates in the atrocious murder of leading Southern divines. Nevertheless, in spite of Mr. Howe's eloquence, few persons who were acquainted with the facts in the case believe that the unfortunate minister was a victim of intimidation, and his immediate friends never doubted at the time that he contracted chicken-feathers merely by accident.

The Rev. Mr. Caesar was buried and the Rev. Peter Hannibal preached in his stead. For a time his ministrations were eminently successful, and his congregation rapidly increased in numbers. But he too had been marked—probably with white chalk—by the destroying angel. On a windy night in March Mr. Hannibal was found lying in the road-side, near Major Watkins' house, in a deplorable condition. Most of his legs were broken, and his entire surface was singed and furrowed. He was quite conscious, though excessively weak, and after being

carried home and tenderly cared for, gradually recovered, though he never regained the use of his whitewash brush. During his convalescence he refused to give any explanation of the cause of his injuries, but he constantly warned all who came to see him to have nothing to do with chickens. "Dar's witchcraft among dose yer chicken-uns," he often said. "It stands to reason that when a pore, innocent-looking chicken gets up and blows a colored gentleman all to pieces, dar's sufferin' wrong. Mark my words, brooderin', and shun the chicken that cackles by day and busts you by night."

The precise meaning of these solemn warnings was not generally understood, and it was believed that the Rev. Mr. Hannibal had met with some accident in connection with nocturnal chickens, and that his brain being weakened thereby, he had imagined that chickens were the immediate cause of his disaster. The mystery of these successive accidents would probably never have been penetrated had not a Southern newspaper recently published an account of a new device, ostensibly intended to prevent chicken-stealing, but really designed to exterminate the colored ministry. This device was called the "torpedo chicken," and consisted of an artificial fowl loaded with powder and buck-shot, and placed in the chicken-coop in such a position as to render it certain that it would explode whenever an intruder should lay hands on it. No sooner was this account published than Major Watkins, who had been greatly addicted to chickens, hurriedly left West Marion, and has not since been heard of. By this time the colored people of West Marion have doubtless fully comprehended what was the matter with their mysteriously slain and wounded ministers. "A wink is as good as a horse to a blind man," says the proverb, and the colored people of the South are by no means blind.

A CITY'S RAILROAD EXPERIENCE.

The City of Cincinnati having very recently, by a popular vote, decided to construct a railroad between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, the project has been taken up by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and that enterprise being in several respects an anomalous one, a review of it may not be uninteresting. Its legal foundation is the "Ferguson" law, passed as long ago as May 4, 1869, which provides that whenever the City Council of any city of the first class, having 150,000 inhabitants "shall declare it to be essential to the interests of that city" that a specified railroad be constructed between such city and some other designated place, a Board of Trustees may borrow \$10,000,000 on the city's bonds at not over 7.30 per cent. interest, popular consent being first obtained at a special election; that portions of the line may be leased, as fast as completed, such leases to terminate on completion of the last link, when the whole line is to be leased to an operating company. Although general in form and avoiding stating specifically what was intended, this act applied only to Cincinnati and the project then in vogue of connecting the city with Chattanooga. On June 26, 1869, the people, with remarkable unanimity, voted in favor of the road, and in 1872 the bonding began; in April, 1873, an act was passed giving the bondholders title to hold the road by way of mortgage, until maturity of the bonds, Kentucky and Tennessee having previously ratified the act. The Ferguson law came before the Supreme Court of the State on a suit by a dissatisfied taxpayer of Cincinnati, and was sustained, in December, 1871, (before any bonds were put out), by reasoning which it is unnecessary for the present purpose to examine, notwithstanding the constitutional provision forbidding the Legislature to authorize any municipality to become a stockholder in or lend its credit to any corporate enterprise. This prohibition was evaded by the law, which, dictated by the determination of Cincinnati to have the road, permitted the city itself to build it without the intervention of any stock company. So much in love with railroads were the people of Ohio that a more remarkable law, known as the "Boesel" law, was passed in April, 1872, which permitted any municipality "to construct a railroad and to borrow as a fund for that purpose, on a two-thirds popular vote, up to 5 per cent. of the last assessed valuation; but no such bonds were to be deposited with the State Treasurer in trust, by whom they were to be handed over in installments upon completion of portions of the work. On Sept. 1 following \$97,000 of bonds had been issued under this law; at the end of November the total issued and deposited as above mentioned was \$2,685,050; by the following May the total had become nearly \$8,000,000, and the work borrowed indicated a present feeling that the quickest road to wealth lay through incurring debt. By this time, however, alarm began to be felt by the cooler heads, and the State Supreme Court in that same May, being composed of the same Judges who sustained the Ferguson law three years before, unanimously overruled the Boesel law as unconstitutional. The decision was based upon a rather finely-drawn distinction between the two laws, and we need not take space to state it; with the law the process of municipal railroad building came to an end, as to the State in general—none too soon—leaving Cincinnati to go on with her project.

In the carrying on of the work there has been little worthy of special comment. In October, 1874, the Trustees promised to have the entire road ready for cars in twenty months; at the end of 1876, the rails were laid for 100 miles, from Cincinnati to Somerset, Ky., and at present the operated section extends no farther, but the \$10,000,000 of bonds, which, with several millions of donations obtained in Kentucky and Tennessee, were to complete the whole 336 miles, have become \$16,000,000, the road being still unfinished, and the "remaining" \$2,000,000 to "complete" it have now been refused. Charges of improper management on part of the Trustees and others concerned have been made from time to time, and the customs of railroad building give color to these charges; yet they are only incidental, and not peculiar to this case, the main fact being that Cincinnati has exceeded by 60 per cent. her original investment without getting her road, inasmuch as connection with Chattanooga was the sole object, and until that is attained the road is of no material value.

We have not as yet had any of the plans and estimates which caused the scheme of a railroad direct to Chattanooga to take such firm hold of the imagination of Cincinnati, but the main idea can be inferred from a casual glance at the map of the country. Chattanooga is not of vast consequence itself, and it is far beyond the head of navigation on the Tennessee River, but there the railroads of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, although rather irregularly carried, happen to center, as nearly as they centre anywhere, Cincinnati, like several cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and like Chicago and St. Louis—the last of which has visions of becoming the seat of Government hereafter—has, and, in the flush times of 1869 to 1873, had more severely, attacks of metropolism; under the influence of those, it conceived the idea of tapping the Southern system of railroads at Chattanooga, and thereby capturing the trade of the cotton States. Just as Boston, which, for that matter was all Massachusetts, surrounded her

self that only the Hoosier Mountains stood between her and the coast of Western Massachusetts, Cincinnati yielded to the dazzling vision of becoming by this railroad cut-off the entrepot of Southern products. The argument so unanswerably, and yet so uselessly, urged against Government subsidies seems to have been useless against this project, and in the enthusiasm of the hour few reflected that if the road were really an enterprise of clear promise it was unnecessary for the city, in a corporate capacity, to undertake the construction. There was already a railroad in connection with the Cotton States. By the line, almost direct, through Louisville and Nashville, the Tennessee River was reached at Decatur, Ala.; by this route there was a rail outlet through Alabama north and south, beginning with Mobile, very nearly direct to Cincinnati for everything which chose to go thither; from all Mississippi there was a practically direct line for everything which did not go to Memphis, and as to the two States the proposed line could add no facility whatever. Georgia and South Carolina, however, seem to have been chiefly the object of the connection; but a line to Chattanooga (itself already existed, by way of Louisville and Nashville, 445 miles long, against 336 by the new road. It might have occurred to the people of Cincinnati that, if there was any great pressure of Southern traffic to reach their city, the extra 100 miles, in the absence of competing routes, would not suffice to turn traffic away, and that they might therefore measure the pressure of the volume of trade and overcome it; but, perhaps, the idea of the direct line was in part to avoid Nashville and Louisville, the latter being a competitor by both river and rail. At least, the new road was from the start the peculiar property of Cincinnati, for it had and could have no local trade worth naming; there, as at Chattanooga, it would have over 4,000 population, and practically nothing but through traffic could ever come from it. Apparently, moreover, only engineering difficulties prevented the projectors, in their determination for directness, from laying out the route by the simple process of drawing on the map with rule and pencil a straight line between the points to be connected; for there was existing the Kentucky Central Road, from Covington to Lexington, 99 miles, which, having formed a direct line as far as it went, but, although the lease of this road was discussed, it was not effected, and Cincinnati proceeded to build her own road to Lexington, 78 miles, saving 21 miles by so doing.

The failure to coolly consider whether it was expedient to build a cut-off for the sake of shortening the distance to Chattanooga 109 miles seems now more inexcusable than it did in 1869. If trade with the cotton States via Louisville, Nashville, and Chattanooga, did not equal the expectations held, and did not of its self seem to justify special efforts to increase it, the answer was ready that Louisville and other river cities caught it; and, in the zeal for "development," there has been, and there is yet, little difficulty in persuading cities that the trade which does not come to them would come if there were only some new way of communication opened. Of this the warfare between New-York and Albany is a striking example, maintained by railroad with which it has largely linked its commercial fortunes, has supplied illustrations enough. Unfortunate Cincinnati, however, has paid dearly for her dream. Her debt is a little under \$24,000,000, two-thirds of which is for the Southern Road. The total debt is a trifle over 12 1/2 per cent. of the assessed valuation, and the railroad debt about 8 3/4 per cent., while in the last delinquent City the total debt is less than 5 per cent., or about 7 1/2 per cent. of the valuation. The Cincinnati road is leased to an operating company, but whatever the promise of reward after effecting the connection at Chattanooga, the road is worthless in its incomplete condition, and Cincinnati has not the heart to go on with the other half of the work, the heaviest of which was finished long ago. What the city will do with her costly possession is yet to be seen. Meanwhile, the moral tale itself.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Oregon has a debt largely in excess of the constitutional limit of \$50,000. The Portland Oregonians say that it is mainly due to the Grover Administration, which was Democratic.

Gov. W. R. Miller, Hon. S. P. Hughes, and Hon. Thompson, have been nominated for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Arkansas, have started out together on another speaking tour. A large number of representative citizens of San Francisco, of all classes, have signed a petition for the organization of a non-partisan convention to nominate delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The New-Orleans Times looks upon Senator Gordon's anti-resumption speech as a time indication of Voorhees and Stanley Matthews, and says that it is a pity he has marred his fine record by making it.

The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, adding its testimony, says that the returns from the city and village elections in that State show that the Republicans are stronger and more united than at any time since the Presidential canvass of 1872.

The Columbia (S. C.) Register says that ex-Judge Samuel W. Melton on Thursday last received a dispatch from Washington stating that the lukewarm cases had been nolle prossed, and that the prisoners confined in the Albany Penitentiary had been pardoned by President Hayes.

With all the emphasis of double leads the Elmira Gazette calls upon the Democratic House to falter no longer in its duty, but to listen to the voice of the party "it presumably represents," and to proceed once to "smoke out and brand" the authors of the Presidential "deal."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser feels called upon to say that it does not need the glory of the White House, "observed by the prodigies and incompetency of a Grant and black with the clouds of fraud that now fill it," to complete the fame of Jefferson Davis, "the noble chief of the immortal 'Lost Cause.'"

The Cleveland Herald does not want Finley understood. Finley is the way to the White House, "observed by the prodigies and incompetency of a Grant and black with the clouds of fraud that now fill it," to complete the fame of Jefferson Davis, "the noble chief of the immortal 'Lost Cause.'"

The Michigan Democratic State Committee endeavored to keep the proceedings at its late meeting very secret, but the Detroit Post says that there was an excited and stormy discussion caused by the reports of wholesale desertions from the party to the National. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be in favor of more secrecy, and the committee formed a coalition with the National, if possible.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion says that the hearts of Southern men and women will pulsate quicker and their minds will be elevated by reading the eloquent and patriotic letter of Hon. Jefferson Davis in memory of the Confederate dead and of the cause to which they dedicated their lives. "Whatever others may have

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Through experiments performed in

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY
HENRY E. ABBEY.....Loane

Last week one of our brillian-
 cy
OPERA BOUFFE SEASON
 To-night, **BOUZZO** and **Suzanne**
 2. first complete production of the re-
 construction
LES CLOCHES DE CORNÉLIE
 (The Chimes of Cornélie)
 Thursday Evening—**LES DRAMÉS**
 Friday Evening—**LES CEST VERTS**
 Saturday Evening—**Général de M. de O. P. M.**
 Sunday Evening—**LES DRAMÉS**
 Box office open from 3 A. M. to 10 P. M.
 Monday Evening—**LES DRAMÉS**
 Tuesday Evening—**LES DRAMÉS**
UNION SQUARE THEATRE
 EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
 THE CHARMING ROMANTIC COMEDY
 In three acts
THE CHIMES OF NORMAN
 for which
THE HESS ENSEMBLE OPERA CO.
 has been engaged.
 GREAT SEASON'S WEEKLY ALTERNATE
 PRICES AS USUAL
THE GREAT NEW-YORK QUARTET
 BROADWAY AND 37TH ST.
 Just received and ready to perform
 STRANGE, RARE BEAUTIFUL AND
 SENSATIONAL

TROPICAL FISHES
With all the colors of the rainbow.
Performances every day at 2:30 and 8:00.
THE "TERRA" STAGE. A new attraction.
"SCANLIN" and "CROWN" in character.
Admission to Aquarium, performances
among others 50 cents. No extra charges.

GILMORE'S GARDENS
SECOND ANNUAL
DOG SHOW.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY
THIS WEEK.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF
HISTORY, NATURAL HISTORY, AND
ARTS.—Will hold the SPRING RECEPTION
AFTERNOON, May 14, from 2 to 5 o'clock
member paying \$10 yearly, receives a ticket
and family, and two complimentary tickets
for the afternoon.

ROBERT L. S.
EDISON SPEAKING PROBABLY

talks, laughs, sings, plays correct
records and reproduces all manner of
amusement.

Rehearsed daily 6, 8 and 10
MATTIE'S ART QUALITY
from 10 to 12, 2 to 5, and 8 to
10.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL
HOUSE.**

PATRIZIO.

* * * LAST WEEK * * * NEW PRO
DUCTIONS. NEW VOWELS.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY M
AT 10.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager * * * MR. LESTER
EVERING AT 8. SATURDAY M
AT 10.

DIPLOMACY.
SEATS SECURED THREE WEEKS
IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 C
A romance of real life, in five chapters.
THE LITTLE GIRL OF THE
MATTIE WEDNESDAY AND SATUR
DAY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW
The Nineteenth Annual Commencement Exercises of Columbia College will be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 8 o'clock.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the graduating class, and pronounced.

Addresses will be delivered before the Theodore W. Dwight and Joseph H. Choate Foundation by
President, Columbia College.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL
A MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 8 o'clock, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.
MR. JESS YOUNG, F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S., paper upon the RECENT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, AND THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA.
NATURAL HISTORY. Illustrated with a new view of the world.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
JOHN P. HANSEN, of Iowa, will speak on "The Problem of the Future."

feet of "Christian Life in Norway," at Fridtjof house, No. 144 East 20th st., on Friday (Tuesday), at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

ANNIVERSARY

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME
The seventeenth anniversary of this Mission is on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. J. W. Courtney and other enthusiastic speakers. S. S. Starns, president of the mission, will give the address. The subject of the evening is the "Conversion of Mr. Theodore E. Perkins, Salt Lake." Doors open at 7 o'clock; refreshments at 7:30.

F. J. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

THE SEVENTH-SECOND ANNUAL
of the New-York Orphan Asylum will be at the Asylum, corner 73d st. and Boulevard des Capes, on Friday, May 11, at 8 o'clock. Their subscriptions will become due. Although the Asylum is in financial straits, it is much in need of funds. All its worthy objects are cordially invited to contribute.

ance toward maintaining this time-honored

MEETINGS.
New-York INSTITUTE FOR THE
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
New-York, May 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
an annual meeting of members and
Officers and Directors of this institution
the Institution, Washington Heights,
AT FIFTEEN O'CLOCK, May 11, 1866.
There will be an exhibition of pupils
of which life members are particularly invited.
The Hudson River Railroad will convey
the grounds of the Institution.
Arrival at the Public Station at 5:15
returning, leave the Institution at 5:30
THATCHER & ADAMS

INSTRUCTION.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE

EXAMINATIONS.
The **EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT** will be held at the College Building 45th Street, commencing on **WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896, at 9 A. M.** For a full list of the five courses in the

SCHOOL OF MINES,
viz. Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Metallurgy, will be held at the School Building 4th Ave., on **FRIDAY, June 7, at 9:30 A. M.** The Department of the School of Mines will meet on **MONDAY, May 12, at 9 A. M.**

FREE TUITION.
FREE TUITION IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be granted to students who are unable to pay the usual fees for the following conditions, to wit:

1. The student must be a native-born American citizen.
2. He must present a certificate that his parents are unable to furnish the means of education by some person of repute, who is not a resident of the city.
3. He must exhibit a propensity in any of the following branches of study:

[illegible]

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.
School for boys. Open during the Summer
months. Entrance open during Summer. Buss
no extra. enter on any time. W. H. BASS

TEACHERS.
WANTED. POSITION AS MATHEMATICS
instructor, housekeeper, or position
person who can be most highly recommended
any day and Tuesday before 10 o'clock
EAST 45th ST.

EVERY DAY FRENCH LESSONS.
for the purpose of foreign and American
pupils or her residence. Address PEAK
Office Box No. 2,450.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 W
for the purpose of foreign and American
for schools and families. Mr. MITCHELL
appears at the office.

WANTED—FOR SEPTEMBER. Teacher
French and German (schools). Apply

STORAGE.
NEW FURNITURE STORAGE
HOUSE, Nos. 181 and 168 West 3rd-st.
E. MARTIN & SON, OWNERS and

MISCELLANEOUS
Bark Laurie Wright, (of St. John, N. B.) Wright, crew

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, May 12.—The steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Zimmerman, from New-York May 9, arr. here

[illegible]

75 cts and \$1 65.
 75 pieces of IMPORTED PLAIN COLORED DRESS
 SILKS, wide, at \$1 per yard; REDUCED
 from \$1 35 and \$1 50.
 FANCY SUMMER SILKS, Black and White and
 colored Stripes, at 45 cents per yard; reduced from 65 cents
 and 75 cents.
 100 pieces 24-inch COLORED DAMASKE SILKS
 LIGHT and EVENING SHADES, at \$1; SOLD LAST
 WEEK at 81 cts.
 50 pieces DAMASKE SILKS, CLOTH SHADES, at
 60 cents; worth \$1 25.

DRESS GOODS

200 pieces SILK and WOOL, BOUTEBETTE GREEN
 DRESS, (Pink, Blue, and Green), 25 inches wide,
 ONLY 25 cents per yard; cost 45 cents, like to import.
 75 pieces SILK and WOOL NOVELTIES, 48 inches
 wide, at \$1; REDUCED from \$1 50. THE BEST and
 MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF THIS SEASON.
 A LARGE LINE OF FINE FRENCH LACE BOWTIE
 DRESSINGS at 50 cents; COST 75 cents per yard TO IMPORT.
 50 pieces of HIGH COST SILK and WOOL IN
 FASHIONABLE STYLES at \$1 75; JUST REDUCED
 from \$3 per yard.
 A FINE SELECTION OF GRENADETTE in Colors
 and Black at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF

Popular Dress Goods.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS at 4½ cents, REDUCED
 from 6½ cents; and the SAME AS SOLD LAST
 SEASON at 10 cents per yard.
 HIGH COLORED SUITINGS at 8 cents; WERE 25
 cents per yard.

PAVING LAWNS

IN CHOICE PATTERNS, at 25 cents and 30 cents per
 yard.
 50 pieces AMERICAN PRINTED LAWNS, ALL NEW
 PATTERNS OF THIS SEASON, at 10½ cents; NEVER
 BEFORE SOLD AT LESS THAN 12½ cents.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' BROWN COTTON HOSE, (full regular), at
 12½ cents per pair. A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
 LADIES' PINK AND BLUE BRILLIANT LACE
 THREAD HOSE, PINK and BLUE SILK EMBROID-
 ERED, at 75 cents per pair. PRICE LAST WEEK
 \$1 25.
 MEN'S FINEST HOSE (full regular) PLAIN

WOMEN'S SILK DRESSMADE, REDUCED FROM 4 cents to 37 1/2 cents per pair.

UNDERWEAR.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER UNDERWEAR
from medium to the finest qualities of Carwright and Warner's standard goods.

JUST RECEIVED:

5 cases FRENCH UNDERGARMENTS, HAND MADE and EMBROIDERED, the goods of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in which we will give the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

50 dozen HAND-MADE CORSETS at 75 cents, worth \$1.
75 dozen FINEST-WOVEN CORSETS at 85 cents, worth \$1.
100 dozen FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSETS at \$1.
SOLD ELSEWHERE for \$1 50.

An inspection of the above special bargains, and of our entire stock, will prove that our prices are lower than hitherto offered.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

48 East 14th-st. 847 Broadway

THE PRESIDENT LAWN MOWER



The most beautiful and perfect Mower ever offered. Eight sizes for hand use, at prices from \$10 upward. Acknowledged in Europe and the United States to be the best and most reliable. Simple, easy operated, noiseless, and for beauty and evenness of work it cannot be equalled. We warrant every machine. Don't buy any other till you see this Mower. A splendid assortment of other goods.

THE LONDON MANUFACTURING CO.'S
ESSENCE OF BEER
IN LIQUID FORM. TAKEN COLD DIRECT from the
CAN.

A FEW

DESIRABLE

OFFICES

TO LET

IN THE
Times Building.
ON
MODERATE TERMS.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES
TIMES OFFICE

CONEY ISLAND'S BIG HO

THE OPENING OF MANHATTAN
THE FIRST WHITE-BAIT DINNER EVER
IN AMERICA—A NEW RAILROAD TO
UP-TOWN NEW-YORKERS TO THE
SIDE.

ashes out of their pipes, took the overcoats and brass horns, and began to play them madly and shrilly. This was the power of the human voice. By 11 o'clock about 50 gentlemen were on the pier. They were a party of newsmen bound for Coney Island. About a dozen of them were men who earn their bread by the sweat of their lead pencils, and the remainder the peculiar and exclusive kind of press reporters who never show their faces in public.

there is a fine dinner in prospect. It has been arranged by a careful observer that there are 400 of this kind of newspaper men in Seattle. They can smell the slightest whiff of *paté de foie gras* as far off as Delmonico's, and the sea breeze carries the sound of popping corks all the way from the Island straight against the tympanum of the ear.

The great occasion was the opening of Miramonte Beach. This beach was very successfully opened last Winter, without any ceremonies, when

There were mysterious whispers in the steam-boat going down. Very few guests the boat carried, but among the guests

The boys seemed to know anybody else, barrier of conventionality was soon battered and everybody talked to everybody else.

"Did you ever eat any white-bait?" was the first whisper.

"No; did you?" was the second.

"No," was the third; "I don't know where."

The cause of the mystery was the arrival by the Manhattan Beach authorities that per of the day was to be composed, in great

white-bait. White-bait is not, as some Americans might imagine, a peculiarly lucky kind of fish, fastened to a hook, and thrown overboard at a line. It is not a bait for fish, at all; but for men, (including women,) and it is called many names.

When my Island was reached, at about six o'clock, the sun had a strong inclination to set, but in a few minutes it changed its mind, a back behind its favorite cloud, which sent a beautiful, very beautiful, Spring shower. The preceptors insisted that every acquaintance

register, and that register now bears many names, probably, than the end of the Declaration of Independence.

Something of a sensation was created by the introduction of a gentleman named Coney, generally been supposed that a coney was a name of a species now extinct; that at one time, I perhaps, coneys ran wild about the island, but have hunters, mounted on fiery horses, were hunt for them; and that as the coneys gradually became scarce, the name of the sharpshooter, sharpshooting sharpshooting sharpshooting, until the island received the name by which it has been known. But this was a mistake.

But the white-bait. Some of the distinguished gentlemen present imagined that he was something like a turtle, with a hard shell above and below, the meat being served between the plates. Others were confident it was a land animal to be found only in warm climates. When the dining-room was none of the unpleasant and holding back that is sometimes seen. Even when taking to the dining-room just as soon as asked. A few even went sooner than that. The head of the table was very broad, and well-known to the audience.

journalist, who several years ago wrote an
 ing paragraph for a morning newspaper about
 fight in Westchester County, and was con-
 by the editor on his brilliancy of style. And
 the sporting reporter of a bi-monthly religio-
 paper in Hoboken. Nobody could tell the
 the third, who was a very good writer, but
 guided journalist or he would not have been
 head of the table. Besides these at the post
 was Mr. Britton, a Brooklyn lawyer, who
 gentlemen present some good advice at the
 to the conduct of a newspaper, of which the
 hand reporters took full notes on their cuffs.

"The tables were ornamented with an unusual number of cakes molded out of sugar, and scrappies and chocolatey little things. On each plate were six Little Nips. There was one stroke of each knife across the plate, one opening of each mouth, and chocolate claims had gone through the everlasting gate the guests didn't know but they'd eaten the bait. There came on a flood of soap, followed by a *deuce*. 'Hors d'œuvre' is one of the delicious words that the French have, and it is properly cooked. But there are very few in America who know how to prepare it. The *d'œuvre* was done to a turn. There were all

the bill of fur "froids" and "entremets," which are very fine, the latter being eaten half-shell, with vinegar and salt.

And came the whitebait! On one yard-long dishes covered with sauces! Oh, a steaming three, with two strong waters it! Not exactly. The whitebait came in individual plate, about 20 of them on each, while 20 made a pile a little smaller the potato. The bill of fur said:

Believe.

Translation: Eat head, tail, and bones.

Served for the first time in America, by the
 teary E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market, New-
 York.

Whitebait are easily described. Take a ve-
 sardine, wipe the oil out of his eyes, and you
 have whitebait. Take a minnow out of any N-
 stream and you have a fine whitebait. In-
 stead of the head and tail end and the
 spine, you have the whole back bone, put a slice
 of meat, the size of a wasp between them, and y-
 es, it is a really able eater could make away with
 them a minute, without water.

There was some doubt about the whitebait

was said in strict confidence that Mr. Blackford had been seen, on several successive nights, fishing in the Pier 57 area, where the fish were caught. It is due to Mr. Blackford, however, to send credence this rumor. But what adds strength to the report is the fact that Mr. Blackford refused where the fish were caught. He says the American fish, and no one who saw them with his eyes. If he had said they were minnows, there would have been no problem. But the new head of the end of the table gave an extended whitewash from the time of the flood there was plenty of water for such small fry to the present. The history was exhaustive

The party was taken from Pier No. 8 in the

ing, and landed on the Long Island shore after sailing up the East River. A special train then took them to the Manhattan Beach Railroad station, where they were met by the hotel manager. With this new track in operation, the company offers two routes to the Island, one by way of Ridge, the other via Hunter's Point, and it will have a third. Many improvements have been made about the hotel, one of the best of which is the collection of evergreens in the piazza between the hotel and the surf.

The Manhattan Beach Hotel is now open for the season, and the Manhattan Beach Railroad train is running.

THE MONYPENNY WILL CONTESTED
The Moneypenny contested will came again up for hearing before Surrogate Calvin today. Three additional witnesses for the contestants were examined to prove the testator's habits and capacity, with a view to showing his lack of testamentary capacity, and their case was then rested. The proponents produced five witnesses, among them being Mary Ann Chitely and her daughter Clara.

atives of the testator's widow, and Gardner S. Treasurer of the Union Dime Savings Bank. Chitney testified that Mr. Monency was a times sober during a visit made by him to his home in the Summer of 1875, and during turn visit of several weeks made by his home in this City. In September, she saw a will made by Monency by Mrs. Monency; the decedent's wife in presence of witness and several others to burn it; about six weeks later she drew a will made by Monency in which he had known Monency for 30

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—In the matter of the Washab Railroad Company, Judge Davis of the Fountain County Court, granted an order requiring the case to the Federal Court at Indianapolis.

where the motion for the appointment of a receiver will be pressed. The injunction granted in this case is continued.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Maryland.

IN RE: GEORGE H. BARNETT, Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the above entitled case, and that the same is now pending in said district, fully declared a bankrupt under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1897, for a certain period of time, and that the said act and provisions are hereby made under said act, and that the tenth day of May, 1898, is the day when and where the said Henry Willard Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for the District of Maryland, will hold the hearing of the same, when and where all who have proved their debts, and other persons interested in the estate of the said debtor, may file the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and the said petition be dismissed.

Witness my hand and seal of the Court, this 12th day of April, 1898.

W. H. KIRK, Clerk, for the Court.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 24th day of May, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of **GEORGE H. BARNETT**, late of the City of New York, and now residing in the City of New York, who has been engaged in business in the City of New York, and who is now residing in the City of New York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts with or without the consent of the said bankrupt, or for him or for his use, and the transfer of any property of the said bankrupt, or for him or for his use,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, 1918, the undersigned, JAMES F. DELIGHT, Receiver of the National Bankrupt Court at New York, County of New York, in and for the Southern District of New York, did cause to be filed in said Court a Bankruptcy, to be holden as follows:—
In the case of **THOMAS J. THOMPSON**, a New York City, before JAMES F. DELIGHT, Receiver of the National Bankrupt Court at New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1918, at one o'clock P. M.; **LOUIS F. PATT**, Attorney at Law, at New York, Southern District of New York.

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In the case of **MERLE B. MEYERS** and **ELIAS MEYERS**, of New York City, who have been adjudged bankrupt on their joint and several debts, on the 14th day of July, 1918, at one o'clock P. M.; **LOUIS F. PATT**, Attorney at Law, at New York, Southern District of New York, who have been assigned such bankrupts to and for their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, to the said creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their claims against the said bankrupts, to be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1918, at one o'clock P. M.; **LOUIS F. PATT**, Attorney at Law, at New York, Southern District of New York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, 1918, the undersigned, JAMES F. DELIGHT, Receiver of the National Bankrupt Court at New York, County of New York, in and for the Southern District of New York, did cause to be filed in said Court a Bankruptcy, to be holden as follows:—
In the case of **BENJAMIN J. THOMPSON** and **PULCHRUS J. THOMPSON**, of New York City, who have been adjudged bankrupt on their joint and several debts, on the 14th day of July, 1918, at one o'clock P. M.; **LOUIS F. PATT**, Attorney at Law, at New York, Southern District of New York.

of any property belonging to such bankrupts to the
for their use, and the transfer of any prop-
erty, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the
of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, to
choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will
be a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office
Register, No. 822 Broadway, in the City of New-
York No. 6, June Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register,
22d day of June, A. D. 1874 at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS F. PAYN
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger; Southern District of
York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

matter of JOHN H. MCNEELY, bankrupt—
The petition of JOHN H. MCNEELY, bankrupt,
has been filed in said court by JOHN H. MCNEELY,
assignee, and the same is now pending for
confirmation under the Revised Statutes of the United States
relating to bankruptcies, and the said court has
from said debts one claim proved for the sum
of \$1,000, and the said court has appointed
12 o'clock M. at the office of JAMES F. DOUGLASS,
clerk of said court, in the City of New York, as the
time for the creditors of the said JOHN H. MCNEELY
to have proved their debts and other persons
may attend, and show cause, if any may be,
why the said claim should not be allowed, and
granted.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May,
1897.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.**
In re the petition of JAMES H. BAKER, bankrupt,
for an order of discharge.—The petition of
JAMES H. BAKER, bankrupt, for an order of
discharge from his debts, by order of the court,
no claim has been proved against the said
debtor, and other persons in interest, to appear
and show cause, if any may be, why the
said claim should not be allowed, and granted,
on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1897, at
New York, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in
the City of New York, from 12 o'clock M. to
12 o'clock P. M. The creditors of the said
debtor, and other persons in interest, may
appear and show cause, if any may be, why
the said claim should not be allowed, and
granted, and a discharge should not be granted
to the said debtor.—Dated New York, the 20th
day of May, 1897. GEO. F. BETTS, CLERK.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.**
In re the petition of JAMES H. BAKER, bankrupt,
for an order of discharge.—The petition of
JAMES H. BAKER, bankrupt, for an order of
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appear and show cause, if any may be, why
the said claim should not be allowed, and
granted, and a discharge should not be granted
to the said debtor.—Dated New York, the 20th
day of May, 1897. GEO. F. BETTS, CLERK.

of ROD LOUGHERY, bankrupt, in Manhattan, New York, who is now in prison, against the estate of Roberto Heriques, of the same city, who is now in New York, in said district, adjudge bankrupt and to the effect that the said bankrupt and the delivery of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A copy of the said order, together with a copy of the petition, is filed by the said creditors to prove a claim against the estate of the said bankrupt at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House of the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1978, at 12 o'clock noon, in the presence of the said Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.

Know all men, that I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Southern District of New York, do hereby certify that having applied to the Court, for a discharge of the said bankrupt, and that the said creditors who have proved their debts and claims against the said bankrupt, have been examined, A. D. 1978, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the presence of the said Registers, one, one of the Registers of the said Court in New York, Room Number 17, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, and that the said bankrupt, upon due notice, 14th day of May, A. D. 1978, has appeared in Court.

THIS IS GIVEN NOTICE, THAT ON the 14th day of May, A. D. 1978, a warrant in the name of the said Court, directed to the U. S. Marshal of the City of New York, in the County of New York, to cause the said bankrupt to be taken into custody, and to deliver to any property belonging to him, and to the effect that the said bankrupt and the delivery of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to be held at such time and place as they may see fit, and to choose one or more Assessors of his estate, and to cause the same to be published in the New York City and County Record, and in the New York City and County Record.

[illegible][illegible]

HARPER'S MONTHLY

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS—THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE CRISIS OF KATIE. Misses Emma, Maria, Mrs. Zaida Segura, Mr. William Carter.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CAMILLE.—Signor and Signora Majeroni.

WALLACKS THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Rose Coghlan.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FIRE, OUR COMMON ENEMY.—Mr. J. K. Sumner.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BROKEN FETTERS.—Mr. C. W. Barry.

MADISON.—JACK HARRAWAY IN AMERICA.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—PROMENADE AND HUNTER.—Mr. Robert Heller.

PARK THEATRE.—LES CIST VINGES.—Miss Marie Almes and company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTING, STATUARY, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE MAMMA HEARS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE.—THEATRE AND MINSTREL.—Signor Patricio.

THE AQUARIUM.—BARK AND CRIBBON PRIZE.—Dr. M. A. KURTZ.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—BONNIE'S SPEAKING TELEPHONE.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1, 253 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied, 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, rising, possibly followed by falling, barometer, nearly stationary, or a slight rise in temperature, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and probably light rains.

The Democratic mud-cart still stops the way in the House, though, considering the kind of business on which the majority had previously been intent, that may not be an unmixed evil. The successful effort to howl down ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS by the members of his own party shows how little confidence the Democratic leaders have in their ability to keep their followers together on the issue now before the House. A cause which is as much afraid of moderate counsel from its own friends as of fair criticism from its opponents must be a very weak one. Whether the Potter resolutions go through to-morrow or on some future day, the investigation for which they provide is discredited in advance by the tactics which are being employed to secure their adoption. The country is not so apathetic on the subject of reopening the Presidential election that it can fall to see through the contemptible narrowness of the partisanship that announces its intention to make inquiry one-sided, and to use the exposure of pretended frauds merely for the purpose of covering up other frauds about which there was no pretense at all.

The account given by Mr. STEPHENS to our correspondent of what he intended to say had been allowed the opportunity, will not increase public respect for the men who denied him a hearing. The position of Mr. STEPHENS is, simply, that the House should refuse to second the call for the previous question on Mr. POTTER'S resolution, and that the Republicans should be allowed to offer whatever amendments they may desire providing for the investigation of alleged frauds in States other than Louisiana and Florida. If there is to be an investigation, Mr. STEPHENS is in favor of "a full and thorough one," and therein he unquestionably echoes the sentiments of all fair-minded men, without distinction of party. His protest against the dictation of a caucus as binding on legislative action will doubtless pass unheeded, and even if a failure to secure a quorum of Democrats should compel the admission of Mr. HALE'S amendments, they are pretty sure to be voted down with as striking unanimity as their consideration is now being resisted.

Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS has again plunged into finance, and the ideas he brings up are chiefly these: The legal-tender circulation must be maintained at the minimum of three hundred and fifty millions, secured by a coin deposit in the Treasury of one hundred millions. Whenever the coin reserve falls to fifty millions, the Secretary of the Treasury should be prohibited from redeeming legal tenders, but should be permitted to give to importunate holders of greenbacks 4 per cent. bonds at par in exchange for their notes. That is to say, the Government shall not be permitted to redeem its demand notes at all, but shall be compelled to keep on hand about 30 per cent. of their face value in bullion to provide against a call which it is debared from honoring. When this useless fund has been reduced by one-half, the Secretary may issue interest-bearing promises to pay in lieu of the dishonored notes which he may take in and pay out again, but cannot cancel. Mr. MATTHEWS evidently intends this proposal as a compromise between the advocates of the Resumption law and those who are moving for its repeal. The fact that it could neither be understood nor executed is an objection which Mr. MATTHEWS would doubtless dismiss as of no consequence.

Secretary SHERMAN makes a reasonable suggestion relative to the restoration of the moiety system in the distribution of the avails of Custom-house seizures. He recommends that officers connected with the Customs, and whose salaries shall not exceed a certain fixed amount, shall receive one-fourth of the amount recovered by the Government in consequence of any original information which they may give concerning frauds on the revenue or evasions of the tariff. Persons not connected with the Customs service shall receive one-fourth of such amount under similar circumstances. It should be observed that under the former practice, the division of the moiety was usually made to the advantage of the three chief officers of the Customs, who each received an equal share in one-half the proceeds of a seizure or condemnation, the other half going to the Government. It was difficult for a subordinate officer to secure "the informer's share" allowed by the statute. It has never been pretended that the chief officers needed the stimulus of a promised reward to prompt them in their duty. Nor

has it been pretended that these higher officials were in positions where their personal vigilance could avail much in detecting smuggling or frauds on the Customs revenue. The poorly-paid subordinates do have opportunity to discover violations of law, and they need the incentive of reward which a prospective share in the avails of condemnations would give.

The reported seizure by the Rhodope insurgents of two of the Balkan passes, if authentic, fully accounts for the menacing tone of Gen. TODLEBEN'S recent message to the Porte respecting the insurrection. His own remedy will probably be a simultaneous advance of the Servians from the North and the Russians from the south, so as to hem in the guerrillas between two fires; but should the rumor that the latter have established themselves on the Philippopolis Railway prove correct, this "surround" will be no easy task. The fresh intrenchments now being constructed and armed with Krupp guns at San Stefano tell somewhat against the theory of a meditated dash upon the unprepared capital; but they indicate, nevertheless, that the Russian leaders consider war sufficiently probable to warrant all available preparations for it, and the replacement of the Russian garrison of Sophia by Servian Militia is evidently another step toward the concentration between Adrianople and the capital of all the Russian troops south of the Balkan. It is announced that Count SCHOUVALOFF is to leave St. Petersburg for London on Saturday, paying another visit at Berlin en route. With regard to the result of his mission nothing is known as yet, and opinions are conflicting on the subject, some declaring that "the prospect is again threatening," and the Pan-Slavist Party—that which favors the aggrandizement of Russia—in the ascendant once more, while others speak hopefully of the "evident conciliatory intentions apparent in the intercourse between England and Russia," and attribute the reticence of the Russian Government respecting Count SCHOUVALOFF'S mission, to its desire that "no unnecessary discussion may arise between the Russian and foreign press to disturb or injuriously affect" the relations between the two countries.

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY. Republican policy in Pennsylvania is so largely controlled by personal influence and a partisanship which rarely rises to the level of principle that the platform just adopted at Harrisburg cannot be received as the complete utterance of a great party. It leaves untouched the financial question, and its treatment of the tariff question will be little more acceptable to the judicious friend of protection in the only form that admits of defense than to the free-trader. It borrows ideas which the Greenback-Labor Party appropriated in advance, and, generally, it is indicative of a disposition to pander to prejudices that should be boldly defied, and to evade convictions on subjects that call for emphatic treatment. Apart from these matters, it is suggestively silent on two points. It has not one word about the National Administration, and not one word about the Democratic attempt to reopen the question of the Presidential election under circumstances which, in the judgment of the Republican caucus at Washington, are pregnant with revolution.

The refusal to accord praise to the Administration is, undoubtedly, the only way out of a grave difficulty, and in this respect the Pennsylvania Republicans have set an example which will have imitators in other States. With all his self-complacency, the President can hardly misunderstand the significance of the omission as regards his own course or the general position occupied by his advisers. Whether he comprehend it or not, the truth is that party unity is incompatible with any strenuous effort to obtain an endorsement of the Administration or a declaration of faith in that compound of contraries which the President calls his policy. Mr. HALE is literally without friends in the party that elected him, and though a section of its members adheres to the Administration in a vague, unintelligible way, the controlling force of the party is against both. To ask for a declaration in their favor would be to challenge a trial of strength that could end only in their discomfiture. Expediency dictates silence, though, after all, silence in circumstances like these is equivalent to condemnation. The Pennsylvania Republicans share the common distrust of Mr. HALE'S Southern action, the common inability to understand his civil service reform, and his common want of sympathy with his methods and alliances. Having virtually cut himself off from the party, he cannot complain that in its representative assemblages it deliberately ignores him.

But the personal unpopularity of Mr. HALE ought not to render Republicans indifferent to the possible ulterior purpose of the Democrats in reviving the scandals of the Presidential election. The Republican members of the House interpret the Potter resolution now pending in that body as "an attempt, in a form unjustifiable and illegal, to reopen the question of the Presidential title," and certainly it is susceptible of this construction. Democratic majorities do not submit to moral or even legal restraints, and if their party succeeds in retaining its hold upon the House, it may not scruple, so soon as the complexion of the Senate undergoes a change, to make pretended discoveries of fraud, a pretext for removing the President. The more moderate members of the party will be compelled to yield then, as quietly as now they yield to this clamor for investigation. In view of these contingencies, the alarm expressed by the Republican caucus is not unreasonable. Whatever the final result of the proceeding inaugurated by Mr. POTTER, it implies a renewal of the bitter partisan struggle over the contest in Florida and Louisiana, "and is, therefore," to quote the words of the caucus declaration, "revolutionary, and destructive of the good order, business prosperity, and peace of the country." In a party sense, moreover, it is a direct attack upon the Republican management of the last campaign in the States referred to,—an attack upon Republican integrity and upon the claim which Republicans have persistently urged in regard to their party's strength at the South.

The Harrisburg Convention cannot be justified for allowing its enthusiastic dis-

like of Mr. HALE and his Administration to render it unmindful of the effect which the pending investigation may have upon the position of parties in the Fall campaign, and which the reopening of the Presidential title assembly will have upon the future of the Republican Party. Mr. SPOONER CAMERON truly says that the party will outlive a faithless President. But if it commit suicide now it cannot hope for a resurrection; and assuredly this blind indifference to the consequences of Democratic success in the game Mr. TILDEN is adroitly playing, may cost the party its life. If Mr. HALE alone were concerned, his fate would excite little attention. But it is the misfortune of the Republican Party that Mr. HALE, as President, is the representative of its pretensions, and the embodiment of its success, in the last election. He should be cared for in this capacity if in none else. The party belief is that it was lawfully entitled to the votes of the dispirited States. They belong rightfully to the Republican column. This, however, is exactly what the Democrats propose to disprove. Their plan is designed to upset the Republican title to the position which according to the Republican judgment was honestly won.

Now, Mr. HALE may be a nobody whom the party can very well spare, but the issue thus raised is a vital one, and one to which the party cannot be indifferent without being false to its trust and reckless as to its future. Compared with this issue, what a pitiful string of commonplaces is the Harrisburg platform! There is no reason to suppose that on Saturday, paying another visit at Berlin en route. With regard to the result of his mission nothing is known as yet, and opinions are conflicting on the subject, some declaring that "the prospect is again threatening," and the Pan-Slavist Party—that which favors the aggrandizement of Russia—in the ascendant once more, while others speak hopefully of the "evident conciliatory intentions apparent in the intercourse between England and Russia," and attribute the reticence of the Russian Government respecting Count SCHOUVALOFF'S mission, to its desire that "no unnecessary discussion may arise between the Russian and foreign press to disturb or injuriously affect" the relations between the two countries.

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may succeed in exacting payment in full and another may get nothing. The brother-in-law, the neighbor, and the personal friend will be taken care of at the expense of the distant and unrelated customer. In a State where there is a local Bankrupt law, a debtor may get discharged even without the knowledge of a man to whom he owes money in another State, and the latter can obtain no redress, unless, indeed, the bankrupt ventures beyond the jurisdiction of his State, and by that time he may have nothing to levy upon. While this condition of things will not encourage bankruptcy, it will make the administration of equity impossible in cases where insolvency is inevitable. What are the lessons to be derived from this most undesirable experience? First, it shows the evils of an undue expansion of credit. When business was active and profitable, under the stimulus of an inflated and depreciated currency, people were so eager to extend their operations and take the largest advantage of the prevailing profits, that they readily granted time for payment; they trusted everybody and they took great risks. This made the collapse which reaction was sure to bring all the more violent and disastrous, and it made it almost impossible to return to principles of prudence and caution. Credit was given because it had been given before, or because the embarrassment of the debtor made it necessary to hold him and try to extricate him. One venture was sent after another in the hope of saving both. Easy credit had become a custom before, and now it became almost a necessity; but at the same time it promoted new and continued failures and gave the opportunity for fraud of which so many were ready to avail themselves. Had business been conducted more on a cash basis there would have been less unwholesome expansion, there would have been far fewer failures, and there would have been no such opportunity for fraud. The Bankrupt law served to bring out in their most malignant form the evils of a too expansive credit system.

It has also placed in the strongest light the bad policy of making bankruptcy easy—a thing to be tempted into, instead of being strenuously and anxiously avoided. This should be remembered in framing a new law, for a new law is sure to come sooner or later. When it does come, it is to be hoped that the lessons of experience will be embodied in its provisions. It should impose severe penalties on every form of fraud. It should make it impossible for any debtor to obtain a discharge without payment in full, unless every penny of his property, not fairly and rightly exempt, has been applied, and no brief lapse of time should operate to bar the creditors' claims. Delays and extrajudicial obstacles should be avoided by having proper tribunals, with a public prosecuting officer on behalf of claimants, all services being paid by fixed salaries provided for out of a fund raised by proper fees based upon the assets. The rights of creditors should be guarded, and the only right secured to debtors should be the right to pay their just debts or be discharged therefrom only when they had surrendered everything applicable to such payment. Simplicity, promptness, vigor, and economy should characterize the system, and it should show no mercy to fraud.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM.

There died in this City, yesterday, an evening newspaper, the existence of which had been for some time precarious. There never was a very large place to be filled by such a journal. The evening papers for some reason seem to think that they only print the news, and that there is something wrong in the constitution of the human mind which leads mankind to buy and read ten morning newspapers for one evening print. The evening journals seem to cherish a grudge against the morning dailies, accusing them of a great variety of sins of omission and commission. These things are not usually noticed by the morning newspapers, and we only allude to them now in order to point the moral in the case of the latest newspaper demise. The journal now defunct did not supply a want which had heretofore been unsatisfied. It made as much out of as little as any of its contemporaries; and it was not a whit more entertaining, gossipy, or "chipper" than the best of them. There was no valid excuse for its being. It was natural, therefore, that it should have languished, and that creditors should have made unhappy the nights and days of all connected with it. If there was any business management about the concern, nobody ever saw it. It required some management, however, to keep it out of the way of the duns who besieged the publication office. To this extent, it was well managed.

While the concern was in this moribund condition, a genial gentleman who practices law became imbued with the idea that this was a rare opportunity to show the world how a really good newspaper could be made. There are two things in life which every man thinks he can do better than any other man; one is to poke a fire, and the other is to run a newspaper. No man ever saw the first-named operation conducted by another but his fingers itched to get hold of the poker. And the man who, in the secrecy of his own heart, does not think that he could shape and conduct the model newspaper of the world does not live. To a lawyer, an amateur, an easy-going, talky, sanguine, and self-confident man, nothing seemed easier than to take this bankrupt concern and, as the saying is, put it on a paying basis. Of course, if the enterprising amateur journalist should be one of those who experience a strange delight at having their names in print, the temptation to own a newspaper would acquire additional force. It requires a great deal of pushing and porcupine for an inconceivable person to get his name into the newspapers, nowadays, unless it is in the Police Court reports or the advertisements. But when one man owns a newspaper, all by himself, this is comparatively easy. We should suppose that the delicious joy of this achievement would be qualified by the reflection that the name thus paraded would not, after all, have a large circulation.

In this particular case, amateur journalism does not seem to have been profitable. The amateur must have discovered that some experience was necessary in the conducting of a newspaper, even though the newspaper experimented upon was a small one. It is the peculiar belief that anybody

can run a newspaper, although even the most knowing and cock-sure journalist would hesitate to rush into the dry goods business, the medical profession, the law, or omnibus driving. The experiment was made, however, and it cost the amateur \$10,000 to prove to himself and the world that he could not drive the horses of that particular luminary whose beams are now quenched in the watery waste of bankruptcy. Ten thousand dollars is a good deal of money in these hard times. It was a great deal to pay for the privilege of having one's name in print just as often as one wants it. It was a great deal to pay for the privilege of saying "my paper" when discussing the short-comings of journalism in the United States. Ten thousand dollars is a great deal of money to pay for the privilege of sitting for a few weeks by the bedside of a sick newspaper; and it is a great deal to pay for the expense of setting up a sign on the borders of a profession, with "Dangerous" on it in big letters.

But the amateur in journalism, like adversity, has his uses. He may put into circulation ten thousand dollars, more or less, which might otherwise have been idle or diverted to more ignoble uses. Ten thousand dollars distributed among type-setters, pressmen, reporters, paper-makers, and newboys would make many homes happy, and give more than one hungry man a slice of meat with his dry bread. We are glad that the amateur has spent ten thousand dollars on his experiment, if he has spent as much; and if he has not, more is the pity. How many reckless amateurs have cast their thousands into the troubled sea of the newspaper business! How many of these confident adventurers were sure that their investment would return unto them multiplied four-fold, forty-fold, and even an hundred-fold! Even so great a man as B. F. BURRICK has been fooled in this way. And now that one more amateur has proved that running a newspaper, like running a buzz saw, requires experience, we are sincerely glad that one more man has learned something. The profession of journalism, if we may use so high-sounding a phrase, ought always to be improving to those whom it reaches. In this instance the amateur has learned more than he could in a whole year's reading of the newspapers. And he has helped many worthy people while he was taking his lesson.

CADUCOUS HAIR-PINS.

What becomes of all the pins? used to be a mooted question. Where come all the hair-pins? which are entirely different from ordinary pins, is an equally pertinent query. Hair-pins are emblematic of feminine civilization, and judged by the unlimited number distributed everywhere, feminine civilization is not only exalted, but extremely wide-spread. Women seem to shed hair-pins as birds molt and quadrupeds change their coats. Do they shed them by a law of nature, like the lower animals, or is it a womanly device, a trick of the sex; a premeditated reminder of feminine ubiquity and feminine importance? What philosopher so wise as to determine; what man presumptuous enough to declare?

Albeit women are forever and indisolubly associated with hair-pins, these commonly form no part of their visible presence, which is immediately and provocatively suggested, however, by the hair-pins themselves. Is it to be supposed that women are, or can be, unaware of this suggestive-ness? If they were, would they be dropping hair-pins at every turn, in every place? They must deliberately distill hair-pins, vividly and mischievously conscious of the effect they produce on men, collectively and individually. Especially do they drop them in public places, in horse and steam cars, in theatres, hotels, and the like. They know that men will see the mysterious bits of wire, speculate on their possible owners, recall such wearers of them as they have been fond of, and be made mildly unhappy by the conjecture and the retrospect. They are mindful that most men feel lonely when long absent from them, and that men are relieved, so far as in them lies, that men shall continue to feel so.

The emotional woes caused by unalmsed hair-pins have never been sung, nor are they generally suspected; but they are none the less real or poignant on that account. What man who, away from his wife or sweetheart, (and every man neither a monster nor a mathematician is very apt to have one or the other,) has ever picked up a hair-pin without reverting longingly and somewhat lovingly to her? His fond hypotheses, indulged in surmises, draws inferences from the hair-pin, that are unfavorable to celibacy and hostile to MALTHUS. Like a gifted naturalist, he constructs the whole from the slender part; he evolves the entire woman from the isosceles hook, and deplores her as a glorious creature. His memory acts very much as his imagination. The creature whom he has left behind appears fairer and fonder than he has seen her, and she whom he has not beheld glows under the hues of the ideal. There is nothing like a discovered hair-pin to enkindle a man's recollection or stimulate his fancy, and the dropper of hair-pins knows it. She drops them with malice prepense, and she is not mistaken in her guesses at the general result.

We have been told by the experienced, that men, accompanied by their wives, look upon a wayward and wandering hair-pin with very different feeling from men not so blessed. The former are reported to be comparatively insensitive to its multifarious suggestions; to regard it prosaically and materially. To them, a hair-pin fallen on the floor is but itself, and nothing more. They have the wearer of many hair-pins near at hand, and the reality represses activity of imagination. But it is not for them that hair-pins are diffused. They have done their duty to the sex; they have brought their natural companions with them, and are not to be punished by reminders of their recurrence. He who has failed of a social obligation is the one into whose conscience the points of the little wire are intended to prick, in whose mind the happiness of the relinquished or the neglected is to be illustrated by the unhappiness of solitude.

Who can tell the influence of disseminated hair-pins upon irresolute or inconstant hearts? Has not their vision, on a car-seat, in the lobby of a theatre, on the carpet of a chamber, turned many a lover's thoughts backward, and made a half-forgotten past live and throbb and thrill again? Has it not prevented temporary estrangements from

becoming permanent separations? Has it not diminished the melancholy business of divorce courts? Has it not put better thoughts and better feelings into the minds of men who have been seeking excuses for injustice or pretext for desertion? Who knows? Mysteriously are the ways of hair-pins, and women are their cunning sibilas.

May not the adroit distribution of hair-pins, under the assumption that they have been lost, be a feminine plan to captivate and hold captive the sterner sex? May it not be a time-honored, persistently followed design to undermine our independence? May not the woman's rights women of centuries past—the agitation of woman's rights dates centuries back—have first concocted the scheme which so affects and fashions us? Women have an order of Freemasonry of their own. There are some things which they impart to, and clearly understand through, one another, but which they never tell us, or convey by the slightest intimation. They may all be, regardless of color, climate, or condition, members of the Secret Order of the Dropping Hair-pin. We may have been helped and hindered, baffled and benefited, mocked and managed, deceived and delighted by it for generations, without ever suspecting its existence. Men are always managed most and best when they never dream that they are managed at all, and this sort of management may be the special purpose of the S. O. D. H. If so, who shall say that the purpose has not been well and wonderfully carried out?

Of one thing every intelligent man should be time be convinced—that hair-pins are not dropped by accident. The regularity, the continuity, the universality of their falling, and the many peculiar circumstances under which they are found, render the supposition transparently absurd. There must be a sort of special Providence, represented by a petticoat, in the dropping of a hair-pin.

In his summary of the legislative work of the Assembly, our correspondent alludes to the remarkable provisions of an act to facilitate the removal of refuse matter in the City of New-York. This bill he characterizes, with some show of justice, as "the most skillfully managed and most daring 'steal' of the session." The bill was referred to a committee which had no right to consider it, and which did not contain a single representative from the City. The large and ancient baronial house was pulled down by the HARRISBURG, and a farm-house erected near the site.

POLITICAL NOTES.

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Gen. Gilman Marston, ex-Congressman from New-Hampshire, says it is not true that he intends to come out as a Greenbacker.

The few Greenback papers in this State seem to be losing confidence in John J. Janio as a leader. They seem to think he has fallen under the malign influence of the Democratic press.

Mr. Montgomery Blair has written a letter to the Baltimore Sun to tell that Senator Thurman's position regarding the Maryland bill is. Mr. Thurman will, perhaps, feel very grateful to Mr. Montgomery Blair.

A Portland letter says that Senator Hamlin announced his intention of retiring at the end of his current term, and that he is not a candidate for reelection. He will leave an ungrateful constituency and abide a while in Europe.

The Washington Post says: "Not a single Democratic paper has come to us—and we receive all that have either influence or circulation—that does not demand the passage of the Potter resolutions." Can it be that the Democratic Democratic papers print a special edition, exclusively for the use of the Post people?

The New-Orleans Democrat thinks it is cowardly, ungenerous, and unmanly for Northern papers to criticize Jeff. Davis' "noble letter," read at the laying of the cornerstone of the Confederate monument in Macon, Ga. Jeff. Davis himself, it says, is a grand and most consistent champion of civil liberty the age has produced.

Having read in an untrustworthy paper that Gov. Wade Hampton and Senator Voorhees are expected to attend a reunion of Hood's Texas Brigade, the Charleston (S. C.) News doubts it, and says: "There is a radical difference between the two men. One is a successful liberal statesman; the other is a noisy, ranting demagogue. They cannot meet in couples."

Congressmen Reagan, Culberson, and Mills, of Texas, it is believed, will be re-elected without serious opposition; but Mr. Schleicher seems to have a rough road before him; his chief and probably successful competitor being John Ireland. The latter has declined to enter the race for the Governorship, and that will probably lie between ex-Gov. Throckmorton and Gov. Hubbard.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the Ohio Legislature has enacted a law requiring the Superintendent of Insurance to examine and report on the Ohio life companies, and to determine as to the correctness of its annual statements. He is also to ascertain that their investments are made according to law, which permits investments only in Government bonds, first mortgages upon real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in stocks in buildings and loans upon their own policies not exceeding the reserve value thereof.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says that the retirement of Congressman Hendee, instead of simplifying matters in the Third District of that State, complicates them, so with a certainty that Mr. Hendee's name would be presented in the convention next Gen. Grant nor Hon. E. A. Bowles would have continued in the field. The issue, it says, would be between Hendee and Barlow, and the result not doubtful, while now, beyond doubt, both Mr. Bowles and Gen. Grant will go to the convention with a considerable backing.

The Providence Journal thus sums up the matter: "The course pursued by the Democratic House has been such as to alienate from its party the confidence of thousands who voted in 1876 for Mr. Tilden. His sham and wasteful economy; its utter want of energy; its inability to deal with the tariff question; its inefficiency and want of patriotism, have rendered it an opprobrium to the country a burden it feels itself unable to bear."

WV, is strenuously working to annihilate the spirit of caste, with which across the next ten years will probably show.

A recent number of the *Review des Deux Mondes* has some very severe remarks on casts, which the writer records as most injurious allies to art and morality. He points out that they have had the effect of depriving the legitimate moral features of their best representing ground. Formerly a young artist or actor of talent and vigor, ignorant of the arts of the stage, would, on quitting the College of Music, apply to the direction of the Opera, or Opera Comique, and if his services were accepted, would serve a year's apprenticeship as it were, with a very small salary, and thus underwent the conventional stage step in, and spots the legitimate drama's market. He doesn't need a trained artist. He merely wants a voice good enough for a jolly song, or to take part in a vauville, and offers the youth who meets these requirements an engagement on more liberal terms than any theatre can afford to give. A distinguished career is thus often slipped in the bud, in view of present advantages, and the very expensive instruction which has been gratuitously afforded by the Government at the College of Music goes to put money into the pocket of a coffee-house singer. But more than this, promising young dramatic authors, decored by the prospect of easy work and quick returns, are seduced into devoting the time which might be given to the creation of superior work to the preparation of sparkling dramatic glances and the concoction of the popular taste. In proof of the effect which the drama has on morality, he cites the words of M. BEQUEREL, Director of a city prison: "If a new play of vicious character has been put on the boards, I very soon find it out by the number of young fellows who come into my custody. They are as so-called vicious as the author says, in the rigorous enforcement of existing laws which have become a dead letter, prohibiting many of the features to which they now owe their chief attractions."

People have often observed that Rosebery for a title and PRINCEBORN for a name is a curious combination. The history of the title is remarkable. In the Scotch county of Mid Lothian there is the parish of Temple—now written Temple—a portion of which, anciently called Clackington, was, in 1695, sold to ARCHIBALD PRINCEBORN, who obtained a charter by which this, with other contiguous lands, was erected into a new barony, under the name of Rosebery, which he assumed as his title. The title was created in 1700. In 1712 the first Earl of Rosebery sold the estate to Lord LOTHIAN, who gave it the name of New-Anstruth. In 1749 he in turn sold it to Mr. HERBERT, who restored the name of Clackington. In 1821 the fourth Earl of Rosebery bought it back again, and rechristened it Rosebery. The large and ancient baronial house was pulled down by the HARRISBURG, and a farm-house erected near the site.

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The colored people and other Republicans in Philadelphia, Pa., have met and made much on the 14th inst., at the instigation of persons who sought to induce them to drop the party name and nominate a mixed legislative ticket of Conservative Democrats and colored men. They refused to take such action, and adopted a new and altogether more radical platform, declaring that they were proud of the name, and would use their best endeavors to unite all the industrial classes in favor of the Republican Party, as the best friend of the laboring man, and to rally to its support all others who are thoroughly disaffected of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WATRESS— BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitresses, or would on chamber work and sewing; cost \$100. Call at No. 319 1st St. to reside.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID— BY A GIRL'S family; City references. Call at No. 298 1st-av.

WAITRESS— IS WILLING TO ASSIST WITH chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 208 1st-av.

WAITRESS— BY A FAMILY ABOUT TO LEAVE for Europe a place for their waitresses, whom they desire to take with them.

WAITRESS— BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitresses and chambermaids; is willing to resign; cost \$100. Call at No. 319 1st-av.

WAITRESSES— AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESSES, or would do chamber-work; four years' reference from places. Call at No. 131 1st-av.

WASHING— BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN doing all kinds of washing; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., ring bell No. 17.

WASHING AND IRONING— BY THE DAY OR WEEK. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

CLEANERS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER DESIRES a position at book-keeping, collecting, or to do other work; expectations moderate and best of references. Address W. L. G., 339 Van Ness Street, Brooklyn.

MALES.

ATTENDANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ATTENDANT to an invalid gentleman; would be willing to go Europe or any place his employer thought proper; and references from present employer.

OUTLER.—SEE *Times Epitome*, Office, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BUTLER COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, who can cook, butler, and wait, and are experienced.

[illegible]

WOOCHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE single man; experience in City and country driving; horse and carriage; willing to do any kind of work; assist in garden, if required; willing and obliging references. Address C., Box No. 276 Times-Up-town Office, No. 1, 258 Broadway.

WOOCHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECT- able young man; understands his business thoroughly; careful driver; understands proper treatment of horses and carriages; willing to do any kind of work; good references; City or country. Address P. F., Box No. 325 Times-Up-town Office, No. 1, 258 Broadway.

WOOCHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST- class coachman; understands treatment and care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing to do any kind of work; willing to travel around the place; first-class City or country. Address, two days, D. T., Box No. 288 Times-Up-town Office, No. 1, 258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN.
An extremely understanding man; highly recommended by all; no objection to his being employed; no objection to his being in the country; seven years past Coast City; last office was at the Coast City Hotel, where he was employed as a driver; at station, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO
be employed as a driver; highly recommended by all; an highly indorse as first-class coachman and groom; by stylish drivers; all addresses strictly laudable; no objection to his being in the country; last office was at the Coast City Hotel, where he was employed as a driver; at station, Room No. 36.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN.
An extremely understanding man; highly recommended by all; no objection to his being employed; no objection to his being in the country; preferred; four years' references from last office; was no object. Call or address.—P. M. 11.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED
man is every way; highly recommended by all; no objection to his being employed; no objection to his being in the country; eight years' references from last employer. Call or address.—P. M. 11.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; understands the proper care of

BOACHMAN AND GARDENER—By a respectable Scotchman and wife, a man as a Scotchman, gardener, and wife, as a Scotchman, as a cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Can be seen at Putnam Hotel, 4th-st., between 28th and 27th sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY A SOBER single man; thoroughly understands his business; a milk; a good groom and careful driver; will be and willing; good references. Address James, Box No. 245, Third Office.

COACHMAN—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN HAVING a full knowledge of his business; five years' past City reference from present employer; selling out the city of leaving; willing and obliging; no objections to country. Call on or address W. D., 108 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN—(PROTESTANT)—A GENTLEMAN cheerfully recommends his coachman as a first-class man in the care of and waiting; a place for him. Box No. 210, Third Office.

COACHMAN.--BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN; first-class groom and driver; good plain and smart; will be a good horse; no horse, will not do oblige. Address K. B. Box 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.--BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; who needs his business; is a Protestant; best City reference. Address M. No. 311 4th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.--BY A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN; can milk and help in a garden; has

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN-COOK.—By a man and wife; man as coachman and useful man as cookman and gardener; can milk if required; country produce; can furnish best of references if required. Address E. P., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, TASTY YOUNG MAN two years' reference from present employer. Address Thomas, Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE

VOACHMAN—WOULD BECOME USEFUL IN CITY OR COUNTRY IN ANY LINE OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING, AGRICULTURE, OR OTHER. CALL OR ADDRESS D. F. NO. 151 EXT. 234-2.

VOACHMAN—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SOACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN; CITY OR COUNTRY; BEST CITY REFERENCE. CALL OR ADDRESS D. F. NO. 142 EXT. 634-2.

VOACHMAN, C.C.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS SOACHMAN; CITY OR COUNTRY; BEST CITY REFERENCE. CALL OR ADDRESS NO. 328 EXT. 634-2.

VOACHMAN—IS A GOOD, CAPABLE DRIVER; SOBER, HONEST, AND INDUSTRIOUS; BEST CITY REFERENCE. CALL ADDRESS COACHMAN, N. C. WEST.

VOACHMAN—BY A YOUNG MAN SHOWING A TALENT FOR ANY LINE OF EMPLOYMENT, NO OBJECTION TO CITY OR COUNTRY. CALL OR ADDRESS J. F. NO. 534 EXT. 0-2.

GARDENER—WHO POSSESSES RARE FRUIT AND DECIDED ABILITIES IN CULTIVATION OF VIOLETS, PRIMULAS, PANSIES, AND OTHER FLOWERS. BEST CITY REFERENCE. EXTREMELY SKILLED IN THE CULTURE OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF GARDENS. BEST CITY REFERENCE.

TRAVELING SERVANT AND VALET.—Competent and loyal in discharging his duties; desires acquaintance with a family or party going to Europe or elsewhere; speaks English, French, Italian, and German. Address letter to Giacomo, 200 West of Junior, No. 12 Wall-st.

WAITER—SEANSTRESS.—*See*—OF A thorough inside man and wife, English, without influence in private life; desires acquaintance with a family or party going to Europe or elsewhere; speaks English, French, Italian, and German. Address letter to Giacomo, 200 West of Junior, No. 12 Wall-st.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY YOUNG COLORED man as first class waiter in a private family; no objection to traveling. Address letter to Giacomo, 200 West of Junior, No. 12 Wall-st.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best of references from first families in the City. Address H. L., Box No. 226 Times-Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF LONG experience in this country and Europe; willing and able to wait on the best of customers. Address: W. L. BORDERS, 3025 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,388 Broadway.

WAITER-COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE. English; recently arrived; capable as waiter and wife; good country restaurant. Call or address: 182 7th av., near 24th st.

YOUTH WANTS A SITUATION WITH A
 A lawyer can draw legal documents for sale. Incon-
 siderable. Address Student Box No. 155 Times Union.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED BY A WIDOW, WHO HAS GOTTEN
 and who understands the business of a
 boarding-house, to meet with a lady with some means,
 in prospect of opening a boarding-house in City.

gentry: Bath, Long Island, preferred; it would take a
position as housekeeper; best City references. Address
No. 300 West 29th-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—PHYSICIAN'S PLACE AND
practice for sale: good house, nice location, and large
country practice. Address, for one week, **OPPORTU-**
NITY, Box No. 18, Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A MUSIEMENTO

PK THEATRE..... **BROADWAY**.....
RY E. ABBEY..... **Leeson**.....
 Last week but one of the brilliantly succe
AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE SEASON
NIGHT—Leeson's first Triumph.
LES CENT VIERGES, (The 100 Vir
 Tuesday—A first but one Aimee Madia
OF THE CHIMES OF CORNEVILLE
 Sunday Evening—Benefit of Mr. C. Aime
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS
 Last Week—Last week of the Season.
 Monday—Barbe Biene. Tuesday—La Fille
 Wednesday—La Belle Helene.
 Sunday Evening, May 27—**THE LINGARD**
BROADWAY THEATRE & MUSEUM.....

MATINEE AT 2
ERNANDEZ FUSTER
the greatest of the
Harcroway Series.
ACK HASKAWAY
IN AMERICA.
Every Afternoon. —
OPULAE PRICES.
NDAY, MAY 19. LECTURE BY GEO.
IN, at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

EVENING
C. W. BA
In his new
thrilling dr
BROKEN FE
BROKEN FE
Saturday Mat
25c. 35c. 50c.

Intercollegiate Athletic Association
THIRD ANNUAL FIELD MEET

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
BY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
THE CHARMING ROMANTIC OPERA

THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY,
for which
THE HESS ENGLISH OPERA CO
has been engaged.
Seats secured a week in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUA
BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST.
Just received and now on exhibition
LARGE, RARE, BEAUTIFUL, AND GE
TROPICAL FISHES.

talks, laughs, sings, plays cornet solos
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Exhibited daily at No. 6 East 23d-st
KURTZ'S ART GALLERY,
from 10 to 12, 2 to 5, and 8 to 10
EINWALD HALL, MONDAY EVEN-
-Mrs. Hackett's testimonial. Mrs. Hackett,
Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, School for
Fury, and Halleluc. Eminent musical tal-
-Seats for sale at -the hall; Schubert's
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-NEW YORK GARDEN

A RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 CENT
formance of real life, in five chapters.
THE MARBLE HEART.
TWINE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
HELLER'S WONDERS.
FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY.

MEETINGS.
NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
NEW-YORK, May 13,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the
annual meeting of members and the
Officers and Directors of this institution will
be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on
THURSDAY, May 21 at 2 o'clock.

There will be an exhibition of pupils on the life members are particularly invited to the Hudson River Railroad will convey the grounds of the institution. The train leaves Third Street Station at 1:15 p.m. and will leave the institution at 5:15 p.m. THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secy.

WEST END HOTEL
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.
WILL OPEN JUNE 20th, 187

According to location and rooms occupied among other improvements a **Passenger** men added, and the Hot and Cold Sea W establishment improved.

Applications now received by D. M. HILL 2 Broadway, also by G. G. PRESBUR after May 1.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL
OPEN MAY 30, 1878.
 This hotel has now an elevator, and was re-
 painted the past Winter, painted inside, the
 floor enlarged, and all conveniences add-
 ed. The house is entirely refurnished. The house
 is well adapted to accommodate those wishing to
 examine the grounds, and is open to the
Examination and Ball at Military Academy.
GOODSELL
 West Point, N. Y.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.
LEADING SEA-SIDE RESORT OF AMERICA.
Opens June 1, 1878.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests; 400 Ocean Rooms.
Single, \$3, \$3 50, and \$4 per day, according to the season and desirability of rooms.
Special rates for permanent guests.
Dress or apply to

CANTON'S BATH HOTEL, BATH, ENGLAND, OPENS JUNE 1.—The finest water cure in the world; a first-class hotel for families and single persons; fine shades and lawn, adorned with flower beds; billiard room; bar; bath; plates; balcony, 14 feet wide, 980 feet long; excellent bar and billiard room; reached by Hamilton Perry to Greenport, N.Y.; Bath; early in June the steamer "Canton," which is chartered for the season, will arrive at the dock in 40 minutes; new addition to the hotel.

Western Union Telegraph Office in
 ulars ready. Address
 H. L. SCRANTON, PR
E WEST POINT HO
 ON THE PARADE GROUND,
 in the MILITARY POST.
 OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor
 SPECIAL NOTICE TO SOLDIERS

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
 Will open June 20.
 Programs may be seen, and rooms engaged, at
 129 Hudson St., New York City.

W. B. COLEMAN, Pres.
RENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA
 Will be open for the reception of guests
 for June, \$3 per day; July, \$3 50; and
 rates taken at reduced rates.
 Rooms on third floor \$17 50 per week.
 CHAS. K. LELAND, Pres.
THE BERKSHIRE HILLS RESORT
 Their most beautiful locations at Maple
 Hill, Mass., for Summer boarders; 1,000

ILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LAND.—South Shore, 18 miles from N. gantly-furnished rooms; moderate prices. modations; quiet, first-class family homent. **WALKER & GLADWIN, Prop.**

WILKINSON HOUSE, STAMFORD.
 (Mr. H. Hill.) Open for the season. Address
 E. T. WILSON, Prop.

UMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPR.
 open; rates from \$10 to \$12 per week.
 J. D. HULL, Prop.

**US HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH
 ISLAND.**—Now open. Address M.
 O. R. R. R.

owners of Summer Hotels and Boarding
places, to have their address and terms inserted in our
Guide for each insertion, prepaid, in the
Advertiser's Guide, published in the Sunday
Edition of THE TIMES.

WATCHES. JEWELRY.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER THE
LANCH.—Ladies' private office. Jew-
elry, Jewels, &c., bought and sold. Bro-
adway. LINDO BROTH.

KEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JE-
werware, &c., bought, and sold back at a
GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near

DIVIDENDS.

OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16.
DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED
One Per Cent. on the preferred stock and 3 Per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, payable on **THURSDAY, June 27 prox.**, to be ascertained as the closing of the books on the 18th inst. The transfer-books will reopen on SATURDAY, June 18, 1878. **M. L. SYKES, Jr., Treas.**
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the
Company have this day declared a dividend
of Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share, payable
on the 12th day of June to the 2d day of July
next. The transfer-books will be closed on the
12th day of June to the 2d day of July next.
J. M. KNAPP, Secy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

REV. DR. FOWLER, EDITOR OF CHRISTIAN

[illegible]

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, (PROTESTANT
252 Locust) 88th and 57th sts., midway between
10th and 11th Aves. Rev. Dr. J. C. Korte,
Pastor. Sunday services: 10:30 o'clock A. M.; 7:45 o'clock P. M.
Sunday school 9:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 73D ST., REV.
JAMES J. HANCOCK, Pastor. Sunday morning service,
10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon at 4, the Right Rev.
J. P. Potter, D. D., will administer the Rite of Com-
munion.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Rev. Wm. B. Martin, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A.
M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday morning service at
10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon at 4, the Right Rev.
J. P. Potter, D. D., will administer the Rite of Com-
munion.

ST. IGNACE'S CHURCH, 40TH ST.,
BETWEEN 10TH AND 6TH AVES., THE REV. DR. F. C. GE-
NESEE, Pastor. Sunday morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Confession, 6 o'clock. Communion, 7 A. M. Morning
prayer, 8 o'clock. Choral Collaboration, 10:30.
Choral singing, 7:30.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Nos. 67 to 69 West 46th-st.
Rev. B. HAST, Pastor.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTH-PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COB-

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
24th, between 10th and 11th sts.
REV. C. H. BULL, Pastor.
CLOSING
EVENING
THE FLYING FURNACE.
Prayer-meeting on Wednesdays and Friday evenings.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL, 10 A. M.
THE REY. DE. FRANK WILK, PREACHES
at 10 A. M. at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, West 20th st., near
the river, on Sundays, on the 1st of May, 11, appropriate to the
occasion. The subject of his discourse will be, "The Christian's
Duty in Relation to the Slave." He will also read the "Liturgy of
the Word," and sing the "Hymns of the Church." He will also
read the "Liturgy of the Word," and sing the "Hymns of the Church."
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, M. E. CHURCH,
at 10 A. M. at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, West 20th st., near
the river, on Sundays, on the 1st of May, 11, appropriate to the
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the Word," and sing the "Hymns of the Church." He will also
read the "Liturgy of the Word," and sing the "Hymns of the Church."

of series on Old Testament characters—7 Job."

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. CHURCH
Sund. School, 9:30 a. m. H. H. Jones—1834.
The Conversion of Cornelius: 7:45. "The Seed We
W." Sants free. Strangers welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 2-D:30
Sund. School, 9:30 a. m. H. H. Jones—1834.
The Conversion of Cornelius: 7:45. "The Seed We
W." Sants free. Strangers welcome.

DRY GOODS.

Grenadines.

Black Dress Goods

And Mourning Fabrics,

An ASSORTMENT UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY

at Lower Prices than Heretofore.

L. T. STEWART & CO.,
ROADWAY, 4TH-4TH AND 10TH STS.
ROBES ET NANTAUX. PARIS-7.
Well-known and celebrated dress-making establish-
ment of MRS. ROBER, by appointment to several
French courts (see Revue de la Mode, 1876, from Decem-
ber to September, 1876, to 44 Boulevard Haussmann.)

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
EXAMINATIONS.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
will be held at WEDNESDAY, September 23rd, at 9:30
o'clock, commencing at WEDNESDAY, the 30th, at 8:30
o'clock A. M. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SCIENCES IN THE
SCHOOL OF MINES,
Civil Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy,
Mechanical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Palaeontology,
will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 23rd, at 9:30
o'clock A. M.

on FRIDAY, June 7, at 3:30 A. M.
The first day of the term of the Academe
Department and in the School of Mines will commence
Monday, May 27, at 9 A. M.

FREE TUITION.
FREE TUITION IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MINES is offered
free tuition to all students who are holders of positions on
the following conditions to wit:

The applicant must state that he desires to bread-
crumb his way through the world, and that he is not
himself a free man.

He must state that he is not a member of the
Academe Department, and that his circumstances
are such as to entitle him to this privilege, stated
by some person of repute, who is not a relative.
He must state that he is not a member of the
Academe Department, and that his circumstances
are such as to entitle him to this privilege, stated
by some person of repute, who is not a relative.
He must maintain, subsequent to his admission
a standing in his workshop, by the number
of his tools, and the quality of his work, be able
to forfeit his privilege.

ACADEME DEPARTMENT, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

17 A. QUARTER FOR BOARDING, SCHOOL
ING, BOOKS, &c., &c.—Whole expense at

[illegible]

LISHING IN Y. V. INSTITUTE.—BOARDING
schools for boys. Opens during the Summer. Address
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYAC, N. Y.
for both sexes, open from Sept. 1 to 15. 1909. Ad-
missions, entertain any time. W. B. BANISTER, Secy.

TEACHERS.

RELIABLE TEACHERS, REQUIRING
An American certificate, should apply to W. A. Appena,
1001 North Ave., New York City, or to the American
Principal for Western Normal School, salary, \$2,500.
For further particulars, apply to the American
Principal, Western Normal School, Associate Principal for Boys' Boarding
School, near City, Professor Education, City Institute,
Brooklyn, or to the American Principal, City Institute,
City, and West; several inquiries for Vocal Music; con-
siderable demand for German and English music; re-
sponsible positions to conduct schools in several States;
summer schools for sale and rental; 30 East 14th St., N. Y.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 37th ST.
Reliable—agencies: foreign and American teachers
and principals, and principals, and principals, and principals,
Paris, France, Germany, and Italy.

SEWING-MACHINES.
"DOMESTIC" SEWING-MACHINE CO.
PATY'S
GRAND FASHION OPENING
OF
SUMMER STYLES.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY 20,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.
NEW-YORK OFFICE OF THE DAVID
VERTICE, Best Sewing-Machine Company, No. 50 Lee
St. The only machine for all work without heating.

MISCELLANEOUS.
PP'S COCA-COLA, GRAPEFUL AND COMFORT-
ABLE, each package is labeled JAMES PP'S & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Importers, and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers, New York, N. Y.

170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot,
T. H. & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.
S. STAMMERING Institute, Dr. WHITE, 415
4th-av. No pay until cured. Send for circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I HEREBY
revoke any and all powers of attorney or agency heretofore
given by me to JAMES F. ROBINSON.

J. L. ROBINSON

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 12, 1878.

A MISSEMENTS

PARK THEATRE BROADWAY &
HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lorraine
Last week but one of the brilliantly suc-
cessful **AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE SEASONS**
This afternoon at 2—Last (but one) **Alma**

THE CHIMES OF CORNEVILLE
This Evening—Benefit of Mr. C. Almeras.
LES DIABLOES DE VILLAGE
First Week—
Monday Evening—Barbe Bienn. Tuesday (at request) Les Clochards Corneville, Wednesday—La Belle Helene. Thursday Evening—La Vieille. Monday Evening, May 27—THE LINGALING.

BROADWAY THEATRE & MUSEUM
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY
MONDAY, MAY 30. THIS AFTERNOON
EVERY DAY, MAY 31. & TUESDAY, JUNE 1. 2 P.M.
EDWIN BIRON. IN BROKEN
and the farce of ESCAPED FROM
OF OLIVER. 3ND, 3RD.
POPULAR PRICES 2ND, 3RD.

SUNDAY, May 19, lecture by GEO.
TRAIN. Admission, 25c.

Intercollegiate Athletic Assoc.
THIRD ANNUAL FIELD-MEET
MOTT HAVEN, SATURDAY, MAY 18
2 P. M.
COLUMBIA, DARTMOUTH, HARVARD,
TON, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF N.
RUTGERS, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HIGH, and UNION will send competitors.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
THE CHARMING ROMANTIC OP
THE

in three acts, entitled
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY
for which
THE HESS ENGLISH OPERA COM-
pany has been engaged.
Scate secured a week in advance
PRICES AS USUAL.

**CHEAPEST BOOKS
IN THE WORLD
LIBRARIES AND BOOKS
CATALOGUE OF FICTION FREE, SENT
LEGGAT BROS., No. 3 BEKHAM-ST.,
POST OFFICE.**

THE GREAT NEW YORK AQUARIUM
BROADWAY AT 37TH ST.
Just received and now on exhibit
STRANGE RARE BEAUTIFUL AND GIGANTIC TROPICAL FISHES.
With all the colors of the rainbow.
Performances every day at 2:30 and 7:30.
The LA VERDE SISTERS in "Aristocracy."
"SEANLIN" and "CECONIN" in "charade."
Admission 5c Aquarium, performance charge.
orng 10c 5c 5c. No extra charge.

EDISON SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH
talks, speaks, sings, plays correct so
records and reproduces all manner of

Exhibited daily at No. 6 East 73d St.
KURTZ'S ART GALLERY,
from 10 to 12, 2 to 5, and 8 to 10.

STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING
20—Mrs. Hackett's testimonial. Mrs. Hackett from Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, Schiller, Tennyson, and Balzac. Eminent musical artists. Seats for sale at the Hall, Schaefer Union-square, and Knickerbocker, No. 111 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 CENTS.
A PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW
THE MARBLE HEART.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

MUSICAL.
GREATEST BARGAINS ON P
In this month we have known in the U.S. A
termed to maintain our position as the
WEST and most Reliable House in the
will, to Dispose of our First, Second
NEW and SECOND-HAND INSTRU
ment makers, including WATER'S &
GEHR's, place them within the reach
of all. We have found that the
Prices, fully warranted. We have
business nearly Thirty Years and can
speak on first-class Instruments by
derivations. Take advantage of our
GEHR's, and

WATERS & SONS, 40 Canal 14th-st.

YACHTING.

A—THE FAST YACHT GUSSIE A.
The well-known sloop yacht Gussie—
all, 56 feet; beam, 14 feet; depth, 5.10 feet;
water, 5 feet; length of water-line, 50 feet;
and keel combined, built by Henry Steers,
use, of the best materials; copper fastened,
very fast and able, the winner of many prizes
and boats; thoroughly equipped—will be sold
for the lowest price. Direct address—
SATURDAY, May 18, 1878, at 3.30 o'clock
foot of Wall-st., New-York.

For inventory and permit to view the boat
call on the undersigned.

BUSINESS CHANCE

WANTED—BY WHOM? WHO HAS furniture, or who understands the market for a boarding-house, to meet with a lady with a prospect of opening a boarding-house country: Bath, Long Island, preferred, or position as housekeeper, best City reference. No. 300 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—FLOURISHING RETAIL business on Broadway, established 10 years, only establishment of the kind in the City. Box No. 138 Times Office.

TO PHYSICIANS—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE
practice for sale: good house, nice location,
country practice. Address, for one week,
NITV, Box No. 13, Moore's Mills, Dutchess Co.,
N.Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES
HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—A GE
going to Europe offers his own, excellent
team, harness, carriage, harness set,
to be seen from 8 to 12 A. M., at the Ma
stales, corner Henry and Clark sts., Brook
lyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A PURE YOUNG ALDER
with calf four weeks old; price \$100. Ad
T., Box No. 992 Post Office, New York.

COAL AND WOOD
EMPIRE WOOD AND COAL DEP.
 150, 152, 154, East 25th-st.
 W. M. L. W.

WATCHES, JEWELRY
MONEY. — DIAMONDS, WATCH'S.
 MSilverware, &c., bought, and sold back at
 advance. GEORGE A. ELLIS, 1190 Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS
 of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company
 the office of the company in the City of New
 Tuesday the 14th inst., the following named
 were elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ASHBURN
 ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
 JAMES M. HALSTED,
 LEONARD B. CONNOR,
 JAMES E. TAYLOR,
 THOMAS DICKSON,
 JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
 THOMAS CORNELL,
 J. HENRY MONTGOMERY,
 GEORGE CABOT TARR.

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 Long
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 A. M.,
 6:00
 6:00
 DAYS
 AY
 eade,
 A. M.,
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 prices

ROBERT S. HONE,
 JAMES ROUSVELT,
 LEVI MOORE,
 and at a meeting of the Board of Managers,
 same day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was u-
 re-elected President. By order of the Board,
 GEORGE L. HAIGHT,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK
 GAS-LIGHT COMPANY
 145 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, May 11.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
 The holders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light
 for the election of sixteen Directors and three
 of Election for the ensuing year, held at the
 of the company, in the City of New-York, o-
 May 21, 1878, the polls for which election

[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The annual election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Grand Central New York City, on **TUESDAY, THE 27th DAY OF APRIL, 1909, at 2 o'clock P. M.** The books will be closed from 5 o'clock P. M. of the day next, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 26th day of April, 1909. **VANDERBILT, JR.,** Secretary. New-York, April 27, 1909.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.
No. 8 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1909.
THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York, on **WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1909, at 11 o'clock A. M.** The books of the Company will be closed from 5 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April, 1909, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 1st day of May, 1909.

25th of May 1878, between the hours of noon, and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-book company will close, at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Tuesday, the 21st of May, at 6 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on Friday, May, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. S. H. H.
Secretary

CLINTON HALL ASSOCIATION
NEW-YORK, MAY 11, 1878.

The Trustees of the Association will hold their May 21, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton 1st open from 12 until 1 o'clock.

HUGH N. CAMP, 2
NEW-YORK, MAY 11, 1878.

NEW-YORK HOBART ASSOCIATION
NEW-YORK, MAY 11, 1878.

EW. 10 A. spot. -
 Election for 26 Governors of the Society of
 York Hospital will be held at the office of the
 No. 8 West 16th-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st
 1876. Poll opens at 12 M.
 D. COLDEN MURRAY, 2

SCENES FROM LONDON LIFE.

SOCIETY, POLITICS, AND ART.
THE REASON—THE OPERA—WILL BEACONFIELD DISOLVE PARLIAMENT?—A BARBARIC PAST—PRESENT—LABOUR—CHURCH AND ROBERTSON—PLAYS AND PLAYS.

From our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, May 4, 1878.

Three weeks vacation debates on the policy of the Government and warring dispatches from Vienna make a ripple on the surface of life in London, and that is all. The great city is in fashionable season, and the programme of the season has to be carried out anyhow. Opera, balls, receptions, afternoon dances, picture galleries, concerts, may meetings—the whole round must be done whether there be war or peace. The certainty of war, or the conclusion of a general peace, one or the other, might possibly give a lull to the work of pleasure. But, whatever happens, there must be a London season just as surely as there will always be May flowers. Imagine a world without flowers, and you can understand what a crowd of English people would think of the United Kingdom without a London season. The time might be content enough to do without the annual saturnalia; but what would become of the country families, the upper ten, the pretty girls who languish in their halls and towers half the year, if there were not for a few hot, exciting months of London life? And what would become of the dear, honest West End tradesman? Co-operative stores have hurt him a good deal, but he has a rare time from May till August. Look at that long procession of carriages that fills the West End streets. The ladies who occupy them are shopping all day long, and they are not alone. The gossies of the season during the other hours of the afternoon and night. Their lordly escorts are buying curiosities, fancies, pictures, what not; and as the end of the season country houses, halls, and castles find their material wealth augmented by new treasures of art, and the London dealers are enabled to take their pleasant holiday, by sea or moor, in the Autumn.

The opera-houses are filling. Her Majesty's is not doing so well as Covent Garden. On Tuesday night Mr. Albani made her reappearance at the latter house. Her reception was most cordial. It is notable fact that at the two Italian opera-houses on the same night the prime donne were not Italian. Albani is a Canadian, and Miss Minnie Hauk, who made her second appearance this season on Thursday night, is an American. Both ladies have won the esteem of London audiences, not only because they can really sing and act, but on account of their earnestness. If there is any quality that commands respect more than another in England, it is earnestness. Let it be coupled with modest merit, and the way is easy when once the art journey is fairly commenced. Albani and Hauk possess all these merits, and they are popular favorites. "Lucia" was the opera at Covent Garden. Gayarré played the Duke, Graciosa the Queen, and Caproni the Duke. "Faust" was produced at the same house on Wednesday night, and the love scene, in which Albani was admirably supported by Gayarré, roused the audience to absolute enthusiasm. M. Janet, the new basso, played *Mephistopheles*, and sang the music magnificently. Janet has a very powerful organ, resonant and full of mellow strength. At present the critics have said very little about him. They have evidently not made up their minds as to his style. I predict for him a great career. It was in "Il Barbiere" that Miss Minnie Hauk, on Tuesday night, made such a good impression. *Rosina* is considered a test for a light soprano, and an ordeal, from a dramatic point of view. The American artist went through the double trial triumphantly. She sang as well as acted. In the lesson scene, which is the highest of the drama, she showed the theatre nevertheless resounded with the heartiest plaudits. It is no small praise when Mr. Bennett, the critic of the *Telegraph* and editor of the *Musical Times*, says:

"The resonant quality of her voice at both extremes of its range gives Miss Hauk an immense advantage in music. Her singing in this scene is a masterpiece of vocal art. In the lesson scene she sang Schubert's 'Die Forelle' with striking effect, the mastery shown over gradations of tone and precise intonation being nothing short of remarkable. In response to an enthusiastic encore, the young lady substituted a value aria, and the artist once fell to grasp the measure of applause. Now, therefore, we may consider Miss Hauk as one of our little stars as determined, and indulge a strong hope that her performance will remain a permanent feature of the season."

I quote this lest it should be thought that one's special interest in an American artist should give rise to a suspicion of partiality. Next to Division of the *Times*, (superior to him in the highest critical authority we have, and in his recent notices Bennett has only taken exception once to Miss Hauk's artistic work. There have been his approach to centurion, and a short of a compliment. "Not a chance was missed throughout the performance, nor did the artist once fail to grasp the measure of applause. Now, therefore, we may consider Miss Hauk as one of our little stars as determined, and indulge a strong hope that her performance will remain a permanent feature of the season."

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THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS. HEWITT AND MCCOKE.
THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE—FARMER'S SPEECH OF MR. HEWITT—AN ELOQUENT MADE FOR STRIKES—PROMPT REPLY OF MR. MCCOKE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, asked that it be put upon the record that he was absent on leave of the House yesterday when the vote was taken upon what is known as the Foster resolution, and was paired with Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts. But for the pair he would have voted against the resolution as it stood.

The House then, at 12:05, went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, H. R. 10,000, in the shape of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York, the member of the Appropriations Committee who has charge of the bill, made a statement. He opened with a description of the magnitude of the bill, and of the country, and said that if there was a country where poverty and distress were unknown, it was this one. Nothing but individual or legislative folly could prevent it from becoming the richest and most prosperous country on the face of the globe.

He repeated the crucial test of statesmanship to be the reduction of the burdens of taxation, so that the hand of labor might reap its reward, and keep it when earned. That idea had been the pole star which the Committee on Appropriations had set before it. The bill, he said, was a country where poverty and distress were unknown, it was this one. Nothing but individual or legislative folly could prevent it from becoming the richest and most prosperous country on the face of the globe.

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LAW REPORTS.

A HARSH JUDICIAL REBUKE.
THE KILLER, WORMSER, AND KINGSBURY CASE—JURY CHARGE GIVING ADVICE TO LAWYERS—HE CHARGES FRAUD AND PERJURY, AND VACATES THE INJUNCTION GRANTED BY HIMSELF.

Judge Chase rendered a decision yesterday, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, on the motion to vacate the injunction to restrain the Receiver appointed by a State Court from taking possession of the estate of the alleged bankrupt, Walter Wormser, and Kingsbury, clothing, of Broadway. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was put into force and filed in the Bankruptcy Court on May 7, about four hours after the arrest of the defendants. Supreme Court had appointed Frederic Lewis Baker, of the estate, in an action brought by Keller, the senior partner, for the dissolution of the copartnership and an accounting. This petition was signed by six of the creditors, who would in turn be the prime Court for the appointment of the two remaining partners, Wormser & Kingsbury, as Receivers, and 33 other creditors also joined in the petition.

When the subpoena was made of the appointment of Lewis, Leopold, the book-keeper of the alleged bankrupt, and five other persons, filed a supplemental petition, and obtained the injunction above referred to. On the next day the attorneys for Keller and the Receiver moved to vacate the injunction and dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that the six creditors knew they did not constitute one-third in value and did not in number of the creditors necessary for the filing of the petition. The book-keeper, a day or two previously, had sworn to the value of the estate, and the Receiver was made known that the requisite number was not yet further reached.

It may be well understood that such practice would not only subject the petitioners to the consequences of contempt, but also to the consequences of perjury, or of the importance of the parties of the fraud and perjury made by the Receiver, and the benefit of the act, can excuse such practice to any extent or under any circumstances. Even if the petitioners were to be held liable to the consequences of perjury, or of the importance of the parties of the fraud and perjury made by the Receiver, and the benefit of the act, can excuse such practice to any extent or under any circumstances.

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SIX HUNDRED VISITORS TO EUROPE.

DEPARTURE OF FOUR HEAVILY-LOADED STEAMSHIPS—PARTING SCENES AND TALKS AT THE PIER—SOME OF THE AMERICANS WHO ARE BOUND FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The 600 cabin passengers who yesterday sailed from this port for Europe were buoyed up at the moment of parting by the most glorious kind of enthusiasm. The departure of the four heavily-loaded steamships, which were bound for the Exposition, was a scene of parting which was not too strong to make the prospect of going out upon the wide Atlantic an unpleasant one. Four vessels left New York and Hoboken, two sailing for Liverpool, one for Glasgow, and the fourth for London. The four heavily-loaded steamships, which were bound for the Exposition, was a scene of parting which was not too strong to make the prospect of going out upon the wide Atlantic an unpleasant one.

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AND GUTENBERG'S EFFORTS—THE MANY
METHODS OF TYPOGRAPHY—A VALUABLE
AND INTERESTING WORK.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING. By THOMAS L. I.
VINEY. Pages 867. New-York: FRANKLIN MANN
Co. London: Chapman & Co. 1872.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

money to carry out his great project of printing the Bible. First, being a professional money-lender, drove a hard bargain with the printer; insisting on terms yielding him all the advantages without the liabilities of a partnership. Gutenberg did not prosper as he had anticipated, and

ELERS—HOW THEY LOOK AT THE ART
TREASURES—DEFICIENCIES OF GREAT
MASTERS—LACKADAISICAL ART—THE
WONDERFUL BRONZE PARADISE DOORS.

er even man has immortality which may be
by those who work hard to further the
at scheme of the world's progress upward and
ward. They pass their hours in the ecstatic
tation of those great works which, all
the civilized habitations of the globe, make

... ..

ground. But the proof of the pudding
is in the eating, and the wonderful skill
Miberti was fully equal to the great difficul-
ties of gradation, which, indeed, in a metal so
valuable as bronze, are well-nigh insuperable.
It also to be remarked that the English artists

death is announced of Mr. John
son, of Whitehaven, father of the Arch-
bishop of York, at the age of 87.

TIMES OFFICE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

REALMS.

COACHMAN, - (PROTESTANT) - A GENTLEMAN has cheerfully received the confidence of his fellow men in the capacity and wants a place to do his duty. Address: 119 Madison Ave. Call or address No. 119 Madison Ave.

COACHMAN - BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNderstands his business perfectly. Has only passengers. Call or address, for two days, P. R. No. 130 East 34th.

COACHMAN AND GROOM - BY A YOUNG and energetic married man on complete and good road to New York City. No. 14 W. 44th St., No. 911 34th.

COACHMAN - BY A STRONG MAN, FIVE years old. Call or address No. 119 Madison Ave.

GARDENER - OF EXCELLENT CAPACITY, very old and experienced. Has been in the cultivation of vineries, plant houses, peach orchards, etc. Has been in the business of growing and selling all outdoor trees, flowers, vegetables, etc. Has been in the business of growing and selling all outdoor trees, flowers, vegetables, etc. Address: No. 581 Broadway.

GARDENER - BY MARRIED MAN, THIRTY

GARDENER, BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER. (See Scotch); married; has a small family; thorough and experienced in all the details of the profession; best references from last and previous employers. Address: Gardener, Box No. 250, 250 Main Office.

GARDENERS—BY A GREEK GARDENER. (See Scotch); married; no children; has a small family; best references from last and previous employers. Address: Greek Gardener, Box No. 250, 250 Main Office.

GROOM—BY A FIRST-CLASS, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly and stands his business; not afraid of work; best city references for honesty, sobriety, and efficiency. Address: Groom, Box No. 250, 250 Main Office, Weber, No. 370 7th av.

VALET OR WAITER—BY A FRENCH-SPEAKING GROOM. (See Scotch); married; no children; best references for the Summer; can speak German and Italian; speaks French from previous employers. Address: J. J. Valet, Box No. 250, 250 Main Office, Weber, No. 370 7th av.

WAITER OR BUTLER—BY A RUSSIAN. (See Scotch); married; no children; has a small family; best references from last and previous employers. Address: Russian Waiter, Box No. 250, 250 Main Office, Weber, No. 370 7th av.

WALTER, BY A COMPETENT MAN, WHO CAN
speak well recommended from present and former
employers for honesty, sobriety, and capability; owns
a small property in the city of New York. Address
H. R., Box No. 360 Town-Upper City, New York.

WALTER, BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE
family; understands his business thoroughly, and
can be recommended from present and former
City references; no objection to the country. Address
H. R., Box No. 317 Town-Upper City, New York.

WALTER, BY A YOUNG PERSONAL IN A
private family; City or country; or so called as
a competent man; no objection to the country. Address
H. R., Box No. 26 East 19th-st.

WALTER, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT

WAITER - BY A COLORED MAN; IN A DESKTOP
 position, can do all of everything round office
 references. Address Walter, Box No. 393, Main Office
 street, Walter, Box No. 393, Main Office

WAITER - BY A CHINAMAN ASSES IN A
 private family; has good references. Call or
 street, Walter, Box No. 393, Main Office

WAITER OR VALET - BY AN ENGLISHMAN
 position, can do all of everything round office
 references. Address, for two days, W. F. No. 52 East 38th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED - AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT NURSE
 to do general house-work in a small family. Call at
 No. 132 East 71st st., bring reference.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE
 ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
 will be held at the College Building, 49th st. and Madsen
 between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday, June 1st, 1903.
 o'clock a.m. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO
 any one of the

SCHOOL OF MINES,
 Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical
 Engineering, and Metallurgy.

FREE TUITION. IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, at the COLLEGE BUILDING, 1001 OLIVE ST. If you are a high school graduate, or have completed the first two years of college, and are desirous of continuing your education on the following conditions, to wit:

1. You must be a native born American citizen.
2. You must present a certificate that his parents are such as to entitle him to this privilege, furnished by some person of respect and good repute.
3. He must exhibit a proficiency in every subject of preparation for college, and must be able to read and write in English with 100 per cent. the maximum.

He must maintain, subsequent to his admission to school, a minimum number of credits of 70 of a similar scale, falling when he will be no less than his high school record.

COMPLETION ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, AT 10:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

[illegible]

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST ST.
—Baltimore agency: foreign and American teachers
for schools and families. Mrs. MITCHELL (Principal)
speaks French, German, and Italian.

[illegible]

Joseph P. Norris, his husband, Lucrécia L. Norris, and
and Richard Hochstetler, his husband, and Mary
Strong: The foregoing sum of money is hereby
publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Judge
be one of the Justices of the said Court, and
the 30th day of April, 1878, and said writ was
plaintiffs in the office of the Clerk of the said
April 22, 1878.
JOS. ZAVO MAYER, Plaintiff.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM MY RESIDENCE, ORANGE ST.
April 8th inst., two bonds, (Nos. 6, 7) and a writ
for \$1,000 each of Central R. R. of New Jersey, and
one of the same of the Erie R. R., and one of the
and one certificate (No. 2, 951) of New York, each of
the same of the Erie R. R., and one of the same of
the Erie R. R., and one of the same of the Erie R. R.,
were in possession of the said Company, and
April 23, 1878.

JOHN W. BAYLEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Selling: each package is labeled JAMES EARL
 Ray—Birmingham, Ala. 69 Thruway
 No. 170 Mossburn, Lawton, Okla.
 SMITH & VARDENBEEK, Park place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
 J. D. Kline, Chicago, Ill., property owner of
 Kline, H. Kline & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 J. W. Kline, Chicago, Ill.
 J. W. Kline, Chicago, Ill.

11-15-68

DESIGN,
12 STU-AV.
Great Exhibition,
and
June 1st.

WARRICK.
FOR 50 CENT.
designs from the French
BOOK.
ON SATURDAY at 2
Miss Bennett to
E. FORREST,
Charles Michael play,
TWIST.
to the title role and
-a- **NANCY WICKS**

THEATRE AND MUSEUM
PERFORMANCES DAILY.
every Evening at 8 and 10
every Night
O. W. BARRY
his new drama of the
WARRICK FROM SINGAPORE
O. W. BARRY IN SCENES

FROM KING STREET.
cha. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

THEATRE.
ND 33D-ST.
Proprietor and Manager
ED SWINNEY OF

7. New version of PAPA.
 PRICES.
 NSTRYLE OF PAPA.
 SE.
 GIO.
 1. IS NEW YORK!
 2. MACHIO
 3. OR SECOND EIGHT?
 D!!!
 4. LEIDSCOPE!
 ing at 8.
 D PARK.
 May 21.
 PRECITO
 (unpublished) feat of riding
 5. HOTTEN
 process.
 6. was to be used.
 BIE LECTURE.
 DRUGS GHOET.
 7. It is able to overcome him
 May 22. And with them
 of an appreciation needed.
 rain and misty those who
 through on WEDNESDAY
 served seats. 31; admission, 10.
 ONDAY EVENING MAY
 Romeo and Juliet." Sir

George Vandenhooft will rock
 through Lincolnville Theatre
 a ticket for sale at the
 square, 111 Broadway.
 THEATRE.
 OPERA COMPANY
 NORMANDY
 TONIGHT AT 1:30.
 SIONS.
 IN REACH.
 NEASON, 1878.
 CASH RAILWAY,
 tickets 10c and 25c ea.,
 first
 TAKE EFFECT
 MAY 16, 1878.
 PANTS DOCK AT
 and 25c ea. East River,
 10, and 11 A. M., 12 M.,
 Beach for Greenpoint, 16
 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
 New-York with Commodore

SIDGE.
S. COLLIER.
P. O. Box No. 8, N. E.
10-25 A. M. 12-35
10-25 A. M. 12-35
at Beach 8 A. M. 12-35.

THE LARGE FIRST
SCHOOL which has been free
of experience much improved,
and bargains, with books of
thence and improved the
the satisfaction at REDUCED
or Morton and West side.

SPECIAL.

ESS & Co.,
ERS,
near Cedar-street,
of Credit for Travel-
available in all parts of

Clay, and State Loans;
 of Money and Draw Ex-
 —————
 London
 Paris
 Amsterdam
 —————
RAILWAY COMPANY.
VAGUE BONDHOLDERS.
 Bonds made Nov. 1, 1878,
 by the Railway Company of
 the National Trust Company of
 the National Trust Company of
 of bonds known as
 of where, by reason of the
 to seek a vacancy in the
 of the Company's Comptroller
 and Missouri Pacific
 the power vested in him at
 times, hereby give notice
 designates the 15th day of
 to the Hon. W. B. Brown
 of New York, as the place for
 the said indenture, to meet
 necessary to fill such and
GARRISON, President.

RAILWAY
TO.
FROM COLUMBUS TO
DUTY.
AMOUNT OF ITS
BONDS
AND INTEREST.
Application to
W. LANTIER & CO.,
per Messrs and Collier etc.
JOSEPH RAILROAD
NY.
BONDS.
The following numbers of
Bonds of the Hannibal
were this day drawn,
in pursuance of the Trust Deed
114. 982 975 961 950

\$115,522.53R, \$422,580,
 11,000 each, the principal
 bonds will be paid as they
 Farmers Loan and Trust
 bonds will cease on and after
 A. G. ROYSTON,
 and Trust Company,
 Trustee.
 COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
 OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
 MAY 17, 1878.
BONDS OF THE
 Company, Nos. 53,
 10, 550, 478, 497, 601,
 1897, 550, 501, have been
 redemption by the State
 Trustee, and will be paid
 on presentation. The
 from this date inasmuch
 as the same are
 CARD KING, President.
MEMBERS OF THE DE-
COMPTON.
 OF DELAWARE LAND COM-
 pany thousand dollars,
 by THE PHILADELPHIA

LIFE AND INSURANCE
corporation at their annual
day of June next, at 12
noon, in the city of Mil-
waukee, Wisconsin.
KRAMER, President.

JAMES AND ST. PAUL
CAMPANY.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St.
Paul, Minn., have elected Directors and
officers of the company.
The office in Milwaukee, of which he
is president, will close noon. The trans-
action of May, and receipt and
disbursement of same.

VY, Assistant Secretary.

the Court, May 11, 1879.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
FRENCH CREEK, ILL.
10 Barclay street, New York,
May 1879, at 12 o'clock
in the afternoon, the stockholders of the
company, said bank, met at the
office of the company, said bank, at
St. Paul, Minnesota, to elect
SAMUEL SMITH,
Vice-President.

H. B. RATER,
President.

JOHN L. HARRIS,
Secretary.

JOHN L. HARRIS,
Secretary.

LOWESS BREWERY.
LAWRENCE & CO.,
107 BROADWAY, CORN
STAND-ST.
BEE & Co.
ICE-
CRAVENS' CIGARETTES
KINGS OF THE WORLD.

MAKING.
HAVING SETTLED,
at invitation by the
Hon. Mr. A. M. D. Allen, Secretary

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible][illegible]

"NOACHIAN AND GROOM,"-BY A COMPE-
tent man; first-class coacheer and groom; first-class
country; first-class City references. Any reference.
18 Times Up-down OZ., No. 1230 Broadway.

"NOACHIAN AND GROOM,"-BY A PROTEC-
ted man as first-class coacheer and groom; first-class
country; no objection to the country. Call.
"NOACHIAN AND GROOM,"-BY AN ENIG-
matic young man; understands gardening; can milk
the country preferred. See advertisement.
18 Times Up-down OZ., No. 1230 Broadway.

"NOACHIAN,"-AMERICAN, NINE YEARS WITH
last employer; takes excellent care of horses, car-
riage and harness. References. Address.
See ad. in New York. No. 19 Park-place.

"NOACHIAN,"-BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; RESID-
ent of City references; understands care of horses, car-
riage and harness. Address. See advertisement.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AT A
coachman and gardener. Protestant, with first-class
certificate, 12 years' experience. Age, 50; 6 feet 6 inches tall.
Apply to Mr. J. McHardy, 12, Upper Bedford square, W.,
at 12 o'clock, for J. McHardy.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE
man; can give 10 years' City reference; no objection
to the city; would make himself useful.

COACHMAN.—BY GENTLEMAN A PLACE
for his coachman; a most reliable and steady man;
fully competent as coachman. Address: T. M. Fox, 50,
St. James's street, W.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG
American married man, as coachman and groom,
and refer to. Address: Isaac, No. 14 West 64th st.,
New York.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AT
first-class coachman and groom. Call or address,
two days, D. G. W., 224 5th st., present employer's
office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE

FOURISH—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SPACE FROM
 his man; he is accustomed to travelling, speaks French
 and Italian. Address No. 304, Times Square, New York.
 No. 1, 1238 Broadway.

MARDEN AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH
 man; who understands the general care of a gentleman's
 horses, and also the management of a coach. Address
 No. 1, 1238 Broadway.

MARDEN AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH
 man; who understands the general care of a gentleman's
 horses, and also the management of a coach. Address
 No. 1, 1238 Broadway.

MARDEN—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROVEN
 Captain; 15 years' experience in all the branches of
 riding, driving and landshipping. Address S. S. No. 538
 Broadway.

MARDEN—BY PRACTICAL MAN WHO
 understands his business in all its branches; under-
 stands the care of stock. Address Scotchman, Box No.
 1, 1238 Broadway.

ROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH
 man; medium-size; well accustomed to driving
 horses; good rider and driver, thorough groom; highly
 recommended. Address Scotchman, Box No. 1, 1238
 Broadway.

PROMPT EMPLOYER'S PRIVATE STAFF.

PROBING.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS JUST
been promoted from his position as groom; has
years worked around private homes, and can give good
recommendations. Address K. D., care Barry's Magazine,
New York City, N.Y.

NEED ROOM AND GARDENER, OR USEFUL
MAN.—On a gentleman's place; understands
manicure and shoe producing; careful driver; last year
worked for a prominent family in New York City.
Address E. B., 137 North Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MALE NURSE.—INTELLIGENT; EDUCATED;
successful in pleasure and working; mostly un-
derstands English clearly in person and by correspondence;
Acquainted; a Protestant; and well recommended.
Address Nurse, Box 326 Times Opinion Office, No. 1,308
Broadway, New York City.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS
valet or gentleman or servant to a family go-
ing Europe. Address, for two days, William M. Brown,
care 32nd St.

[illegible]

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN in a private family; is a thoroughly experienced waiter; speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and German. Address and apply, two days, at his present employer, No. 279 Times-Up-town Office, No. 1,298 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; perfectly understands the duties of his position; can furnish best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer, No. 10 West 42d Street, No. 246 Times-Up-town Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISHMAN in a private family; understands all the languages of the world; speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and German. Address and apply, two days, at his present employer, No. 279 Times-Up-town Office, No. 1,298 Broadway.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and German. Address and apply, for two days, at his present employer, No. 279 Times-Up-town Office, No. 1,298 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AD OFFICE CLERK AND COPYIST
WANTED.—She must be an expert penman, quick, efficient, and neat; ready at office-work generally; and at least 40 to 45 years of age. Address, with pay required, to Mr. J. H. B. R. N. 117 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED.—AN EXCELLENT COOK, AND TO DO part of the washing in a small family 20 miles from New-York; English or Scotch preferred; answer by letter giving recommendation. Address to J. H. B. R. N. 117 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GENTLE to do general house-work in a small family. Call at 132 East 71st-st. Bring references.

REMOVALS.

W. H. RIDDER, THE OLD ESTABLISHED DIAMOND MERCHANT, has removed to his new store, 755 Broadway, at corner of Clinton-place, and is offering diamonds as usual at small profits. That even dealers are astonished. A call is solicited.

W. H. RIDDER,
No. 755 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place.

MUSICAL.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN PIANOS & ORGANS during this month ever known in the U.S. We are determined to annihilate our position as the CHEAPEST and most Reliable House in the World, and will dispose of our Present Stock of 500 **1st and 2nd HAND INSTRUMENTS** at prices that will make our customers' eyes and ears blink. Our stock includes **WATERS' & BEON'S** pianos, and

...ices, all fully warranted. We have been in business nearly Thirty Years and cannot be undersold on first-class instruments by any house in America. Take advantage of this GREAT OFFER, & send for catalogue at once. HOBBS &

AMUSEMEN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA,
(A CARD.)

GIORGIONA GENOVA DONATI,
Prima donna from La Scala, to Milan, and lately from
the Grand Theatre Havana, has
the honor to announce

THREE NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, May 24,

MONDAY, May 27, and

WEDNESDAY, May 30,
And has secured for the occasion the valuable assistance of

Sig. F. GUIDOTTI,
Sig. N. PIETRO BACCAL,
Sig. A. BLUM,
Sig. G. STODDARD,
Sig. H. WEGARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE. —————
Signora GENOVA DONATI
Sig. F. GUIDOTTI
Sig. N. PIETRO BACCAL
Sig. A. BLUM
Sig. G. STODDARD
Sig. H. WEGARD

Grand Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of
MAX MARTEZZE.

Grand admission, \$1. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Boxes, from \$5 to \$100.

The box-office opens at the Academy of Music from
10 o'clock to 12 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
A RESERVED SEAT FOR

[illegible]

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN,
Addresses by Dr. F. R. Lees, Lond.
Todd, A. & Draper, Esq. Admissi

FLEETWOOD PARK.
Owing to the heavy condition of the track and almost
certainty of continuance of rain, the race did not start
this morning, but will to-morrow, (Wednesday) weather
fair, rain or shine.
305 MILES IN 15 CONSECUTIVE HOURS.
Start to be made at 4 A. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
JESS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY
IN
THE CRIMES OF NORMANDY.
TUESDAY, MATINEE.
DANIO TAUGHT IN ONE QUARTER.—
Danio, dancing for the stage. PROF. HENRY G.
DOBSON, No. 466 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
EXAMINATIONS.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
will be held at the College Building, 490-5th and 5th-30th
Sts., commencing on Tuesday, June 5, at 9 A. M.

one of the five courses in the
SCHOOL OF MIN

FREE TUTORING IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE
 The University of Illinois at Chicago has a program of free tutoring in Columbia College. The program is designed to help students who are having difficulty in their college courses. The program is open to all students who are currently enrolled in Columbia College. The program is free of charge. The program is open to all students who are currently enrolled in Columbia College. The program is free of charge. The program is open to all students who are currently enrolled in Columbia College. The program is free of charge.

12, AT 10:30 A.

[illegible]

United States for the District of Louisiana at its November term, 1894, railroads and railroad property.

[illegible]

EDWARD SCHENCK, Architect

SPECIAL SALE OF
FIRE CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY
at Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d-st.,
FURTEA BLDG., Madison-square.
Commencing on **THURSDAY, May 22,**
At 5 o'clock P. M.
Can be seen at any time.
The stock was made to order for direct sale retail trade, and is of the best material, and includes every variety of furniture for drawing-rooms, library, bedroom, and dining-rooms; Book-cases, library, cabinet, square and side tables, and a large stock of chairs, and cushions.
JOHN E. ROSSALL,
Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

THE RIVALRY IN THE TRADE.

SHERMAN.
The importing firms of this City, and es

WORK ON THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR'S NEW STORE.
The old-established furniture firm of

THE FERRON MURDER CASE.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROS

1

gout; it was then in her joints, but moving toward her stomach; she told me she had vomited the nig

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

NEW-YORK.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT, NEW JERSEY, THE ABOVE TWO AGENTS

NEW-JERSEY.

UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bark Frisco (Morg.) Tallefien, from Helsing, who

TIME OFFICE

Ca. due '82 or '83. 103	Va. Co. Consol. h
Ca. due '88. 104	Va. Co. Cons. 2d

at 50c. per ton...FOR AMSTERDAM
G-A Norwegian bark, 684 tons, hence

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

74. May 21.—Flour dull and drooping.
 Red, 81.25-81.50; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 75. May 22.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 76. May 23.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 77. May 24.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 78. May 25.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 79. May 26.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 80. May 27.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 81. May 28.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 82. May 29.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 83. May 30.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.
 84. May 31.—Flour steady. Red, 81.50-82.00; Corn dull at 41c
 1/2; Meal 25c-26 1/2c. Rye quiet but firm
 at 80c. Barley firm at 70c. 40c. 50c.

[illegible][illegible]

NEW YORK, N. C. May 21.—Spirits of Turpentine. Best grades at \$1.17; for Spained and heavy at \$1.15. Good grades of turpentine for Virgin. As steady at \$1.35.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, N. Y. May 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 100 lbs. Good Ordinary, 80 lbs. Best, 60 lbs. Middling, 60 lbs. Middling, 40 lbs. Middling, 20 lbs. Middling, 10 lbs. Middling, 5 lbs. Middling, 2 1/2 lbs. Middling, 1 1/2 lbs. Middling, 3/4 lb. Middling, 1/2 lb. Middling, 1/4 lb. Middling, 1/8 lb. Middling, 1/16 lb. Middling, 1/32 lb. Middling, 1/64 lb. Middling, 1/128 lb. Middling, 1/256 lb. Middling, 1/512 lb. Middling, 1/1024 lb. Middling, 1/2048 lb. Middling, 1/4096 lb. Middling, 1/8192 lb. Middling, 1/16384 lb. Middling, 1/32768 lb. Middling, 1/65536 lb. Middling, 1/131072 lb. Middling, 1/262144 lb. Middling, 1/524288 lb. Middling, 1/1048576 lb. Middling, 1/2097152 lb. Middling, 1/4194304 lb. Middling, 1/8388608 lb. Middling, 1/16777216 lb. Middling, 1/33554432 lb. Middling, 1/67108864 lb. Middling, 1/134217728 lb. Middling, 1/268435456 lb. Middling, 1/536870912 lb. Middling, 1/1073741824 lb. Middling, 1/2147483648 lb. Middling, 1/4294967296 lb. Middling, 1/8589934592 lb. 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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The *Chances of Non-Excess*.—Miss Emily Morris, Mr. William C. Wallack, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The *Mess—Hymns*.—Dorothy's Dancer, Mr. Robert F. Farnham.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Escaped from *Sino Sino*.—Maudie—The *Yours* Reviews—Our *Clarks*.

STANDARD THEATRE.—*Emile, Our Cousin General*.—Mr. J. K. Emmet.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The *GARCON*.

PARK THEATRE.—The *Belle Helene*.—Miss Marie Alton.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.—*Reproduction and Revue*.—Signor Farnham.

STEINWAY HALL.—*Concert*.—Miss Annie J. Boria, Miss A. Heine, Mr. S. B. Mills, Dr. L. Danforth, and others.

CHESTER HALL.—*Larceny*.—Mr. Calhoun.

THE AQUARIUM.—*Reproduction and Revue*.—Mr. J. K. Emmet.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the lower lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, and cooler, clear weather, followed in the former by falling barometer and easterly to south winds.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report the House bill forbidding the Government to retire or cancel any more of the legal-tender notes. It is said that only a formal opposition will be made to this measure, as its passage would be accepted as a satisfactory compromise by the supporters of the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, and that bill would then be withdrawn. The legal-tender notes outstanding on the 1st of May amounted to over three hundred and forty-six millions; when the Resumption act was passed, on Jan. 14, 1875, the amount outstanding was three hundred and eighty-two millions. There has thus been a "contraction" under the provisions of that act of about thirty-six millions of dollars—fifty millions of which have been withdrawn during the last year. To stop the process of paying off the demand notes of the Government will, of course, increase the difficulties of resumption, and perpetuate the delusion about their place in the banking system of the country, but as the least of two evils the bill will be accepted with a certain feeling of relief by the conservative business interests of the country.

Nothing has been developed as to the plan of action to be adopted by the Potter Investigating Committee. It has not yet been called together for organization, owing to the necessity of perfecting the plans of the men who called it into being, but it is supposed that sub-committees will be sent to Florida and Louisiana, while the main body follows a previously-prepared line of investigation in Washington. Meanwhile, the only effect of the scheme has been a perceptible increase of Democratic divisions. Even in Pennsylvania it is doubtful whether the party convention will give a very emphatic indorsement to the Potter resolution, and from the South there come numerous protests against the admissibility of the Tilden plan for forcing the hand of the party in advance of the next campaign.

Secretary SHERMAN has addressed to Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER a letter in which he recapitulates the charges made against the conduct of the Louisiana election in general, and against his share in ascertaining the result of it in particular. Mr. SHERMAN not only pronounces the accusation against himself "to be absolutely destitute of even the shadow of truth," but he offers to prove that the election in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana was "governed and controlled by force, violence, and intimidation so revolting as to excite the common indignation of all who became conversant with it." The Secretary of the Treasury indicates a course of inquiry which the majority of the Potter Committee will be very likely to shirk, but which must, nevertheless, be faithfully pursued, if the results of the investigation are to command the slightest attention from fair-minded men.

To-day's proceedings of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh promise to be lively. The intestine war between the Wallace and Randall factions rages as furiously as usual, and all efforts to effect an understanding before the meeting of the convention have failed. Mr. ANDREW H. DILL is the candidate for Governor supported by the Wallace or Ring faction, and the candidate most likely to unite the votes of the various sections of the opposition is ex-Congressman HOPKINS. As usual, the one wing of the Democracy charges the other with being in league with the CAMERONS, though the presumption of being on the side of the corporate and political Ring which administer for their mutual advantage the affairs of Pennsylvania is decidedly in favor of the followers of WALLACE. The platform will be the usual piece of evasive demagogism, the money plank being characterized in advance as "hard enough not to be soft, and soft enough not to be hard." The outcome of to-day's wrangle at Pittsburgh will hardly be regarded as an important factor in the politics of the nation.

Gen. BUTLER made a characteristic speech in the House, yesterday, apropos of the Army bill. Precisely what he intended to say about the proposed reduction of the Army is not known. The reader of the *Congressional Record* may, by and by, find the undelivered portion of Gen. BUTLER'S oration duly printed. A lack of time prevented him from giving the House his views upon anything but the labor question. The General is very clear in his opinion that labor is badly treated. Labor, he complains, has not been subsidized or legislated for in any way. There have been no Government trains of free provisions for the relief of the poor, but trains of armed troops have been sent out to suppress the demonstrations of over-burdened labor. This sort of preamble, which was too long to allow any thing more substantial to follow it, may indicate the character of Gen. BUTLER'S

unspoken speech on the Army bill. Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, who thinks that the Government ought to dispense an annual dole to the poor, almost wept over the untimely suppression of BUTLER. He said that there were only two demagogues in the House, and one of them ought to be heard.

Although Russia's final decision is still uncertain, there seems reason to hope that it will be on the side of peace, despite the Czar's rumored determination not to submit the "Bessarabia question" to the decision of a congress. The speculations on the chance of the latter assembling within a few weeks are palpably absurd, the necessary preliminaries being far too important to be so summarily dispatched; but, on the other hand, the reported "warlike signs" which are quoted as ominous of fresh difficulties appear to admit of a very easy and natural explanation. The "pretended Russian emigrants" now on their way through Germany, suspected to be disguised seamen on their way to man the hypothetical "Atlantic cruisers," are in all probability fugitives of the non-combatant "Mennonite" sect escaping to America, as they have been doing in successive detachments for several years past. The thirty-five fugitives who broke into the ex-Sultan's grounds at Constantinople on Monday afternoon were evidently intended to act as a "feeler" of the chances of a general insurrection; and their attempt failed, as it deserved to fail. The approach of the Russians to the Turkish line of defense is precisely one of those daring manœuvres likely to be adopted by a veteran like Gen. TOLSTOY, with a hostile force in his front and a guerrilla war threatening his rear; and the vigor with which the Turks are now laboring to strengthen their position shows how fully this audacious feint has imposed upon them. In a word, if Russia be really willing, as her report represents her, to shorten the term of her occupation of European Turkey, rearrange the payment of the indemnity, and submit the new constitution of Bulgaria to a jury of the Western powers, the assembling of the congress is merely a question of time.

SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES.

The Democratic Party has become the creature of circumstances. Having committed itself to what purports to be an investigation of facts, it must accept the consequences, be what they may. If a committee packed with the view of convicting friends of the President, and of fastening some of the taint of fraud upon the President himself, shall after all fail, there may be an end of the matters now in dispute. But if it succeed in satisfying the partisan judgment—if it furnish pretexts that will seem to justify ulterior measures—we may be quite sure that nothing yet said by Mr. CLARKSON POTTER will stand in the way of the extreme members of the party. They contrived to make impossible the resistance to the action already taken which the moderate wing desired to offer. And they will have still less difficulty in giving effect to a more pronounced revolutionary purpose, if only they obtain the expenses which the select committee is expected to supply. A party that could not hold in check the small body of malcontents who did nothing but cry "fraud" will be compelled to comply with the more dangerous demand of the same men when the one-sided proceeding which the House has ordered shall have traced—or pretended to trace—fraud to the door of the Executive. The party cannot talk of policy now. It is at the mercy of events.

The immediate effect upon the Republican Party is not much more favorable, while the probable but more remote result will be advantageous to the class least deserving of encouragement. Just as the differences between the moderates and extremists of the Democracy are for the time obscured by a proceeding that is altogether in the interest of the latter, so the antagonism between Republicans who have sought to elevate their party and Republicans who regard the party simply as a machine to be operated for their benefit, will meanwhile disappear. In either case the gain is in an inverse ratio to merit. So far as Republicans are concerned, the only possible gain seems likely to accrue to politicians who the Louisiana and Florida settlements as the basis of the President's title. Since the Potter movement assumed definite shape the Republicans who were in the habit of consigning the President to infamy on the ground that he profited by the corrupt action of confidential friends, have been silent. But no man can doubt that their declarations, their personal animosity, and their avowed belief that Mr. HAYES'S title is fraudulent, encouraged the Blackburns and Springers of the Democracy in the course they have pursued. The same kind of partisan pressure which rendered moderate Democrats powerless in the hands of the revolutionists obliged a certain class of Republicans to oppose a measure which they had helped to strengthen and which in their hearts they hoped would be successful. The more Mr. HAYES is damaged the better they will be pleased. The more he suffers, short of actual impeachment or removal, the more important their pretensions will acquire.

Our remark does not imply anything resembling a bargain as between the Administration and the Republicans who may be compelled to sustain it against the revolutionists while secretly anxious for its overthrow. Weak as Mr. HAYES is, we will not think so meanly of him as to suppose that he would prepare for a possible exigency by sacrificing principle to acquire support. But the natural tendency of things will be in the direction advantageous to the politicians who care for their own schemes rather than for the lasting welfare of their party, and who attach more importance to the control of the "machine" than to the policy which alone makes Republican success worth striving for. Forced at last to rely upon the party to whose opinion he has hitherto been indifferent, the President will naturally, perhaps unwittingly, defer to the wishes of Senators and members who have not even affected friendship for him. Reverse his policy he cannot; but he will hardly persist in conciliatory efforts that strengthen the hands of enemies or in an attitude of independence toward others whom party necessities may drive into the ranks of friends. A man in his situation would need more force of char-

acter, a more distinct conception of duty, and a more appreciable influence over others than Mr. HAYES can boast of, to be above the expedients which he may without dishonor employ. He will descend from his pedestal and identify himself with his party, acquiescing in the views of its machine-made managers, and meeting them half-way in matters about which they have been in doubt. This may not be a lofty estimate of the President, or of the *moral* of party management, but it is in accordance with probabilities as regards both Mr. HAYES and the disaffected Republicans in Congress.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

It is a common error to consider civil service reform as a question affecting only the office-holder, in which the mass of the people have no special interest. "Gail Hamilton," in a series of sprightly and characteristic, but not specially profound, articles upon the subject, constantly attempts to belittle the reform by the assumption that it concerns only the 60,000 office-holders, and pours unmeasured ridicule upon the effort to elevate it into a question of national importance. This is a fallacy with which no intelligent person ought to attempt to beguile the public. The assumption that the public have no interest in the efficiency and integrity of the agents who collect and disburse the revenues of the Government, and conduct the multitudinous details of the public administration, is absurd upon the face of it. These are matters in which the people have a direct, personal, pecuniary interest. Every inefficient, extravagant, or corrupt official adds directly to the burdens of the tax-payer. More important still, perhaps, is the evil effect which a corrupt tone of the public service has upon the public morals. The example of corruption or looseness in the officials of the Government cannot fail to have its effect upon persons in like position in private or corporate employment, while the scandal which it creates tends to breed distrust, not merely of the Administration in power, but of our whole form of government.

But important as are these considerations they are not the sole ones which entitle civil service reform to be ranked as a question of national importance. There is another aspect of it which its opponents willfully ignore, and which is of vastly more importance than its mere effect upon the condition of the public service. And that is its bearing upon the politics of the country. It is in this direction that the old system produces its most pernicious and alarming effects. The efficiency of the public servants may be waved aside as a matter involving only a few millions more or less of public expenditure; the tenure of office may be dismissed as a question affecting only the office-holder; the *moral* of the service may be set down as something of small importance to the great mass of the community which is not brought into contact with the civil service—but the influence of the office-holding class in politics is a matter of vital importance to every citizen. Under the system which has prevailed, the patronage has become the perquisite of the Congressmen and has been used by them for the perpetuation of their own power. The local offices have been bestowed upon the most active and adroit politicians of the district as the rewards for services to the sitting member, and on the condition that their influence shall be used to keep him in power. Every one knows the power of the caucus—for it virtually decides the contest in every district where there is a decided majority for either party, and in any case limits the voter's choice to two or three nominees whom it sets up—and every one deplors the indifference of the mass of citizens to its proceedings. No matter how heated the contest, or how thoroughly the passions of the people may be aroused, the caucus is left to the direction of a small knot of managers. But there is one class which has a direct personal interest in its proceedings, and that is the office-holding class. Their interest is not the vague general interest of the private citizen, but the direct personal interest of the man whose bread and butter are dependent upon his political activity. Herefor the condition on which the local Government offices throughout the country have been held is that the office-holders should perform the class of service, and in the interest of their political patrons. It is not too much to say that the influence in the caucuses of the 60,000 office-holders, whose importance has been so much ridiculed, has outweighed that of all the rest of the community. The whole spirit of our institutions is warped by this system. Instead of the people meeting in free consultation for the selection of candidates for public offices, governed only by their interest in the general welfare, as in theory they are supposed to do, the nominations are too often forced upon them by a knot of office-holders controlled by their own selfish interests, and obeying the behests of their political masters. For the free choice of the people is substituted political manipulation. The nominee is not the man who commands the largest measure of public confidence, but the one who most adroitly plays the wires. As a consequence of the growth

of this system the character of our public men is constantly deteriorating. Instead of the enlarged views and public reputation, we too often have only mere schemers and caucus-managers. The men whom the country most needs in public life are driven out of politics by the arts necessary to secure a nomination. And when a political faction once secures power by these means the people are powerless to shake it off without a political revolution. The whole machinery of the caucuses and conventions is in their hands. The condition of the politics of our own State and of Pennsylvania at the present moment bear witness to the correctness of this picture. The will of the people is fettered and thwarted; our politics is degraded into a mere game in which honorable men hesitate to engage, and our whole political system is perverted wherever such influences prevail.

This is the great evil which civil service reform aims to cure, and it is this fact which entitles it to become a great national issue. It aims to restore to the plain people of the country the power of which they have been robbed, and to make the caucuses and conventions the expression of their will, and not of that of political mercenaries, obeying the whip of their masters. It does not seek to deprive the office-holder of his rights as a citizen, but it does aim by making his tenure dependent on his merit rather than on the good will of his political patron to deprive him of any incentive to exercise those rights in the interest of any political faction and in opposition to the rights of other citizens. It is emphatically the people's reform, in which every good citizen who loves his country and her institutions is interested, and sooner or later it is certain to prevail.

THE SHIELDS INCIDENT.

The Senate, yesterday, after adopting an amendment to the Shields bill, defeated that measure by a vote of 30 to 34. The amendment was designed to place Gen. GRANT upon the retired list with full pay as General of the Army. The Shields affair illustrates very clearly the littleness and frivolity which characterize the present Congress. The whole affair has been managed in both houses, and by both parties, with a childish disregard of the dignities and proprieties of the highest legislative body of the Republic. In the first place, while the Democratic majority of the House was struggling with the paltry patronage of the office of Door-keeper, Gen. BUTLER brought forward the name of Gen. SHIELDS as candidate. We need not cursorily inquire into the motives of Gen. BUTLER. It is sufficient to say that the candidate, whom he named was a Democrat, an Irishman, and a veteran soldier who had been rewarded in the service of his country. If the Democrats were in earnest in any of their frequent protestations of devotion to members of their own party who had the additional recommendations brought by Gen. SHIELDS, here was a chance to prove it. The Democrats were dismayed by the nomination. If Gen. BUTLER had designed an artful trick to expose the hypocrisy of the Democrats in the House, he was entirely successful. Here was a lifelong Democrat, of Irish birth, who had served his adopted country, who was in straitened circumstances, and who was qualified for the service for which he was nominated. What did the Democrats do? They chose a Door-keeper who had nothing but political recommendations in his favor, and who could be relied on to distribute the spoils of his office among his friends.

As if conscious of the silliness of their position, the Democrats in the House resorted to an expedient to cover their retreat. They said to Gen. SHIELDS and the Irish Democrats whom he represents: "We cannot make SHIELDS Door-keeper of the House. We think he deserves a higher reward. We will put him on the retired list with full pay as Brigadier-General." If the Democrats did not think that SHIELDS was fit to be Door-keeper, they might have said so, or so the matter would have ended. But a bill to place him on the retired list was hurriedly introduced in the House and was passed under a suspension of the rules. Then the Democrats breathed more freely and thought they had got out of a bad scrape. They knew that the law provided that general officers should go upon the retired list after 30 or 40 years of consecutive service. They knew that it was absolutely unjust to single out of the vast number of volunteer officers one who should receive this peculiar honor above his fellows. They knew that the bill which they had introduced and passed, *non*, would be considered in the Senate upon its abstract merits. No matter, they said that they had fitly honored the veteran Irish Democratic soldier whose unwelcome nomination had given them so much trouble.

When the bill went to the Senate, the proposed beneficiary named in it had no standing whatever as a rejected candidate for a civil office. It was not the business of the Senate to consider whether the unfortunate position of Gen. SHIELDS before the country, in consequence of his "unsuccessful" involuntary candidacy for House Door-keeper, should not be screened by his being placed on the retired list with a Brigadier-General's full pay. The Senate had only to ask what considerations, if any, should actuate the United States Congress to bestow this peculiar honor upon one man. If there was no reason why the favor should be conferred, it was only necessary to say so, and thus have done with it. What did the Senate do? First, instead of meeting the case fairly and squarely, and saying that it was inexpedient that Congress should heap peculiar honors upon a man whose services were not peculiar, it was proposed to belittle the whole movement by including about fifty other officers in the original bill. The amendment proposing SCHREZ, GARFIELD, LOGAN, ROSECRANS, and many other Generals, as candidates for the retired list, was intended as an argument against the special selection of Gen. SHIELDS. It would have been more dignified and statesmanlike to have used this argument in the usual manner, and not to have given the whole business a farcical turn by a jesting amendment. One of the subjects of this satirical joke, Gen. LOGAN, very properly protested that it was an impertinence to use his name in this way, without his knowledge or consent. The amendment was not seriously

pressed; but another amendment substituting the name of Gen. GRANT for the random list of volunteer officers, was finally adopted by the Senate. Under the circumstances, the true friends of Gen. GRANT would have been justified if they had been incensed by this unwarrantable and impertinent use of his name. The fact that the whole proposition as amended was finally defeated does not mend matters in the least. The Senate, instead of saying that the original nomination was unjust and invidious, and a reflection on many other brave men, dodged about the bill with trifling amendments, evaded the issue, and after a day's speech-making, (duly punctuated with "laughter" in the reports,) defeated the measure with an absurd amendment. Senate and House, Republican and Democrat, seem to have conspired to prove that this is the day of small things in Congress.

GOAT-IN-THE-FRONT-YARD.

There are few things more devastating than a goat-in-the-front-yard. It lays waste the flower-bed and devours the croquet arches, balls, and mallets. If there are any iron chairs or lounges on the front piazza, the goat is certain to nibble them, and seldom leaves them without consuming a leg or two. What is the best remedy for a case of goat-in-the-front-yard is still an open question. Any attempt to drive him out with clubs is sure to end disastrously. Either he tramples down every vestige of flower or shrub, or he turns upon the driver and butts all interest in life out of him. There was once a globular man—one who was so fat that his summit was as high above the level of the sea when he was lying on his back as it was when he was standing on his feet. This man tried to drive a goat out of his front yard and was butted for several consecutive hours. It was well known that when a goat has once knocked a man down he stands over him, but refrains from resuming the attack until his victim is on his feet again. The globular man was knocked down at the first blow, and remained perfectly quiet; but the goat, perceiving that his victim's height remained undiminished, imagined that the attempt to knock him had failed, and so went at him again. The perseverance that animal showed did him infinite credit. Having taken the contract to knock the man down, he determined to butt it out on that line if it took all day. Blow after blow was rained upon the unfortunate globular person, who was gradually rolled across the lawn until he brought up against the wooden casing around the eider. It took the goat nearly an hour to butt him through this casing, but he ultimately succeeded, and when the man was subsequently taken out of the water he was found to be flattened to a uniform thickness of two inches. He may, however, have been more malleable than an ordinary man.

As for poisoning a goat, all naturalists agree that it is impossible. An animal that can eat tin cans, hoop-skirts, boarding-house beefsteaks, and mince-pie to any extent with complete impunity cannot be affected by any less deadly substances. Strichnine, arsenic, and even prussic acid are to the goat nothing more than spices, and have no other effect than that of stimulating his appetite. Of course, it is possible to shoot a goat, but, unfortunately, a gun makes a loud report, and attracts the attention of the neighbors. It is a curious provision of nature that goats are always owned by large and athletic Irishmen. A slight, consumptive Irishman often owns dogs, chickens, and pigs; but he never owns a goat. Now, to shoot a goat is to invite a visit from a vigorous and belligerent Irishman, and if a man is to be butted, the goat will do it more artistically and with better taste than his owner. Since, then, a goat in the front yard can neither be driven out nor poisoned, and cannot be shot without extremely unpleasant consequences, it really seems as though the evil were incurable.

There is, indeed, one remedy which has been extensively advertised, and which is honestly believed in by many persons who have never tried it. It is known as the dried-apple cure. The victim of goat-in-the-front-yard leaves a bushel of dried apples and a bucketful of water where they will attract the attention of the animal. The goat eats the dried apples, drinks the water, and immediately begins to swell. He swells to enormous dimensions, and finally—so it is said—explodes, with a tremendous report, and is scattered all over the country in pieces too small to admit of identification. Of course, the explosion is heard by the neighbors, but the instantaneous disappearance of the goat removes all ground for suspicion.

There is a man in Oshkosh—Mr. C. L. Babcock, formerly the efficient and popular third assistant clerk in the Lumbermen's and Cat-Fishers' National Bank—who lately heard of the dried-apple remedy and resolved to try it. He sent to a Chicago provision store and obtained a bushel of dried apples of the most virulent character and placed them, together with the supplement of a bucket of water, in his front porch, so that he could enjoy the explosion without going out of doors. Mr. Babcock had been exceedingly troubled by his goat, and was particularly proud of his front yard, which he had laid out with great care and had surrounded with a fence of novel pattern and great cost. Early in the morning the excited goat butted the front gate open, entered the yard, was lured into the porch by the display of a hoop-skirt, and ate the apples. He was an exceptionally long and narrow goat, and was so persistently thin that it was generally thought that nothing, not even silver-plated forks, could fatten him. In due time he drank half the bucket of water and began to swell. Mr. Babcock was in ecstasies. He lit his cigar and sat on the front piazza, looking through the window, and, with his watch in his hand, noting how long it would be before the explosion. There probably never was a goat who swelled so tremendously as did that particular goat. At the end of an hour he was—as Mr. Babcock is prepared to assert—at least fifteen feet in circumference. Nevertheless, the looked-for explosion did not occur, neither did the goat seem to feel uneasy. He roamed around the room, knocking down the furniture, and occasionally butting the piano. The disgusted Mr. Babcock would have tried to drive him out, but had the door or the windows been twice as large as they were, the expanded goat

would not have passed through either of them. In his desperation, the disappointed man tried to shoot the animal, but the shot rebounded from his elastic sides and shattered the mirror. There was nothing to be done but to wait until the goat should return to drive him out of the room.

That swelled goat never collapsed. He is still fifteen feet in circumference, and he cannot be got out of the porch without previously tearing down the wall. People come from all parts of the country to look at that goat, and Mr. Babcock has been busy an Irishman for feloniously taking possession of his goat and refusing to return it.

The formidable system which, attaining its highest point under the congenial rule of the Czar NICHOLAS, is now beginning to decay, might seem to have typified itself in its two most famous members, Count SCHOUVALOFF and Gen. TKEPOFF, the former representing its subtle finesse, the latter its mere force. So little, however, do they resemble it is due to actual knowledge, and so much to the lively imagination of foreign novelists, that, were any one to describe it as it really is, he would probably be counted as wholly unworthy of belief. These two men of Russian public life are the magnificent emerald inventors by ALEXANDER DUMAS, of a Russian who, when summoned by the Minister of Police, and politely motioned to a chair, took, in his confusion, one beside it, which instantly sank with him through the floor into a narrow alley where he received twenty smart lashes from a brawny Sergeant of Police, and was then drawn up again. As he responded, the Minister observed, coolly: "I am very sorry, my dear Sir—but if you choose to take a chair marked '20 lashes,' when your own was only '10,' it is really no fault of mine." But, about an hour after the *de* stories, are the authentic facts of the secret Police require no exaggeration to set them off. Toward the end of the last reign, a native official of high rank, having questioned their reputed skill in tracking down any one on whose trail they might be set, was challenged by the Minister of Police to test it in his own person. Accordingly, the Russian left the capital, and returning to it a month later with the utmost secrecy, in a seemingly impenetrable disguise, took up his quarters at an obscure tavern in the poorest part of the city, but he had hardly been there a day when he was astonished by the arrival of a courier with a card from the Minister, inviting him to dinner that evening.

During the Crimean war, again, when the British fleet was lying off Cronstadt, an English manufacturer residing in St. Petersburg asked a number of his countrymen to support the health of CHARLES NAPIER'S health, and sang a thoroughly "John Bull" song of his own composition, reflecting upon the efficiency of the Russian Navy and the courage of its officers, in terms that would have driven Admiral Popoff frantic. The next morning, to his unbounded amazement—for not a single stranger had been present the night before—he received a summons from the Chief of Police, a personal friend of his own, who, crying him with a significant smile, said: "Mr. A—, I find that an English gentleman in this city, who is named 'John Bull,' has written a song against our Navy, and given several copies of it to his friends. Now, I need hardly tell you that this is a dangerous thing for any one to do just now; so, if you should happen to fall in with him, you must just give him a friendly blow to destroy all those copies, and to be more careful in future." It is hardly necessary to add that the hint was taken at once. On one occasion, however, even these masters of cunning fairly met their match. As the time when the famous *Enlightened* (Bell) the revolutionist of M. ALEXANDER HARKIN, was in the zenith of his formidable renown, the Russian Government, alarmed at the completeness of the information which laid bare the most secret windings of the imperial system, determined to silence this tell-tale voice by kidnapping the editor himself. The chief of the secret police presented himself at M. HARKIN'S house in London, under an assumed name, as a revolutionary propagandist acting against Russia. M. HARKIN heard him to the end, and then said quietly: "Use no concealment with me, pray, my dear Mr. S—," (calling him by his real name,) "and have been expecting you for some time." The thunderstruck agent attempted to utter a denial. "Pooh, pooh!" quoth HARKIN, undressing his visitor's likeness from the desk before him, "do you think I don't recognize the original of this portrait? The craftiest emigrant retired in disgust, and the war department was thenceforth assured to remain unmoled.

What a preternaturally classic State ours is, so far as its terminology is concerned, Ancient Greece and Rome combined were hardly as classic as New-York is! Indeed, they were not classic at all, while they flourished, since classicism has reference almost inevitably to the past. To look at a map of the Empire State, one might think that he was turning over the leaves of LEMPERIER or ARISTOTLE, so in the step which costs the secretary of the Legislature of the Empire State, we have Greece, Rome, Athens, Athens, Sparta, Macedonia, Troy, Corinth, and many other ancient countries and cities to begin with. Then we have Alexandria, Palmyra, Tyre, Sharon, Eden, Nineveh, Babylon, Jerusalem, and the history of Judea, Judah, Delphi, Arcadia, Ithaca, Ulysses, Carthage, and a host of like sort. In honor of noted characters there are Romulus, Hannibal, Maudlin, Solon, Aurelius, Pompey, Plato, Marcellus, Cicero, and a host of others. The history of the Empire State is commemorated by Homer, Virgil, and, in fact, by all the great authors of the world. It is not to have been impressed more or less upon all the countries of the State. There have been some omissions, however. No town has been designated as Cains Julius Caesar, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Julian the Apostate; no county as Minutemen or Democratic Politicians; no canal as Epaminondas or Diogenes Laertius; no lake as Aristippus or Antisthenes. Hence, we infer that the christianism must have lost his classic dictionary before he had quite finished his work. Otherwise, our geography would have read like TOOLEY'S *Pantheon* or a roll of MACCARTHY'S army.

Hardly any city has a greater variety of population than New-York. Not only are all the sections and States of the Union represented here, but most of the nations of the earth. Indeed, we number so many foreigners that strangers are everywhere, the natives find places, and often speak of the Metropolis as anything but an American capital. It is said that ours is the largest Irish city in the world; that Hibernia is represented here by near 400,000 people, making this City more Celtic than Dublin itself. We can boast of 200,000 Germans—some persons put the number as high as 300,000—of about 30,000 French, 10,000 to 12,000 Italians, 8,000 to 10,000 Spaniards and Cubans, some 3,000 Portuguese, thousands of English and Scotch, a great many Russians, Swedes, Finns, South Americans, Norwegians, Mexicans, Greeks, Poles, Japanese, Bohemians, Chinese, East Indians, with a sprinkling of Armenians, Siamese, Hawaiians, Arabs, Malays, Jibetans, Turks, Persians, and other races. The number of distinct languages and dialects spoken here is reported to be more than 50, and among them the creeds, independent of Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish, are the Greek, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Brahminic, Parsee, and even Fetichism. Every year adds to the variety of our population, which includes, besides that of Manhattan Island, the dwellers in the adjacent cities and towns of New Jersey, on Long Island and Staten Island, and along the Hudson, representing not far from 2,000,000 souls, directly or indirectly connected with the affairs and interests of New-York and the Empire State. The Empire State is here. It would be very interesting to know exactly how many nations and races our population embraces, though the knowledge can hardly be got, on account of the ignorance and suspicion of many foreigners, and their consequent unwillingness to be set down in any directory, or enumerated in any census. Excepting London, it is doubtful if any capital exceeds this in the polyglot and polyethnic character of its people. New-York with its vicinity is less a city than a country or region; and he who cares to look into its diversities, peculiarities, and customs may acquire an acquaintance with geography and history which he could not acquire in years elsewhere. Certainly, all the languages and varieties should be

its residents broad, tolerant, many-sided; if they do not, the fault must be in the person, not the place.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Kentucky Republican State Committee is to meet in Louisville to-day.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is quite sure that there is no intention to disturb the title of the President, but it adds that Mr. Hayes intends to do it. It shall prove that Tilden was entitled to the Electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana.

United States Marshal R. M. Wallace, of South Carolina, informs the Charleston *News* that he has no intention of becoming the Republican candidate for Governor, and further that, in his opinion, the Republicans will not put up candidates for State officers, but will confine their efforts to the county, legislative, and Congressional tickets.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Sunday says: "Mr. Hayes need have no fears of a deposition. Had Hendricks been first on the ticket the *de facto* would never have been in the White House. He now may expect to be shown as the acceptor of the results of fraud, and, possibly, complicit of, and an actor in, them, but now the South had rather have him for President than Tilden."

The Lake County, (Ind.) Republican Convention resolved that "Rutherford B. Hayes is President, declared to be by a Commission created by the deliberate act of Congress and signed by the President, and that the question as to his right to this, comes from what quarter they may, are unwise and revolutionary, weakening the stability of our Government, menacing anarchy, confusion, and distrust."

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register*, a Democratic paper, sees in the Potter investigation a violent "branching of the road" between the States of Ohio and Kentucky. "If Edward E. Hayes and John Sherman have been guilty of offenses against the laws of either of the States of Florida or Louisiana, let them be indicted and punished according to their offenses, but spare the country from a prolixity, unnecessary investigation."

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* formally pronounced in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for President in 1880. It says that we need a strong and resolute hand at the helm—that "the peridy and ingratitude of the South, that has responded to Hayes's noble overtures of friendship with a foul and ugly blow at his official life, and the contemptible Northern Democratic President, who has placed itself in obsequious servitude before its Southern master, both deserve a return of the sternly just administration of Ulysses S. Grant."

The New-Orleans *Democrat* angrily asserts that if the Presidency passed into the hands of a man who was not entitled to it, it was due to the cowardice of the North, and not to the treachery of the South. "If there has been cowardice and treachery," are its words, "it has been on the part of the Northern supporters of Tilden and Hendricks, and not on our part. We were ready to fight in 1876, and we are ready to fight to-day, and we are ready to fight in 1880; the Southern Democracy, in short, now and at all times, are on the side of the Constitution."

Speaking of the period of time after the decision of the Electoral Commission, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "The Democrats were approached by the friends of Mr. Hayes with assurance that if they accepted of their position, which would have been utterly without result if persisted in, one of the first acts of Mr. Hayes would be to restore home rule and civil supremacy to the South. This is the bargain entered into by the Southern Democrats—no more, no less. They ceased their filibustering and their demands for a return of abuse and vilification, had the nerve to carry out the pledges of good will. For this he deserves the sympathy and good will of the South, but no Southern man is under obligations to cover up the frauds which resulted in swindling the country out of its rightfully elected President."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* controverts Mr. Singleton's statement in Congress that Jefferson Davis opposed the secession of Mississippi, and insisted upon delay until nine or ten States could be induced to act in concert and pass ordinances of secession at a given hour of the same day. The *Clarion* quotes Davis as saying before the people and Legislature of his State, and especially a letter which he and other Senators and Representatives from the South addressed to their constituents on the 14th of December, 1860, ten days before South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession, and not afterward, as stated. "This letter recommended 'separate State secession,' and so far from hinting at 'hopes of an amicable settlement,' warned the people of the South that 'the honor, safety, and independence of the Southern people required but one step, and that was the 'final alternative' to which he had alluded on a previous occasion in a public address at the capital of his State."

The unusually sedate Boston *Advertiser* seems to have quite lost its head over the Potter resolution. It foresees that the Democrats, if they have the power, will oust Mr. Hayes, or what may amount to the same thing for their purposes, refuse to reappoint him as President's office or title. What will follow the disbanding of the Army, in order to deprive him of the power and means to enforce his orders. "What then," it asks, "Now comes into clear view," it answers, "the necessary, logical, and inevitable result of the first step which costs the secretary of the Legislature of the Empire State, we have Greece, Rome, Athens, Athens, Sparta, Macedonia, Troy, Corinth, and many other ancient countries and cities to begin with. Then we have Alexandria, Palmyra, Tyre, Sharon, Eden, Nineveh, Babylon, Jerusalem, and the history of Judea, Judah, Delphi, Arcadia, Ithaca, Ulysses, Carthage, and a host of like sort. In honor of noted characters there are Romulus, Hannibal, Maudlin, Solon, Aurelius, Pompey, Plato, Marcellus, Cicero, and a host of others. The history of the Empire State is commemorated by Homer, Virgil, and, in fact, by all the great authors of the world. It is not to have been impressed more or less upon all the countries of the State. There have been some omissions, however. No town has been designated as Cains Julius Caesar, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Julian the Apostate; no county as Minutemen or Democratic Politicians; no canal as Epaminondas or Diogenes Laertius; no lake as Aristippus or Antisthenes. Hence, we infer that the christianism must have lost his classic dictionary before he had quite finished his work. Otherwise, our geography would have read like TOOLEY'S *Pantheon* or a roll of MACCARTHY'S army."

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

SEVERAL BILLS PASSED BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE. LATER SIGNED BY GOV. ROBINSON. ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Robinson to-day signed the following bills: Amending the act providing for security against extraordinary configurations, and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies; repealing the Newburg Vagrant Act; authorizing the New York City Comptroller to pay certain bills to the City for streets; amending the Supervisor's act; amending the act regulating Coroner's fees; relative to auctioneers; amending the act relative to offenses punishable by imprisonment in jail and by fine; providing ways and means for the support of the Government; to facilitate the making of proofs of discharge from State Prison upon a trial for a second offense; to authorize the Controller to compromise and settle judgments against the State for the benefit of Julia E. Stewart; for the relief of Patrick Kinney; to release certain real estate to the people of the Erie County; to amend the act of Ralph L. Crook, notary public in Kings County, for the release of Calabrese and others granting letters of administration, and other matters; amending the act relating to certain cases; amending the act relating to courts of justice; and amending the act relating to the powers of the Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of State Prisons, and State Treasurer, relative to making claims and orders in the waters of the State; making an appropriation to the water of Peter Voorhies, relative to the property and families of absconding persons.

GOV. SMITH ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. MADISON, Wis., May 21.—Gov. William E. Smith returned last evening from a visit to Washington. The Governor reports that the action of the Democracy relative to the pretended investigation is so bare-faced an attempt to create political capital that the Republicans at Washington are more united than they have been since the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. There has been such perfect harmony as at present. The President and party in Congress are on the most amicable terms of agreement, and nothing appears upon the political

GRACE CHURCH BEAUTIFIED.

TODAY'S GRAND ORGAN RECITAL.
FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE NOVEL COMBINATION—THE PROGRAMME—THE NEW CHAPEL, TESTIMONY, CHORUS, AND ORGAN.

Grace Church has been undergoing extensive alterations lately, among them being the addition of a new and magnificent organ, which, placed in combination with the two organs previously in the church, by means of a novel and ingenious arrangement, electrically actuated, produces a volume of sound, with new and delightful effects, scarcely equalled in church music. The gallery organ, a remarkably sweet-toned instrument, built in 1850 by Henry Erben, stands, as heretofore, at the west end of the church, over the main, or Broadway transept. The echo organ, situated between the ceiling and the roof, in the centre of the church, over the intersection of the nave and the transept. To accommodate the new organ an addition of white marble has been built into the church proper at the east end of the main, or Broadway transept, and the chancel wall, so that the organ is directly on the right of the chancel. The chancel and transept windows have been taken out and their traceries removed, and the space has been filled with two groups of pipes, painted a buff color, and elegantly carved in the style of the original tracery, to harmonize with the other interior decorations, while a third group of similar pipes surround the pillar at the aisle. These are all of the new organ that is shown. The great pipes, framework, batteries, bellows, and steam-engine are completely removed away in a new chamber, which descends some distance underground. The connection with the other organs, which are separated one from the other and each from the other by distances averaging 150 feet, is effected through over 200 miles of electric wire.

254 different tones are produced by the organ, which are placed transversely beneath the ends of the sounding-boards, which are fitted with metallic pins, and these, dipping into the troughs, open the circuits. Some 50 or 60 large cells are used to produce the current. The great bellows of the vertical pipes are worked by a compressed air pump, which is pumped simultaneously through pneumatic tubes into the gallery and echo organs also. The keyboard is inside the church, alongside of and facing the chancel on the right, and is without seeming connection with either of the three organs. Mr. Warren, the organist, practicing upon the instrument yesterday afternoon and succeeded in eliciting a simultaneousness of response almost incredible. To sound a single key he first caused a burst of melody to pour from the face of the gallery organ. Associated with the music notes of the organ in the roof were heard from nowhere in particular. A third touch, and a huge volume of sound rolled out of the great new organ in his rear. A fourth touch, and the strains of all three were harmoniously blended. The effects produced were striking and delightful. The organ of the new organ was built and the combination effected by Ellmore L. Roosevelt. The round-boards are constructed on the exhaust principle, with certain modifications and improvements, by means of which the keys communicate directly with the pipes, the touch being thus rendered sufficiently sensitive, agreeable, and at the same time more prompt, than with the assistance of the old pneumatic device. The same principle governs the draw-stop action, slender trackers serving the purpose of the former heavy rods. The draw-stop action, the accessories connecting with the gallery, though apparently not different from the gallery organ, are, of course, electric. The composition pedals are so made that the organist may at option arrange one or all of them for any of the combinations from one stop to the full power of the organ. They are self-acting and operate without affecting the draw-stop combinations. The organist, by means of the pedals, can at will dispose of the organ for various combinations, and the scope afforded for autophony effects in all degrees of shading and power, such as may not be found elsewhere in this country or Europe. In the musical or sound-producing portions of the organ, the degree of perfection has been attained in previous works. Great care has been exercised in the selection of materials, and the quality of the workmanship, and the selection, arrangement, and interconnection of the various parts, and the grand symmetrical ensemble. Particular attention was given to the flutes and reeds, the 16-foot stop, which contributes to the grandeur and majesty of the tone-mass. The diapasons, also, are of a most beautiful quality, and the investigations and improvements which have been made in a great measure toward revolutionizing the art of organ building, have been laid under tribute. There are in the combination sounding stops, 23 mechanical appliances, and 4,419 pipes, the latter including 1,352 great pipes, 1,357 small pipes, 959 choir pipes, and 298 flutes. The organ is capable of producing 61 keys, and of being used in 35 keys. Following are the various pipes, couplers, combination pedals, etc., with the dimensions of the first named:

The key-board is inside the church, alongside of and facing the chancel on the right, and is without seeming connection with either of the other organs. The drawing-board is resting upon the instrument yesterday afternoon and succeeded in eliciting a simultaneousness of response almost incredible. Touching a single key he first caused a burst of melody to pour from the far-off gallery organ. Another touch and the music came from the organ in the chancel, and so on, till the organ in the choir came in, and lastly from nowhere in particular. A third touch, and a huge volume of sound rolled out of the great new organ in his rear. A fourth touch and the strains of all three were harmoniously blended. The effects produced were wonderful and significant.

The new organ was and the combination affected by Hilborne L. Roosevelt. The sound-boards are constructed on the exhaust principle, with certain modifications and improvements, by means of which the keys communicate directly with the pipes, and the organist can produce any sound he desires, agreeable, and at the same time more prompt, than with the assistance of the old pneumatic device.

The same principle governs the draw-stop action, slender trackers serving the purpose of the old-fashioned heavy draw-stops. The necessary accessories connecting with the gallery, though apparently not different from those of the chancel organ, are of course of a different construction. The pedals are so made that the organist may at option subdivide them from one stop to the full of changes or organ. They are double-acting and operate without friction, and are of the most perfect construction. The means thus at the disposal of the organist for varied contrasts are well-suited for antiphonal effects in all degrees of shading.

The organ is of the American type, and is of this country or Europe. In the musical or sound-

SITUATIONS WANT

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—One of the best coachmen and gardeners in the city; good horse-work; City or country; find references. Address: 140 West 42d St., Room 8, between 6th and 70th-sts.

COACHMAN, BY A GENTLEMAN.—A pleasant, experienced coachman, who would drive on overlands proper care of goods; also work as a gentleman's place. Address: 231 E. 10th St., between 1st and 2d Sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN who has been in the City for many years; eight years' reference from last employer. Address: 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE last coachman; stable; understands his work; has been in the City for many years; City references; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN AND GARDNER.—By a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardens; can milk and is a good groom and gardener. Address: 231 E. 10th St., between 1st and 2d Sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A man who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN. Disposed to leave the City; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—PROTESTANT. By a man who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE man who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL man who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE man who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—One of the best coachmen and gardeners in the city; good horse-work; City or country; find references. Address: 140 West 42d St., Room 8, between 6th and 70th-sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A man who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—AMERICAN. Nine years' experience; takes excellent care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A man who has been in the City for many years; understands the care of horses and gardens; can take a horse-groom, in go. If required, call at 140 West 42d St., Room 8.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED
 Reliable man; can give the best reference. **SS**
 S. at J. B. Brown's, No. 143 N. 25th st.

DRIVER—BY A YOUTH EMPLOYMENT
 A driver of express driver. City or country; no
 fence. Address Hammond, No. 240 Third.

FARMER—BY A SINGLE MAN ON FARM
 A farmer of 100 acres of land, with a cow
 and calves. Will be found willing, obliging and
 highly recommended. Address
 No. 224 Third Avenue.

FOOMAN—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE
 A man of good age, is willing to make his
 services available to any one who may want
 good reference Call for or address—

GARDENER—OF SUPERIOR ABILITY
 A thoroughly versed in culture of various, plants
 and trees, possesses under glass, laying out and
 planting grounds, and is a practical grower of
 vegetation. Also, Unsurpassed testimonials
 from the public. Address—

GARDENER—BY A SINGLE MAN. THE
 Fully understands and cultivates grounds;
 fruit, vegetables and plants of all kinds;
 and is a practical grower of vegetation.
 Address—No. 200, 7th Avenue.

BROOD AND COCHAMEN. A
 A man of good age, is willing to make his
 services available to any one who may want
 good reference Call for or address—

present employer's private stable.

[illegible]

VALLET, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED
valet to a gentleman or as servant to a fam
to Europe. Address for two days William

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A FRENCH
 "Waiter" as Valet of a French family, for full employment
 family: no objection to travel: best City read
 honesty. Call at No. 409 West 43rd st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN
 private family: perfectly understands his
 no objection to the foreign; see res. 330 1st
 reference. Address Robert, Box No. 827
 Office, No. 125 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, W
 comes well recommended from present
 employers for honest, reliable, and skillful
 leaving family and going. Address, No. 8

Times Up-town Office, No. 1239 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN—wished man in a private family; or boarding City country; first-class City reference from D., in Dillon's fruit store, 1143 Broadway, for

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN—first-class waiter in a private family; no City country; first-class City reference from D., in Dillon's fruit store, 1143 Broadway, for

'INTELLIGENCE OFFICE'

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH BUREAU
Bongrand's help: always best help of all nations.
101 West 40th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, PROTECTOR
Who understands farming and gardening.
No. 11 West 33rd-st., between 9 and 12 and 13
Reuter.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY ON
Island a cook; must also do most of the
excellent references required. Call at No. 26 W.
m., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO CITY SALESMEN
The grocery trade on 6 per cent. commission.
4 e-w. Box No. 259 Times U-town office, N.
Broadway.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON FLANN

Very close shaves, at No. 344 East 21st-st., top floor.

AUCTION SALES.

RAILROAD SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, a New-Orleans at its November term, 1877, I will sell the railroads and railroad property, rights, franchises, mortgages and liens and all other property of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, lying in the States of Louisiana and Texas, on the Mississippi River, being the property described in first mortgage of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, dated the 13th day of January, 1875, and the second mortgage of the same Company, dated the 13th day of March, 1875, and the modified mortgage of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,

This property was purchased by me under a

The sale will be made at New Orleans on the 10th of May, 1878, before the Custom-house in the between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on the premises of the said land and superintendence of a M. pointed by the court.

The sale will be made for cash, but after the of the costs, expenses, and arrerages in cash, earned by the deeds of trust will be received to the their proportional value as compared with the sale.

The sale will be absolute.

A description of the property will be placed Master three days before the sale.

MAY 1st, 1878. FRANK H. ANES, J.

EDWARD SCHULTE, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE ON

SPECIAL SALE OF
FINE CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY
at Nos. 6 and 7 East 23rd st.,
KURTZ & BART BUILDING, Madison square
Commencing on **THURSDAY, May 31**
at 2 o'clock P. M.
Can be seen at any time.
The stock was made to order for first-class homes and is of the best workmanship and material. Includes every variety of furniture—dining room, library, bedroom, and drawing rooms; book-cases,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
(A CARD.)
SIGNORINA GERMA DONATI

Prima donna from La Scala, in Milan, and lately sang
the Grand Tacon Theatre, Havana, has
the honor to announce
THREE NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA,
FRIDAY, May 24,
MONDAY, May 27, and
WEDNESDAY, May 29,
And has secured for the occasion the valuable assistance of
Sigraora F. GUIDOTTI,
Signor PIETRO BACCHI

Signor A. BLUM,
 Signor G. STODDARD,
 Signor H. WIEGAND.
 FRIDAY, MAY 24, AT 8 P. M.
 IL TROVATORE.
 Leonora Signorina GEMMA DONATI
 Arsene Signor F. GUIDOTTI
 Manrico Signor F. BACCARELLI
 Di Luna Signor A. BLUM
 Fernando Signor H. WIEGAND
 Grand Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of

MAX MAYER 1226.
 General admission, \$1. Reserved seats, \$1 extra.
 Boxes, from \$3 to \$10. Family circle, 50 cents.
 The box office opens at 8 A. M. or of Music Mon-
 day, the 20th inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Tickets
 may also be obtained at No. 111 Broadway.

(WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..... MR. LESTER WALLACE

The approaching
TERMINATION OF THE COLLAR SEASON
 compels the manager reluctantly to announce the
 -LAST NIGHTS

or
DIPLOMACY.
EVENING at 8 o'clock. SATURDAY MATINEE 1.30
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 CENTS.
Grand emotional and scenic drama, from the French.
THE GASCON.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
On FRIDAY, May 24, Matinee Benefit to
Miss GUSNIE DE FOREST,
at which will be presented Mr. Charles Dickens' play,
TWO

with little **MAEL LEONARD** in the title role, and
Miss **GUS-LE FORREST** as... **NANCY SIXER**

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
HENRY F. ABBEY. Lessee and Manager
Positively last night! One of the brilliantly successful
AIMES OPERA BOUFFE SEASON.
To-night, only time—**LA BELLE HELENE**.
To-morrow night—**La Vie Parisienne (Life in Paris)**.
Friday Evening—(By Request) **La Fille du Mme. Annot**.
Saturday Evening—**Baron de Carville**. Perichole.
Matinee Admission, 50 cents; Seats, 50 cents extra.
SATURDAY NIGHT, CLOSURE OF THE AIMES SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27—THE LINGARDS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY AT 3
 * **SUMMER SEASON.** *
 GREEN ROUBER. **BILL!**
 1. **THE MISER.**
 Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens.
 2. **HUMPY DUMPTY'S DREAM**
 Comic Fantomime by G. L. Fox and Fraser
MIC. ROBERT FRASER.
 * **CHILDREN'S MATINEE TO-DAY.** *

STANDARD THEATRE.
 BROADWAY AND 33D-ST.
W. M. HENDERSON,.....Proprietor and Manager

AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
J. K. EMMET
OF
FRITZ.
MONDAY, May 27. Emmet's new version of Fritz.
POPULAR PRICES.

THAT REMARKABLE LECTURE.
A CARBONATED LIVERIES' SMOKE.
Mrs. Calhoun is gratified to be able to announce her
lecture at Chickering Hall for May 22. And, with thank-
s for the substantial evidences of appreciation received.
Mrs. Calhoun hopes to entertain and satisfy those who
honor her with their patronage on WEDNESDAY.

50 cents. To be had at the hall.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. F. B. WARDES BENEFIT
FRIDAY EVENING, May 24,
JULIUS CÆSAR.

JOHN McCULLOUGH.....	BRUTUS
MILNES LEVICK.....	CASSIUS
ADA GRAY.....	PORTIUS

F. B. WARDE, and an exceptionally strong cast.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
BEST ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

SAURDAY, MATINEE at 1.30.
BAND TAUGHT IN ONE QUARTER.
 Also, dancing for the stage. **PROF. HENRY C. DOBSON**, No. 466 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, & C.
ONE HIRE GLASS, LASTING, AND COFFEE
 one brougham, one half-seater, Victoria, made in London, and four and six seat horse phaetons; also one top-wagon; all newly made, at **M. CURELYS**, No. 103 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

HARNESSES—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FINEST new light double harness, by a first-class City maker, with key-collars, and in every respect first class. No. 167 East 33d-st., near Fourth St.

FOR SALE—PONY PHAETON AS GOOD AS NEW, with canopy top. Apply at No. 153 East 33rd-st., private stable.

TWO STALLS TO LET AND ROOM FOR TWO carriages in private stable, No. 153 East 33rd-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; **RHODE ISLAND**, Capt. JESSIE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 23 North River, foot of Warren-st. at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
 at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay
 State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured
 at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Ex-
 press Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket
 offices. Passengers and freight take other lines taken at
 lower rates. D. S. HARBORN, President.
 L. W. FILICCHI, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BOSTON

And all Points East via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers from Boston and PROVIDENCE leave New York on the 23d of May at 3 P. M. for
SUNDAY TRIPS { from
3 P. M. { June 23 to Sept. 8, incl. { from **2 P. M.**
Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels
and ticket offices, at the same rate on steamers as
on the **BORDEN** and **LANE**. Agents.

Geo. L. CONKOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLES LINE
Leave New York and ST. JOHN, N. B., on the 41st
River for Canada, via Lake Champlain, (round-trip) 6 P.

21, connecting at Albany with express trains,
 Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Adirondacks,
 Montreal and all points North and West.
 Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Anna's"
 boats.
 First-class Fare, \$1.10; Deck, 25c.
 Excursion to Albany and return, \$1.50.
 S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

150 MILES FOR 10 CENTS.
CITIZEN'S LINE. TRY Yachts. STATE-ROOMS.
ONLY \$1. Berths, 25 cents. First class fare, 50 cents.
New palace steamers SAAIGUA and CITY OF
TOYOTA, 2000 tons, 1000 H.P., 1000 tons.
No. 40 North River, foot Lower St. Save connections
with express trains for all points North, East, and West.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, No.
944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY BOATS DIRECT.—MERCHANTS EXPRESS LINE.—Elegant steamers, WALTER BRETT or NEW CHAMPION, will leave daily (Sundays excepted) for Albany from Canal St., North River, at 8 A.M.; return to New York at 6 P.M. Connections made for New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Houston, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and West. Fare, 40c; 25c; cabin fare, 50c; meals, 30c. Freight taken lower than by other lines.
A. P. BLACK, Supt.

FOR NORWICH AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICA leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock), at 2:30 P.M. for Danbury, arriving 5:45 P.M. and 3:45 P.M. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

ROXBOND AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT
Newburg, Pokeyssee, Highland Falls, (West Point),
Cornwall, Marlboro, Milton, Exodas, connecting with
the Kingston and Cornwall boats. The Kingston boats
leave at 4 P. M. and the Cornwall boats leave daily
at 4 P. M. Pier 34 North River, foot of Hartnett-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON
the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare 81.
Steamers leave Catherine-st pier (Sundays excepted)
at 11:30 A. M.

THE MARY POWELL WILL MAKE THE
first regular trip of the season on WEDNESDAY.

DAILY at 3:30 P. M.
BOAT FOR CATSKILLS, STUYVESANT.
 And intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34,
 Harrison-st., N. Y., daily (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.
FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.
 Fare, \$1. Steamers leave Pier No. 34 for New-Haven
 at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD

Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch, No. 1,207 Broad way. LINDO BROS.

MONEY. — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Silverware, &c., bought and sold bank at a small ad-
vance. **GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,120 Broadway, near 29th-st.**

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE

THE CENTENARY OF VOLTAIRE.
A CHEAP VOLUME OF HIS IDEAS TO BE SPREAD.

PARIS, May 22.—Some time ago a meeting of Republican Senators, Deputies, Town Councillors, journalists, and ~~several~~ was held here to organize a celebration of Voltaire's centenary during the Exhibition. A commission was then appointed, and it was resolved to concentrate

and social ideas in a cheap volume of 1,000 pages, to be spread broadcast throughout France, and that public subscriptions to cover the expenses should be opened by the Republican papers. Public opinion is now concentrated on the proposed centenary.

The committee to erect the fete is composed of Victor Hugo, the President, the Senators, Deputies, two Municipal Councils, two members of the Institute, (Lagouére and Renan, and several artists, journalists, and men of letters. The Catholic dignitaries, are attacking the proposed celebration violently. Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has issued a pastoral letter, in which he says that he has not published a pamphlet against the fete, because of Voltaire. He also yesterday in the Senate, rebuked the President, the President of the Council and Minister of Justice, because the Government would prevent the fete and prosecute the publishers of the book containing irreverent selections from Voltaire's works. M. Ducloux said that the celebration was a private affair. That the Government had no right to interfere. It required no law to prevent the fete. The Government put could not prosecute writings which had been published a million times and been many years in general circulation.

ENGLISH COTTON MILL TROUBLE.

NO FURTHER RIOTING APPREHENDED—OPPOSITION OF THE STRIKERS TO SUBMITTING THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE TO A BALLOT.

Further disturbances in the strike districts is Lancashire, and there is not likely to be more rioting, in consequence of the precautions taken by the military and Police. Hopes of an early settlement of the differences between the masters and operatives have not been abandoned. The spinners and card-room operatives oppose a ballot of weavers' votes, but the masters at Blackburn and some other towns will vote to-morrow. At Preston the operatives are also entirely in favor of submitting a ballot. At Blackburn it is believed that the result of their voting will have an important effect on the other strikers. Meantime, the strike is extending to the north, and is expected to have expired at Todmorden and Ramsbottom last night. The operatives have resolved to resist the reduction of wages.

A dispatch from Accrington states that the weavers have decided to reject the ballot scheme.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY-BUSINESS PACTS.
UNION OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS EXCESSIVE.
GERMANY-THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 22.-A popular vote in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, has rejected the scheme for a supplementary grant to the St. Gotthard Railway by a large majority, and other cantons will probably do likewise, so the railway must be completed by Germany and Italy or remain unfinished.

Silver was quoted to-day at 53½ pence per ounce. Messrs. Leather & Co., proprietors of chemical works at St. Helen's, have failed. The liabilities are £700,000.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The members of the National Liberal Party held a meeting to-day, and resolved to vote against the Government bill for the prevention of Social-Democratic excesses. The Emperor William will give his assent to the bill."

The China Famine Relief Committee have received word from the Chinese Government that there has been a rainfall in several provinces. Sowing is general, and the prospects for the harvest are encouraging.

Mr. Shiao Shao-chang says: "It is officially announced that the Emperor will tomorrow receive the Shah of Persia."

A performance was given last of the Shao-sung Opera Theatre, libretto by Shao and Geyou now approaching completion at Stratford-on-Avon, at the Gaiety Theatre, London, on the 10th. The programme was arranged by Miss Kate Field, and embraced the following features: "Selection from 'Romeo and Juliet,'" "As You Like It," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and a short speech by Miss Field on the subject of the memorial, an exhibition of the telephone-harp, and "Eyes Bright and Fair" and appeared in her comedietta "Eyes Bright." Shao-sung's own airs were played on the telephone-harp, and the orchestra at Stratford-on-Avon, nearly 100 miles away, were and were distinctly heard by the audience. There was a large attendance at the theatre.

THE BENNETT POLAR EXPEDITION
THE JEANNETTE WILL BE READY FOR SEA SOON
—DEPARTURE FOR THE NORTH IN JUNE—
1879.
LONDON, May 23.—*The Times*, says the Jeannette (Panda) will be ready to raise anchor time, and will then sail for Havre, where a temporary crew will be shipped, when she will leave for San Francisco. Mr. Bennett hopes to sail in the Jeannette to the North Pole in 1879. It will go by the route through Behring Straits.

ALLEGED CONFESSION OF MURDER.
LEBANON, Penn., May 22.—Regarding the alleged death-bed confession of John Harris, alias Stoevoer, who died on 20th March last, the following particulars have been ascertained during the past twenty years, the rumors are becoming very contradictory. The District Attorney held a careful investigation this afternoon, but nothing of additional importance was developed. Isaac Loebe

ELLIS, THE ASCENDING TELLER.
 ST. JOHN, N.W.-Brunswick, May 22.—The case of Ellis against Fowler, in the Circuit Court to-day resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$3,573, full amount claimed, and \$200 damages. Ellis is the ascending Teller of the National Park Bank of Chicago, and the defendant is the man who made the sum mentioned on Ellis' wife, contending that it was the bank's money. He also asserted Ellis' license the action for false arrest.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
 CHICAGO, May 22.—A passenger train on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad was rounding a curve near Urbana, Ohio, last evening, a cow was struck by the engine, and, falling under the wheels, threw the whole train off the track. The engine, which was pulling a passenger car upon the engine. Engineer Brooks was badly injured, and the cow was killed. The engine and car were wrecked. There were no other casualties.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., May 22.—The Valley Forge Centennial Association has issued a national address requesting a general observance of the centennial anniversary of the completion of the march of the Continental Army. The observance will take place at Valley Forge, June 19.

A BISHOP'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Right Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., of St. Louis, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed on the steamship Nedeland for Antwerp, this morning. Bishop Bowman is to make a tour around the world to beseech the missions of the church.

LAW REPORTS.

W. B. ASTOR'S GRANDCHILDREN.

THEY ARE ALLOWED \$30,000 PER YEAR.

UNTIL THEY ATTAIN THEIR MAJORITY—

THE WILLS OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. CHAMBERLAIN.

The late William B. Astor in 1860 executed a trust deed by which he settled on his grandchild, Margaret A. Ward, after Mrs. John Chamberlain's death, property valued at over \$1,500,000. After her marriage, Mrs. Astor married Charles Ward, and the property was transferred to her. By both deeds she was given a limited power of appointing by will to whom the property should go in the event of her death. She died before her husband, and left a will giving Mr. Chamberlain \$100,000 of securities, and giving to her father an annuity of \$1,000. By that will she continued the trust under Mr. Astor's deeds in favor of her 10 children. Her husband made application to the Surrogate, and had the United States Trust Company appointed guardian of the children's estate. He did not log survive his wife, and at his death he left appointing several guardians for the children. John Jacob Astor and his wife, Mrs. Astor, were appointed guardians of the children. The Surrogate, after a hearing, granted a friendly settlement in the Surrogate Court, before Judge Van Brunt, by which the children were to receive \$30,000 per year, and the case was brought to trial at Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt, who yesterday rendered a decision. One of the questions which arose was as to whether the Trust Company or guardian of the children's estate, or the children themselves, should have charge of the children's estate. With regard to this Judge Van Brunt decides in favor of the children, and the case was remanded to the Surrogate Court. The children are now in the hands of the Surrogate, and the case is now pending.

Judge Van Brunt also rendered his decision on the children's estate. The income from the estate was to be paid to the children, and the case was remanded to the Surrogate Court. The children are now in the hands of the Surrogate, and the case is now pending.

COURT NOTES.

Jacob M. Long was elected an Alderman and Peter Seery an Assistant Alderman, to hold office for two years from Jan. 1, 1876. Under the act of 1874 they were elected to the office of Alderman. The City in answer, set up the fact of their re-election by the election of 1874. To this the Board of Aldermen assented, and the case was remanded to the Surrogate Court. The case was argued yesterday. Decision was reserved.

TRUST PROPERTY AND ORBITERS.

An important decision was rendered by Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, in several suits brought by judgment creditors against the estate of the late Fulton Cutting, who died in 1874. Cutting, it seems, had no property, but his mother left to her executor a large share of her property to be held in trust for him. He was to receive the rents and income during his life, and was given a power to appoint by will the persons to whom the property should go after his death. By his will, which was duly executed, he appointed his mother's will to be operative to entitle them, in equity, to a lien upon the property over which the power extended. Judge Sanford, in his opinion, says there can be no doubt that, prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes, the estate of a person who died testate, and who left a will appointing a trustee to hold property for him, was a trust, and that the trustee was bound to hold the property for him, and to pay to him the rents and income during his life, and to give to him the property after his death. The decision was rendered yesterday. Decision was reserved.

TRINITY CORPORATION AND MRS. TOM-RIJON.

Mrs. Tom-Rijon was again in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as a prisoner, upon the complaint of Trinity Corporation. The complaint was entered by Christian Beck, the deputy section of St. Paul's Church, acting for the corporation, from whom he received instructions, who alleged that the prisoner had collected a crowd and had been disruptive. The case was argued yesterday. Decision was reserved.

FINED FOR STEALING CROTON WATER.

Thomas O'Neil, an Inspector of the Croton Water Department, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as complainant against Edward Byrnes. He charged that on Tuesday night last, while passing along the river, he saw Christopher and West Tenth streets, he saw water being conveyed from a street hydrant, by means of a hose, on board the tugboat "Satanstoe," which was then in the plot-house, and soon after the Inspector's arrival the tug left the dock. Byrnes having charge of the wheel and directing the movement of the tug, was arrested at the Tombs Police Court. It was shown that Byrnes was not an employee of the Croton Water Department, and that he was not authorized to use the water. The case was argued yesterday. Decision was reserved.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY CAPTURED.

While John Robinson, of the steamer Vineyard, lying at the foot of Dover street, was walking through James-street at an early hour yesterday morning, in company with a friend, he was suddenly seized by William Headin, David Clifton, and an unknown person. Robinson, who was armed with a revolver, was shot at by the three men. Robinson was wounded in the arm, and the three men fled. Robinson was taken to the Tombs Police Court. The case was argued yesterday. Decision was reserved.

THE PROPERTY OF "BABY."

Mrs. Jane Devereux brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel Ferdinand W. Wolfe to convey to her the property, costumes, properties, etc., used in the theatrical play of "Baby," which was produced at Niblo's Garden. Her story was that she had given the property to Wolfe, and that he had used it in the play. The case was argued yesterday. Decision was reserved.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 22.

U. S. & C. I. 1st.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 2nd.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 3rd.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 4th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 5th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 6th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 7th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 8th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 9th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 10th.	100,000	78 1/2

DECESSIONS.

By Judge Deane.

Grants—Connelly vs. Connelly; Vanderhorst vs. Chamberlain; Klages vs. Klages; Lasker vs. Smith; Scott vs. Scott; etc.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 22.

U. S. & C. I. 1st.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 2nd.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 3rd.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 4th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 5th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 6th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 7th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 8th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 9th.	100,000	78 1/2
U. S. & C. I. 10th.	100,000	78 1/2

DECESSIONS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE CHIEF OF NOMAD.—Miss Emily Melville, Mr. William Castle.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY.—Mr. Lester Wallace, Miss Rose Coghlan.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MIND.—HARRY DUNPHY'S DREAM.—Mr. Robert Fraser.
PARK THEATRE.—LA VIE PARADISIQUE.—Mlle. Marie Ande.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—RESCUED FROM SOTO RENO.—Maudie.—The Fool's Revenge.—Our Clerk.
STANDARD THEATRE.—FIRE, OUR COURAGE GEMER.—Mr. J. K. Emmet.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE GARDEN.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL'S OPERA-HOUSE.—PANTOMIME AND STRATAGEM.—Signor Patricio.
THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, &c.—Dramatic Entertainment. Matinee.
CHICKERING HALL.—REHEARSAL AND CONCERT.—Miss Emily Melville, Mr. William Castle.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, cooler, northerly winds, veering to warmer east or south, increasing cloudiness, and in the western portions during the night rain.

Democrats are making haste to disavow any intention to assail through the Potter investigation the validity of the President's title. The Secretary of the National Democratic Committee energetically disclaims the faintest purpose on the part of that body to disturb the settlement effected by the Electoral Commission, though he announces the probable issue of an address devoted to "the Electoral frauds of '76," and their place as the leading issue in the next campaign. It is reassuring to hear that the National Committee will not "tolerate" an agitation calculated to unsettle the business of the country, that the Democrats would not be "so foolish as to incur such a responsibility," and that the party committee will exercise "no control or influence" over the Potter investigation. But the cautious and considerate PRINCE and his colleagues are likely to discover before long that they are in a worse plight than the fisherman in the Arabian tale—their Affect is not likely to be coaxed back into the bottle again.

Our Washington dispatches explain the action of the Republicans in refusing to vote on the Harrison resolution declaring that the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida are to be investigated without prejudice to the President's title. By an adroit parliamentary trick Mr. SAYLER, who was acting as temporary Speaker, submitted to the House the question of whether the resolutions presented by Mr. HARRISON were privileged, in order to entrap the Republicans, who were presumably anxious to sustain HARRISON, into a vote that would have stultified the position they took on the Potter resolution. The Republicans justified their consistency, by abstaining from voting. Forty-seven Democrats, however, fell into the trap set for their opponents by voting that HARRISON's resolutions were not privileged, in flagrant contradiction to their decision that the Potter resolution, having a precisely similar scope, involved a question of the highest privilege.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has been opened in true Democratic fashion. There was something approaching to a riot at the doors and a wild scene of noise and clamor marked the beginning of the proceedings indoors. The Chairman of the State Committee attempted to pack the convention in the interests of Senator WALLACE by having a roll called bearing the names of contestants admitted by the Philadelphia "Arbitration Committee." By sheer force of howling on the part of the friends of the opposition among the audience this manoeuvre was defeated, and the dispute over contested seats were sent to a committee, which had not reached a conclusion at the hour the convention adjourned. The election of Mr. SPEER as temporary Chairman is regarded as a triumph for the Wallace wing of the party, though its importance as a trial of the strength of the two factions must be qualified by the fact that the majority numbered a good many personal friends of SPEER, who are nevertheless opposed to the King candidates.

While the National Party is becoming a political power in the East, the enthusiasm of its supporters seems to be dying out in its former strongholds. The Indiana Convention ought to have been composed of 1,076 delegates—less than a third of that number responded to the call. The attendance came chiefly from Democratic counties, but the candidates were drawn in equal proportions from former members of each of the two old parties. The platform seems to be rather a moderate document, devoted mainly to a restatement of the queer mixture of doctrines known as "the American system of finance." It makes the usual demand that legislation should be "so enacted and administered as to secure to every man, as nearly as practicable, a just reward of his own labor"—a perfectly meaningless formula, whose business sense

very much on its application. It reveals a healthy American flavor in denouncing the "red flag," and making a well-defined distinction between the Nationalist programme and "the Communism which asks for an equal division of property." It is to be hoped that the common sense of the Nationals will always be sufficient to prevent them from being remorselessly logical.

Count SCHOUVALOFF has returned to London, bringing with him, if not the official assurance of his success, at least the almost universal belief that such an assurance will speedily be given. The reports that the assembling of the congress may be looked for in a fortnight, are undoubtedly dictated by the "knowing ones" of the Stock Exchange, and may be taken for what they are worth; but when a consistent opponent of the present Ministry like Mr. GLADSTONE admits that the war with which it has threatened England may yet be averted, there is room for hope. The pacific tone of the Russian official organs, and their point-blank contradiction of the menacing reports from Constantinople, have a significance for those who can appreciate such signs, to which additional weight is given by the fact that the very place where the congress is expected to meet, and the names of its probable members, are already being discussed in Berlin. As to the rapid progress of the subscription for equipping the Russian "privateer flotilla," and England's alleged purchases of cavalry horses in the United States, such facts have little or no real significance. Were war inevitable, its coming would be heralded by other signs, such as no one could mistake. An instant attack would be made by the Russians upon the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus. The Rhodope insurance would be crushed at any cost. Overwhelming reinforcements would be poured into Roumelia, and the surrender of the Bulgarian fortresses made a *sine qua non*. The Montenegrins would be summoned from their hills, the Servians from the Danube, and Austria, now silent and sullen, would be gleefully putting her neutrality up to auction, with a "Bosnian Legion" at her back. While Gen. TOLBIEV continues to hold a purely defensive position, and leaves "BAKER Pasha" to fortify his lips unmolested, peace may be regarded as not merely probable, but almost certain.

EMBARRASSED INVESTIGATORS.
The proceedings in the House yesterday are significant. It is clear that with the failure of the attempt to widen the scope of the investigation, the organized action of the Republicans meanwhile ends. Having placed the responsibility where it belongs, and having shown whether the steps already taken lead, it is not their intention to concern themselves with the intestine troubles of the Democracy. The motives may not always imply cordial agreement on a basis satisfactory to the President, but in a party sense the purpose is not unwise. The Democrats have undertaken to prove grave accusations: now let them make the most of their case. Republicans generally await developments.

As for the Democrats, it is certain that many of them are uneasy. The more moderate among them realize the embarrassment which the temporary success of the violent elements inflicts upon the party. They see that the failure of the investigation will react disastrously upon the party, while the attainment of the result hoped for will be followed by complications still more serious. To the party, the collapse of the investigation means defeat in the Fall campaign; on the other hand, triumph in the committee will be the precursor of an attempt at revolution. It is not surprising, therefore, that members who were dragged and disciplined into the support of the Potter scheme, against the promptings of their own judgment, are anxious in some way to mitigate the consequences of the blunder. The first impression produced upon the public mind is not reassuring. There is an ominous absence of enthusiasm in quarters that are relied upon as exponents of party opinion, and there are remonstrances and warnings which few of their number are inclined to ignore. Candid friends remind them that the party cannot afford to do more, or to risk more, for Mr. TOLBIEV, and that it is in no humor, in the present condition of the country, to incur the responsibility of any proceeding that tends to retard the growth of business confidence. Especially from the South are these suggestive reminders received. That section has had enough of revolution. And it is not so ungrateful that it desires to raise a quarrel about the title of the President who has exerted his authority in its favor. Such are some of the considerations which impel members of the majority, like Mr. HARRISON, to seek a modification of the Potter resolution in the interest of fairness and peace.

The effort at amendment comes too late. A week ago the resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. HARRISON might have effected some good. It would then have been entitled to Republican support as a formal disavowal of the ulterior purpose which the extreme Democrats are known to entertain, and, moreover, it would have contributed to that enlargement and impartiality of the investigation which Mr. HALE's proposition was designed to secure. The section of the party represented by Mr. HARRISON was then silent. It gave no encouragement to Mr. MILLS in his courageous resistance to the whole scheme. It allowed Mr. STEPHENS to be howled down without interposing a word in his behalf. That was the time when the motion of yesterday might have been made with some chance of usefulness. The cowardice of the Democrats who thus tardily acknowledge the reasonableness of Mr. HALE's amendment and the expediency of terminating doubt in regard to Mr. HALE's title, deprives them of any claim to sympathy. They yielded ignobly to the dictation of a few audacious partisans, and they must bear their full share of the odium which the mischievous movement will fasten upon its supporters. Neither their own party nor Republicans will help them, as the fate of Mr. HARRISON's resolution shows. It must be admitted that, as between one Democratic faction and another, the logic of the situation is favorable to those who refuse to be bound by the declaration proposed in relation to the President's title. Mr. MILLS' position was impregnable. Mr. HARRISON's compromise would be practical-

ly meaningless, because inoperative in the only contingency that could call for its exercise. The true point of resistance was at the beginning. The question had been settled. Reopen it, and there is no logical stopping-place this side of a struggle for possession of the Government. The Democratic Party, having reaffirmed its allegations of fraud, and having by its action decided that the decision rendered by the Electoral Commission and the Forty-fourth Congress was not final, could not now offer the pledge suggested by Mr. HARRISON without abandoning the ground it has deliberately chosen. We know that Mr. POTTER's language and character have been appealed to as furnishing the assurance desired. But Mr. POTTER's political character is that of an unscrupulous partisan, and his language means anything or nothing. If he were a more trustworthy politician than he is, and if his words were frank and honest instead of being equivocal, the essential facts of the case would remain unchanged. Not only is the Democratic Party not bound by anything he said, but it is no longer free to pledge itself in advance of the revelations which the investigators have undertaken to make. This only is in the meantime indisputable: the Democrats who are anxious to allay distrust by declaring that Mr. HAYES shall not be touched, were not, originally, supporters of the investigation, and became its supporters against their will. The Democrats who promoted the scheme, whose persistent energy forced the party to adopt it, and who have control of it in the House and in the committee, are outspoken assailants of Mr. HAYES' title. The investigation was instituted by them as a means of invalidating that title. And if the investigation yield what they expect, they will, without doubt, proceed to use the results obtained as the ground-work of measures for ejecting Mr. HAYES from the Presidency. Had they said otherwise by adopting Mr. HARRISON's resolution, we should not have believed them. They would simply have added hypocrisy to fraud.

The Wilson resolution, which did pass the House, amounts to nothing. A specific proposition to extend the inquiry to South Carolina and Oregon, had failed. The declaration that the committee may investigate "well-grounded allegations of fraud," in "any State," is a trick that should not deceive anybody.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.
By far the larger part of Mr. HEWITT's Army Disorganization bill is a simple transcript of Mr. BANNING'S. In some features it makes trifling changes, usually in the form of concessions to public opinion, and hence improvements. Like Mr. BANNING, for example, Mr. HEWITT reduces the cavalry regiments from 10 to 6, and the infantry from 25 to 15; but he leaves the artillery regiments at 5, thus reducing the total of regiments from 40 to 26, instead of to 25 as Mr. BANNING proposed. Mr. HEWITT, again, nominally reduces the number of enlisted men from 25,000 to 20,000, like Mr. BANNING, but he allows for 500 recruits extra at the recruiting stations. Mr. BANNING cuts down the Army pay proper; but Mr. HEWITT effects his purpose on the allowances. This last matter, however, does not properly belong to the subject of organization.

In the reduction of Major-Generals from 3 to 1, and of Brigadier-Generals from 6 to 3, by casualties; in the diminution of salaries allowed to general officers; in the prohibition of the detail of officers for staff or staff corps duty until after five years' service in the line; in requiring all officers below the rank of Colonel to pass examination for promotion; in the provisions for publishing lineal rank in the Army Register; for examining and promoting non-commissioned officers, and filling all Second Lieutenancies with such officers and with West Point graduates; for abolishing the company wagoner and for the discharge of laundresses; for compulsory retirement; for establishing Army Headquarters at Washington, and all other military headquarters where there are Government buildings; for repealing the act making regimental Adjutants and Quartermasters extra Lieutenants; for pay and allowances to officers discharged under this bill; for the muster-out of inefficient officers by the report of a board; and for the transfer of officers to the supernumerary list,—in all these, we say, the Hewitt bill exactly, or very nearly adopts the provisions of the Banning bill.

We may add that the greater part of the foregoing provisions are of army origin, most of them are distinctly in the path of economy and improvement, not of disorganization. The few not so suggested would probably be but slightly opposed if introduced as part of a better system of reorganization under the control of experts. Even the reduction of 30 Lieutenants in the line, under the provision regarding Adjutants and Quartermasters, might be brought about so as not to throw out of the service such officers for no fault of theirs.

It is, however, in other features that the bills of Messrs. HEWITT and BANNING are alike injurious to the service and the country. The first injury is wrought by the reduction in numbers of the enlisted men of the Army. There is little question that Congress will not sanction any obvious reduction in effective force at this juncture. Even Mr. HEWITT declares that this would be unwise. But by a fine system of arithmetical combinations in the number of companies in each regiment, and the number of privates in each company, he claims to have not reduced the effective by a single musket. Perhaps he intends that the men "not attached" to regiments, now numbering about 3,000, shall cease to be "not attached" any longer. But men so reckoned are often none the less useful where they are than if present with regiments. They include the engineer battalions, the West Point detachment, recruits, signal corps, details to department and division headquarters, and many others. Mr. HEWITT has neither the experience nor the official responsibility for the daily discharge of the routine duties in the military establishment which can entitle him to make such reductions of force. As a practical fact, a large reduction of the number of enlisted men will work a reduction in the effective administration of the Army. A second leading feature of the two bills is the consolidation and reduction both of the staff departments and the line. Now

that some consolidation and reduction of the staff departments is practicable, no one denies; but it is a work for experts. Mr. HEWITT provides that in the case of certain staff departments this task shall be performed by a board consisting of the three Major-Generals; yet in other staff departments he, like Mr. BANNING, goes at the job himself. The only proper and sensible way is to make the entire matter over for an Army board to consider, or a board composed of Army officers and Congressmen. As to the line, we see how Mr. HEWITT undertakes to live it down. His bill provides for the discharge, retirement, or supernumeration of 678 officers, from Colonel down—although, should the President assign an extra Second Lieutenant to each company of cavalry and infantry, under sections 4 and 6, and should he assign five Majors from the cavalry and staff departments to the infantry, under sections 5 and 15, this number of displaced officers would be 495. Now, in the line alone the loss will be 14 Colonels, 14 Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 (or 7) Majors, 178 Captains, and 246 First Lieutenants. How the turning out of so many experienced officers can be "no reduction in the effective of the Army" it is difficult to understand.

In the staff, too, there would be a great loss of experience by any such process of nipping here and slashing there, as the bills of Messrs. BANNING and HEWITT propose. It is true that Mr. HEWITT's bill makes retirements largely voluntary; but if the terms are not accepted the scheme does not fully succeed, while if they are accepted the loss of experience and efficiency will occur. In the meantime the organizations will be broken up. Besides, Mr. HEWITT's bill makes generous provisions—it should be said to his credit—for discharged officers; they are to receive full pay and allowances for one year, two, three, four, or even five, according to length of service. Now, seniority of service is likely to be found in the grades where the pay is highest, and the temptation offered to such officers to secure three, four, or five years' pay and allowances by resigning is great. In other words the most valuable officers, and those costing the most to reimburse, are the officers most likely to accept the opportunity to escape, on liberal terms, from a service continually hacked at by Congress.

With the experience of last year and the prospects of the immediate future so strongly dissuading if from risking any crippling of the Army, the wisest thing for Congress to do is to leave the Army as it is, and to make appropriations for it on the present basis, providing, also, for the preparation of a proper plan of Army revision and reorganization, on a basis of 25,000 enlisted men—a plan to be formed by experienced Army officers, perhaps in conjunction with Congressmen. Such a plan would no doubt be a better guide to legislation than the unwise ones on which Mr. HEWITT's committee and Mr. BANNING's committee have labored to so little purpose.

AN INFLATIONIST'S FATE.

The ease of Mr. POPKIN, dealer in clothing, which was duly reported in the Police Court trials yesterday, very admirably illustrates the fate which sooner or later overtakes those men who are popularly described as "too smart for anything." Mr. POPKIN, it is said, met three men who were dealers in counterfeit currency. The dull monotony of trade and the light returns of honest business did not satisfy the ambitious mind of POPKIN. He wanted larger profits and quicker returns. It did not satisfy him that he sold to-day for \$4 75 a pair of trousers which cost him \$2 17 ten days yesterday. He wanted to sell ten pairs of trousers per day, instead of four pairs. The dealers in counterfeit money showed him very conclusively that if he gave in exchange for a \$5 note a pair of trousers which cost \$2 17, and an imitation greenback which cost 10 cents, he would make a clean profit of \$2 73. And if he should happen to have a \$10 bill offered in payment, he would clear about \$7 on the entire operation. To a man who has been struggling to make both ends meet, and with indifferent success, this suggestion would be captivating. POPKIN bit eagerly at the proffered bait.

It was agreed, according to POPKIN, that he should pay \$300 in good notes for an amount of "the queer" which should represent \$1,000. This was a high price, to be sure, but the counterfeit money was represented as being so very superior to any in the market that it could not be distinguished from genuine. It could be passed off upon customers with absolute impunity. Of course, even the lay reader will understand that a really good counterfeit bank-note, as a work of art, has a certain value which an inferior article does not possess. And \$300 for a bundle of counterfeit notes professing to represent \$1,000, in various degrees of perfection, was not too high a price. The real object, as will be seen, was to induce POPKIN to bring as large a sum to the alleged counterfeiters as he could. POPKIN, accordingly, took \$300, and, accompanied by a superior and intelligent brother-in-law, went to the rendezvous appointed by the dealers in "the queer." Appropriately enough, it was in a rum-shop that the transaction was to be carried out. Affairs of this sort are more at home in a rum-shop than anywhere else.

Mr. POPKIN, the honest clothier, was to receive counterfeit notes purporting to represent \$1,000 in exchange for \$300, lawful money. It would have been a good joke on POPKIN's part if he had proffered \$300 in counterfeit notes for \$1,000 in other counterfeits. But being an honest man, POPKIN attempted no such nefarious scheme. The alleged dealers in the counterfeits professed that they were afraid of the Police. The rum-shop was too public. They proposed to go into a dark hallway adjoining the shop, where the transfer could be made without attracting the attention of impertinent outsiders, while the obliging brother-in-law kept watch at the outer door. So, in the darkness and secrecy of this passage there met one man who was willing to buy and disburse counterfeit notes, and three men who professed to be willing to manufacture and sell the same. It was an irregular transaction. It was not a case of diamond cut diamond. Rather, it was a case of three diamonds cutting one diamond. While the obliging brother-in-law watched outside of the door, two of the alleged counterfeiters knooked

down the luckless POPKIN and held his mouth to prevent his making any outcry. The third alleged counterfeit, "went through" POPKIN, secured the \$300 lawful money, and the trio made their escape over the back fence. In this transaction Mr. POPKIN seems to have gotten the worst of it.

This case comes before the public in an attempt on Mr. POPKIN's part to have the alleged counterfeiters brought to justice—not for counterfeiting, but for robbery. There seems to be a lower depth than counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeit money. It is robbery. In this instance a man who reckoned himself as very smart ventured into the meshes of an evil net, in order to carry off an unlawful advantage over his fellow-men. He did not think that passing counterfeit money was robbery. The currency which he proposed to buy cost something. There was no reason to suppose that men who would counterfeit national banknotes would rob with violence. So he went as fearlessly into the dark passage, with the three alleged counterfeiters, as he would have gone into the House of Representatives when an inflationist was making a speech. The sequel proves that a man who will sell bogus bank-notes will knock down and rob if he only gets a chance. The line between the two crimes is so attenuated that it is not noticeable. Nevertheless, to the unthinking mind, dealing in a debased or fraudulent currency seems a venial offense. Congressmen may discern in the fate of POPKIN a moral which we do not care to point out.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

One thing must have struck most persons who have read the articles in the Western journals upon financial subjects, during the past Winter, or have waded through speeches on these matters, made by Western members either in Congress or at local elections—and that is, that the average Western man seems entirely unfamiliar with the simple fundamental principles of political economy. We have no doubt that this defect is due mainly to a decided want, long known, in our system of public education. We doubt, if there are a dozen common schools in the country where the simplest manual of political economy is taught. And this not from any objection to advanced studies, as in the same school natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, rhetoric, or even mental philosophy, may be taught, or, at least, lectures in them given. It is true that this defect applies to our Eastern common schools almost as much as to the Western. But then a much larger number of youth in these States attend private schools where this study is pursued, and all classes are more led to read on it and investigate it than in the West. The very opposite is true of England. Not only is the science of political economy the favorite study in all kinds of schools and colleges, and forever debated and discussed in private societies for discussion, but some skillful instructors of youth have prepared clear, simple little manuals upon it for children, and the examinations upon it in such schools, as, for instance, the "Barbark Schools" of Westminster, London, would surprise even our college students here. It may be well that the remarkably intelligent and practical legislation of England upon taxation and other financial matters during the past thirty years has much to do with this popular familiarity with the fundamental rules of this science. And it must be remembered that the axioms of this science are not merely abstract rules, about which thinkers might differ endlessly, but they are the embodied experience of mankind in regard to some of the most difficult and complicated problems.

A child, well taught in political economy in one of our public schools, would learn very early what "money" was, and that it represents, first and foremost, "labor," and only as it does that it is of permanent value; that a Government cannot create it indefinitely by bits of stamped paper, and that an irredeemable paper currency is ultimately, to a certain degree, a robbery of the working classes. The fallacies which the Silver Party scattered so freely at the West in the late discussions in regard to the ability of Government to move business by coining silver or by issuing notes indefinitely, and a certain mysterious power which was supposed to reside in the cheaper metals to restore prosperity, would have been scattered as soon as uttered by the common sense of a people trained in the simplest truths of the science. The difficulty with the Western editors, and presumably with their readers, is as to the very nature of "money" and of "wealth," and what a Government can and what it cannot do.

A considerable number of persons throughout the country in the "Greenback" and "Working Men's" parties are infected with similar fallacies, which a good common-school instruction would have expelled. The experience of ages and of all countries is now set down in good manuals: that the wealth of a country is not increased by increase of means of exchange beyond natural demand; that Governments cannot create wealth but only labor can, and that irredeemable currency is the "robbery of the poor." Such treatises, too, prove by a thousand instances that evasion in meeting public obligations only brings damage on the debtor finally, and that public honesty, in the long run, pays. There also show even to children that there is no absolute opposition between capital and labor, that the interests of both are reconcilable, and that they are both substantially in the same boat. While the science is very favorable to the rights of the laborer, and encourages co-operation in production as well as distribution, it is utterly opposed to the wild claims of the Communism now so rife. We should have, too, if these books were more studied, a better idea in the "East" of the proper scope of taxation. We should soon learn what ought to be taxed and what ought not, and that no human Government is wise enough to select exactly the interests which should be encouraged by taxation, and to neglect those which should not; and that the principle for wise taxation is to tax a few things, and those luxuries. It would be well for our boards of education and School Trustees, to take into consideration the introduction of this study more into common

schools. Our people ought to have more instruction in its principles, and colleges and seats of learning should make efforts to popularize it.

ABOLISH THE POLICE.

The debate in the House on the Army Appropriation bill last Tuesday was the occasion for the display of a great deal of massive Western intellect. Mr. SPARKS, of Illinois, wanted the Army to be reduced so that it could not be used to oppress the noble working man. He said that "money monopoly could oppress labor, and could bring about a state of things which it was manhood to resist," and he was determined that if he could prevent it, "manhood," in this holy act of resistance, should not be thwarted by Federal bayonets. Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, insisted that to use the Army to interfere with people engaged in burning cities and sacking shops would be "converting what is a Government of the people into a Government of force." He pictured the capitalists of the country as those "who, sitting in comfortable armchairs, steal railroads"—and then went "an army to enable them to keep their ill-gotten gains." Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, also denounced the use of the Army in suppressing riots, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—who, though an Eastern man by the accident of birth, is conspicuously Western in his financial views and in his methods of statesmanship—took the occasion to earn the approbation of the Communists by attacking capital and corporations. Incidentally, Mr. BUTLER remarked that his "heart flowed over with sympathy" for working men. Since Mr. HAYES' heart bled for the poor negro at the time when he believed that Mr. TILDEN was elected, and before he had an opportunity to adopt his subsequent Southern policy, no more sincere and touching exhibition of feeling on the part of any public man has been made.

There can be no doubt that all these eminent statesmen are right in demanding the reduction of the Army. If Mr. TILDEN is to be made President by revolution, or if eminent statesmen desire to secure communistic votes, they act wisely in abolishing the Army. Of course, it is inconceivably wicked for capitalists and corporations to convert a government of the people into a government of force by using soldiers to suppress riots and insurrections.

But we, of the East, have no right to content ourselves with admiring the intelligent and noble course of SPARKS, BANNING, and other Western Democratic statesmen. We have our duty to do, and we ought to be ashamed that we have neglected it so long. Unfortunately, men are prone to overlook the duty that is near at hand. We can easily perceive through Western spectacles the wickedness of permitting Federal soldiers to shoot down citizens whose manhood plunders them to kill, burn, and plunder, and we can heartily acknowledge that it is a duty to abolish the Army and thus prevent any repetition of the massacres of last Summer. At the same time, we fail to perceive that in this very City there is kept in a body of policemen who are constantly engaged in thwarting the manhood that steals and murders, and are thus covering government of the people into a government of force. By all means let the Army be abolished by the votes of Western statesmen, but let us also abolish our Municipal Police force. If it is a crime for Federal soldiers to suppress an armed mob of thieves and murderers, it is no less a crime for municipal policemen to suppress single thieves and individual murderers.

No one will deny that our city is full of the capitalists and corporations so eloquently denounced by SPARKS, BANNING, and BUTLER. Bad as the private capitalist is, it is just possible that in some instances he may have certain rights. It is even conceivable that two capitalists may conduct business together without deserving the gallows—at least not without a previous investigation of their conduct. But when three or more men form a corporation, they instantly and inevitably become unredeemed scoundrels, for whom no punishment is sufficiently heavy. Why the mere fact of their associating themselves together in a corporation converts men into the basest of wretches is not clear even to our profoundest Western thinkers, but that such is the case is notorious. Of course, these men desire, as Mr. BANNING eloquently says, to keep their ill-gotten gains, and they rely upon the Police to help them. Had we no Police, we should have no corporations. The offices where at present these execrable corporations have their headquarters would be sacked and their business ruined. The people whom they have oppressed until their manhood urges them to resistance are now kept down by the Police; but let the Police be abolished, and we should soon see a very different state of things.

Duty, like charity, begins at home. We can trust Mr. BANNING and his associates to protect the people from Federal bayonets, but we ourselves must protect our citizens from the Police. We call ourselves a free people, and yet if a man happens to snatch a capitalist's purse, or to burn the property of a corporation, he is forcibly taken to jail by a brutal policeman hired to protect the moneyed classes from righteous retribution. If the blood of the slaughtered citizens whom the military shot down at Pittsburgh merely because they were rioting calls for vengeance, the hundreds of New-York citizens thrust into jail by the Police also want their share of justice. If we are to be really a free people, we must have neither soldiers nor police, and to strain at the former and swallow the latter is both inconsistent and wicked.

Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, was so unreasonable in the House, yesterday, as to protest that an army of 20,000 men could not bring a stronger force into the field than an army of 25,000 men. In a practical sense, the fine-spun theories of gentlemen like Mr. HEWITT are not valuable in defending the Mexican frontier, though they may be very dear to Mr. HEWITT. The pending bill limits the actual force of the Army to 20,000 men. The Texas people say that they have not enough soldiers to take care of their border. Mr. HEWITT says that a reduction of the Army would give them more men with muskets than they now have. Mr. SCHLEICHER says he "cannot see it." It is a sort of figuring which was extensively practiced in the late

Democratic canvass for the Presidency. The Democratic majority was noticed to be invariably larger where the Democratic voters were least numerous. Mr. HEWITT will never get over that method of reckoning.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mayor Kane, of Baltimore, is again critically ill. Gov. Hubbard and staff, of Connecticut, will be entertained by Gov. Rice and staff on their visit to Boston June 17.

Congressman Loring, of Massachusetts, has been advised by his physician to leave Washington and return home for a change of air.

The fact came out in a trial in San Francisco the other day that a woman had carried \$20,000 in greenbacks in her basket for nearly six months.

The Kew-Forest in San Francisco appointed a committee to wait upon James Folsom, to ask him to give them the moderate sum of \$40,000 wherewith to establish white laundries.

We suppose it is all right from its stand-point, but it does look a little funny to see the New-Orleans Democrat printing a long double-headed editorial article extolling "a male-race," for the benefit of the fund for a monument to the "citizen soldiers" who fell Sept. 14, 1874.

Following is the programme of Commencement Week at Wells College, Aurora: Baccalaureate service, Sunday, June 23; annual meeting of the Trustees, annual meeting of the Alumnae, Class Day exercises, Class of '78, and address before the Lit. every Society, Tuesday, June 24; Commencement, Wednesday, June 25.

The Amherst (Mass.) Transcript of Tuesday says: "A little son of George Sanford, three years of age, while playing in the sand-pit at the residence of his father, was attacked by a vicious colt and bit ten badly. The colt was about to strike the child with his feet when a cow near by made an attack upon him, driving him away."

Bread cast upon the waters sometimes comes back very quickly, though not infrequently suffering a slight sea change. Thus, yesterday brought us a special Washington telegram to the Tribune doing renewed duty as the leading editorial article of the Middletown (Orange County) Press, and a Times editorial article doing duty as a "Washington special" in the Providence Star.

The creditors of George W. Patterson, Jr., of Corning, the banker, who failed about three years ago, have agreed to accept of the surrender of the surrender of the claim of G. W. Patterson, Sr., Mrs. Patterson, Jr.'s right of dower, and a conditional sum of money to give a certain dividend upon their claims. The indentment against him has accordingly been quashed. The creditors will receive about 60 cents on the dollar.

The Harrisburg Telegraph calls for the appointment of a Bank Examiner in Pennsylvania, and incidentally mentions, as falling within the personal knowledge of its editor, the case of a poor washer woman who deposited each week for 72 weeks in a bank which, as afterward appeared, had been insolvent for several years, and which under a proper State supervision of such institutions would have been compelled to close its doors long before.

The Faculty of Union College have appointed the following members of the Senior Class as speakers at the Commencement in June: A. D. Dyer, East and West, May, A. V. S. Wallace, Little Britain, N. Y.; A. B. Moorhouse, Schenectady; L. Vanderveer, Schenectady; R. G. O'Neil, Charleston, S. C.; S. Van Santvoort, Kinderhook; W. D. Maxon, Schenectady; R. Vosburgh, Albany; J. E. Bold, Charleston, S. C.; W. E. Johnson, Schenectady; E. Hayward, Cobles.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL TRADE.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE—A COMMISSION LIKELY TO BE APPOINTED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
HARRISBURG, May 22.—Gov. Harris, to-day sent to the Legislature a communication directing the attention of that body to the rapid growth of the oil business of the State during the past few years, and the consequent increase in the production and transportation of that commodity. As the legislation proposed at the present session failed to meet the views of the different parties or to reconcile the different interests involved, the Governor suggested the propriety of the Legislature authorizing a commission whose duty it shall be during the legislative interim to give the subject a thorough examination, collect statistics, and prepare legislation acceptable to all classes and just to all interests. In the Governor's view the hazard of the proposed changes in the existing laws of the carrying system of the State under competition with highways of traffic in other States, and the apprehended effects upon our granular railway enterprise, are of so fundamental a character as to require a character that before any definite action is taken it would be well to obtain all the information possible and endeavor to secure such enactment legislation in other States as will prevent discrimination, and at the same time do not do injury to the highways and the trade, commerce, and revenues of the Commonwealth. The Governor recommended that a commission, if created, should embody in their report to the next Legislature legislation intended to prevent unjust discrimination in charges and facilities for transportation of oil.

In response to the recommendation, Senator Stone, of Warren, offered a resolution, which was adopted in the Senate, authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, who shall perform the duties before mentioned, and shall be commissioned, with power to summon and examine witnesses, and with such other powers as like Commissioners, if necessary, of other States, or of the United States, or with such Rail Road Commissioners, or with such other persons in charge of or can furnish the statistical information desired, with a view to the better understanding of this and other States as will prevent discrimination to shippers and injury to the trade, commerce, and revenues of the Commonwealth. The Governor is to receive \$10 per day each for such services. In the House the communication of the Governor was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Senate resolution has not yet been sent to the House.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE EXECUTIVE—NEW STATE LAWS.

ALBANY, May 22.—Gov. Robinson to-day signed the following bills:
Amending the act in relation to assignments of debtors for the benefit of creditors; to provide for the disposal of Exchequer moneys in the County of Niagara; authorizing the County Clerk of Cattaraugus County to make and certify to copies of the survey and maps of the Albany Reservation as made by the United States Commissioners; relating to Union Cemetery, in the town of B. Sawick, Kings County; to facilitate the construction of the Syracuse, Phoenix and Oswego Railroad; and to facilitate the construction of the Albany, Schoharie and Schoharie Railroad; to incorporate a general council of the Methodist Episcopal National Union Aid and Association, and to provide for the organization of subordinate chapters; amending the act to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard; to secure the payment of laborers and mechanics, and to secure the payment of persons furnishing materials toward the performance of any public work in the cities of this State, including the cities of New-York and Albany; amending the act relating to the removal of judgments; declaring both branches of the Oswego River in the towns of Oughassa and Diana, Lewis County, public highways; to provide for the adjustment and payment of unpaid taxes, Westchester County, by the towns of West Farms, Morrisania, and Knappa; relating to the City and County of New-York, authorizing the Supervisors of Dutchess County to issue bonds to pay the indebtedness of the County to the State.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HALES

WAITER—SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S
—By man and wife, (French); man as waiter as good seamstress; City of country; no objection to good and great children; willing to do housework in a small family; best references. Call or address: 114 House, Room No. 129.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, WHO
came well recommended from present and former employers for honesty, sobriety, and capability; a leaving family going abroad. Address J. D., Box 125 Times Up-town Office, No. 1358 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A
perienced man; satisfactory family references given. Address: J. D., Box 125 Times Up-town Office, No. 1358 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT MANAGER, a man with a few years' best references. Address D. No. 187 East 50th st.

WANTED—AN AGENCY IN NEW-YORK OR NEW-JERSEY, for the purpose of procuring a position of commission. Address H. Box 193 Jersey City.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS who can do the work of a cook, waitress, and a cook and laundress; the other to do chamber-waiting and laundry. Address No. 128 West 10th st., 2nd floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who can drive a heavy horse, and has a good driver, give references from last employer. Address No. 128 West 10th st., 2nd floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who can drive a heavy horse, and has a good knowledge of gardening, married, with references. Address No. 128 West 10th st., N. J. Address with references, Box 3,686 Post Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBER-WAITRESS, who can do the work of a waitress and a cook and laundress. Address No. 128 West 10th st., 2nd floor, up stairs.

WANTED—OPERATOR, ALSO, APPLICABLE FOR DRUGGIST, ADDRESS WITH REFERENCES, BOX 3,686 POST OFFICE.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COOKED MAN AT FINANCE; WITH REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS WITH REFERENCES, BOX 3,686 POST OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO FURNISH MORTGAGE BONDS.

Whereas, by a certain indenture made 1897, A. C. Garrison, President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company State of Missouri, and the National Trust Company of the City of New York, have covenanted and agreed to appoint Trustees for the holders of bonds having a third mortgage bond on the said Missouri Pacific Railway Company to act, a vacancy said Trusteeship exists, the undersigned, Correll Garrison, President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, by virtue of the power vested in him by the said indenture, do hereby certify that each vacancy exists, and designates the 15th day of May, 1898, as the day on which the said office, in the City of New York, as the place of holding the said election, shall be held, and do hereby choose and appoint as successors to fill said vacancy Trustees, C. R. GARREISON, President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, New York City, May 1, 1898.

SUQITO VALLEY RAILWAY
OF OHIO
NEW LINE OPENED FROM COLUMBUS TO
PORTSMOUTH.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ITS
7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 85 AND INTEREST.

Particulars furnished upon application to
WINLOW, LANIER & CO.
Corner Nassau and Cedar
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD
PER CENT. GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS
UNITED STATES FIRST COMPANY, TRUST
FREE OF ALL TAXES, interest payable at 8
Bonds due 1908; Interest payable May 1 and 1
These bonds are a direct obligation of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and are secured by the Kansas City and St. Louis Railroad—162 miles in Missouri. They are recommended as a safe and profitable investment. For sale at par and interest.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS OF

BOOYER & COMPANY, REAL ESTATE BROKERS
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INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
EXAMINATIONS.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
will be held at the College Building, 49th-st., from
10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, June 8,
1900. A. M. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION
into any of the four courses.

SCHOOL OF MINES.
vs. Mine Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical
Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Paleontology.
The examinations will be held at the College Building, 49th-st.,
on FRIDAY, June 9, at 9:30 A. M.

Department and in the School of Mines will come on MONDAY, May 20, at 9:30 A. M.

FREE TUITION. **FREE TUITION.** **FREE TUITION.** COLLEGE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY. THE SCHOOL OF MINISTERS is open to persons unable to pay the usual fees for instruction. The following are the conditions of admission:

1. The applicant must state that he desires to be admitted to free tuition at the time of presentation of his application.
2. He must present a certificate that his citizenship is duly established by the laws of the United States, or by some person or persons, who is not a slave or a slaveholder.
3. He must exhibit a pedigree, which is not less than 100 years old, and which is not less than 100 years old.
4. He must be a member of one of the churches, and have a standing in scholarship expressed.
5. He must be a member of one of the churches, and have a standing in scholarship expressed which he will be able to forfeit his privilege.

COMMENCEMENT ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, AT 10:30 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D. President.

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MR. AND MRS. J. H. MOESE WOULD
like to see the ash-ore as boarding parties for the
George William Carey. Address Mrs. J. M. Moese
at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Thonipha K. Sikes.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS O. F. MAN'S School for Young Ladies and Children, open Sept. 19, 1878, a few more boarders will receive. For circulars apply to the principal.

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sents French, German, and Italian).

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boy in English and Latin for six weeks. Ad-
dress with terms and references, Box No. 1,349 Post Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & MONEY.—DIAMOND WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., bought and sold back on a

BUILDING RECEPTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROJECT BY THE PEOPLE—THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS DISGUSTED WITH THEIR SUCCESS—EAGER AND EARNEST DISCLAIMERS OF INTENTION TO ASSAULT THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE—VIEWS OF SEVERAL LEADERS IN WASHINGTON.

These sentiments are echoed by most of the Democratic members. They respond freely to questions touching the purpose of the investigation, and are quite anxious that the public shall be assured that they discountenance any thing calculated to disturb the peace and business of the country. Many of them cannot conceal the belief that a mistake was made in ordering the investigation. They were led to believe, such men as Finley, of Ohio, and Springer, of Illinois, that they possessed the most direct influence to conduct the Secretary of the War and Minister Nelson, and perhaps the President himself, with complicity in alleged frauds. But this illusion has been dispelled, and the investigation is now regarded as a failure. The Democratic side was shown to be unprepared and misled. The

An important bill to provide for the service of process in cases of interpleader in the United States Courts, passed the Senate to-day. The text of the bill is as follows :

That in cases and on bills of interpleader in Circuit Courts of the United States, or District Courts of the United States, or in any court where the parties do not reside or cannot be found in the district where the suit is pending, the process of summons and subpoenas may be served in any district, such service to be made by the Marshal of the district where served, or by other proper person, and injunctions in such cases may extend as well to proceedings in State courts as in those in the courts of the United States; provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any such suits to be brought in any district other than that in which the cause of action arose, or required to interplead residue, or has commenced proceedings to prevent or stay the proceedings in the district where the cause of action arose.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Commerce, instead of diminishing, the appropriation amount of the River and Harbor bill as passed by the House, will increase it to \$1,500,000. The reason advanced for this remarkable action is that the appropriation for this purpose authorized two years ago is now having been expended, except in exceptional instances, the condition of many of the harbors and improvements, owing to long neglect, now require a larger sum than would otherwise be needed. The important improvement of the Harbor of San Francisco for the improvement of the Harbor of San Francisco and the improvement of the Harbor of San Francisco and the improvement of the Harbor of San Francisco will be agreed to by the committee. The committee is inclined to favor many of the objectionable items of the bill.

Representative Potter has received a telegram from Mr. Hiseock, of New-York, stating that it will not be convenient for him to return to Washington before Saturday. An informal meeting of the members of the committee was held last night, at which the members being present excepting Mr. Hiseock, discussed the great question of the reduction of the number of members of the committee. It was proposed, but not definitely agreed upon, that the subject of selecting officers should be taken up at the next meeting of the committee. It was the impression of several members that the organization will then be effected.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, contains a provision for the reduction of the number of particular, the united effect of which is to restore to the existing basis the grades and pay of the various executive and judicial departments, and the executive departments reduced by the bill as it came from the House, and to non-concur also in the House bill abolishing the office of the Secretary of the Fifth Auditors of the Treasury. The committee agree to the reduction proposed by the House bill, and to non-concure in the House bill abolishing the office of the Secretary of the Fifth Auditors of the Treasury. The committee also agree to the reduction proposed by the House bill, and to non-concure in the House bill abolishing the office of the Secretary of the Fifth Auditors of the Treasury. The committee also agree to the reduction proposed by the House bill, and to non-concure in the House bill abolishing the office of the Secretary of the Fifth Auditors of the Treasury.

CLOSE OF THE STATE CONVENTION—ANDREW H. DILL, SENATOR WALLACE'S PUPPET, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—A PLATFORM WITHOUT MEANING—MR. RANDALL DISGUSTED—HE DECLARES THE HEAD OF THE TICKET THE WEAKEST MAN THAT COULD HAVE BEEN NOMINATED.

Dill, the Ring man, and John S. Hopkins, who by this time had become the principal candidate of the opposition, were at once presented. Gen. McCandless, who had been elected to the position of Judge, and a number of minor candidates were also named, and the vote proceeded to the second ballot. The name of Gen. McCandless was withdrawn, and in the third ballot Dill was nominated amid the shouts of the Ring men and wild hisses from the opposition. The gallant general was then elected as follows: DILL, 138; Hopkins, 19; McCandless, 6; Piolette, 5. After the fight was over, of course there were a number of gentlemen who knew just how to explain the way in which the result had been brought about. They were all ready to say to anything but the influence of the Ring, and to the rise which they advanced was that Mr. Hopkins could not secure the vote of the east because he has recently advocated a proposition to saddle the entire State with some riot debt of Albany County. There is some ground for this, but it is not true that Mr. Hopkins does not explain why the promised union on Jenks, which was to occur on the third ballot and nominate him, did not take place, and straight there are many charges, loud and

State Treasurer. Nearly all the talking was done on the nominations for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and there was not time left to say a word for the Governorship. The following were nominated: George W. Grandy, George Nichols, E. J. Ormiste, Stephen L. Barstow, F. Fairbanks, William Lounds, John L. Barstow, C. E. Benson. The session of the Legislature of the State Committee for the two years ensuing.

Some letters from Vermont's Representatives in Congress were read. They had been present in Congress, but the Convention had there been no session. The delegates, however, were not the sort of men who waste time. They came for business, and they were not disappointed. The Convention adjourned as soon as it was done without waiting for general oratory. The platform is as follows:

The Republicans of Vermont, steadfastly adhering to the declared principles of their party, and sensible of the gravity of present exigencies in our country, hereby resolve,

That the principles and general course of the Administration of President Hayes have our hearty approbation, and though a difference as to policy exists between the Administration and some of our Executive and Republican Congressmen, we believe

o, and of Frieze & Brother, which would probably throw light upon the mystery as to what has become of the missing train. Louis K., says, he returned to New-York.

ALMOST A DISASTER.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
SCRANTON, May 23.—The train due here at 1 o'clock last night over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, ran off the track three miles south of this city, and was brought to a standstill by a switch, which was about 30 feet deep, where it now stands. The cause of the accident was a broken switch that had been destroyed by a fire which had taken place in the engine at reduced speed and nobody was hurt. A large number of passengers were on board.

YOUNG LADY ATTACKED BY A STEER.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
TRENTON, May 23.—A young lady named Mary Gray was this morning attacked by a Texas steer which was being driven through State-street, and she was thrown to the sidewalk. The animal was tossed on the horns of the animal and severely injured that it is thought she cannot recover.

GERMAN PICKOP'S PROPOSAL REJECTED
OVERWHELMINGLY BY THE OPERATIVES.
ACTION OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.
LONDON, May 23.—The official return of
ballot in the strike districts is pub-
lished. At Blackburn, Burnley, Darwen,
Rawwood, Rishton, and Whalley Alder-
man Pickop's proposal was only supported

at jury at the Troy House. While there the prosecution employed a detective to watch the jury, and discovered a note being handed to the Sheriff. The note was given to a jurymen. He informed the District Attorney that the jurymen had received the note from the officer. It was given up, and read as follows: "Friend Taylor, please go to the jail and get the man named Reynolds." Reynolds is a colored man, a native of the State of Maryland, and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fifth District. He was in court this morning, and the officers are now searching the city for Reynolds.

... ..

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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PASTIMES OF THE SEASON.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FIVE CLOSELY-CONTESTED EVENTS MAY WINS THE MILE RACE. DANCER, FIVE VERNAL SWEETSHIRTS, LADY RALPHS THE MILE AND A QUARTER, FREDERICK THE GREAT THE PITTON HANDICAP, AND PROBLEM THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Since yesterday the track has improved so much that it has rarely been in better condition. The temperature was several degrees warmer than yesterday. In fact, everything was auspicious, and the contests were all exciting. The attendance was very much better than yesterday, so that a successful meeting is assured.

The first race was one mile, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed three pounds; purse, \$350, of which \$50 to the second horse. The starters were Majestic, Rens, Mary, Hattie F., Egypt, and Idalia. In the pool Idalia was the favorite at \$30, with Majestic at \$24, Mary \$22, Egypt \$7, and the field \$7. The start was at a rapid pace. Hattie F. leading off, with Rens second, Majestic third, Idalia fourth, Mary fifth, and Egypt last. The run to the quarter was good, but without change in the position of the horses. On the back stretch Majestic went up to the second place, and Idalia to the third, Hattie F. holding the lead by a head when they passed the half mile. On the lower turn Mary went up and took the lead, coming into the homestretch under a pull. Down to the finish Mary ran easily, and increased her advantage, finishing four lengths ahead of Majestic, who was three lengths ahead of Idalia and Hattie F., Egypt and Rens following. Time—1:43.

The second race was the Vernal Sweepstakes, one mile, for 3-year-olds that had not won in their 2-year-old form; of \$25 each, play or pay; colts to carry 100 pounds; fillies and geldings, 97 pounds; slub added \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse. The starters were Danger, Garrick, Brown Kestrelman, Sander, Lyndon, and Bella. In the pool Danger was the favorite at \$30, with Sander at \$20, Lyndon at \$15, Garrick at \$10, and Bella at \$5. The start was at a rapid pace. Danger leading off, with Sander second, Lyndon third, Garrick fourth, and Bella fifth. The run to the quarter was good, but without change in the position of the horses. On the back stretch Danger went up to the second place, and Sander to the third, Lyndon holding the lead by a head when they passed the half mile. On the lower turn Sander went up and took the lead, coming into the homestretch under a pull. Down to the finish Sander ran easily, and increased her advantage, finishing four lengths ahead of Danger, who was three lengths ahead of Lyndon and Garrick, and Bella following. Time—1:43.

The third race was one and a quarter miles, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed three pounds; purse, \$350 for first horse and \$50 for second. The starters were Majestic, Rens, Mary, Hattie F., Egypt, and Idalia. In the pool Majestic was the favorite at \$30, with Rens at \$24, Mary \$22, Egypt \$7, and the field \$7. The start was at a rapid pace. Majestic leading off, with Rens second, Idalia third, Mary fourth, Egypt fifth, and Hattie F. last. The run to the quarter was good, but without change in the position of the horses. On the back stretch Majestic went up to the second place, and Idalia to the third, Hattie F. holding the lead by a head when they passed the half mile. On the lower turn Idalia went up and took the lead, coming into the homestretch under a pull. Down to the finish Idalia ran easily, and increased her advantage, finishing four lengths ahead of Majestic, who was three lengths ahead of Rens and Mary, and Hattie F. and Egypt following. Time—1:43.

The fourth race was the Peyton Handicap Stakes, one mile, for 3-year-olds that had not won in their 2-year-old form; of \$25 each, play or pay; colts to carry 100 pounds; fillies and geldings, 97 pounds; slub added \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse. The starters were Danger, Garrick, Brown Kestrelman, Sander, Lyndon, and Bella. In the pool Danger was the favorite at \$30, with Sander at \$20, Lyndon at \$15, Garrick at \$10, and Bella at \$5. The start was at a rapid pace. Danger leading off, with Sander second, Lyndon third, Garrick fourth, and Bella fifth. The run to the quarter was good, but without change in the position of the horses. On the back stretch Danger went up to the second place, and Sander to the third, Lyndon holding the lead by a head when they passed the half mile. On the lower turn Sander went up and took the lead, coming into the homestretch under a pull. Down to the finish Sander ran easily, and increased her advantage, finishing four lengths ahead of Danger, who was three lengths ahead of Lyndon and Garrick, and Bella following. Time—1:43.

The fifth event was a steeple-chase for horses of all ages that had never won a steeple-chase race; under weight of 12 stone, to carry 100 pounds; purse, \$350 for first horse and \$50 for second. The starters were Majestic, Rens, Mary, Hattie F., Egypt, and Idalia. In the pool Majestic was the favorite at \$30, with Rens at \$24, Mary \$22, Egypt \$7, and the field \$7. The start was at a rapid pace. Majestic leading off, with Rens second, Idalia third, Mary fourth, Egypt fifth, and Hattie F. last. The run to the quarter was good, but without change in the position of the horses. On the back stretch Majestic went up to the second place, and Idalia to the third, Hattie F. holding the lead by a head when they passed the half mile. On the lower turn Idalia went up and took the lead, coming into the homestretch under a pull. Down to the finish Idalia ran easily, and increased her advantage, finishing four lengths ahead of Majestic, who was three lengths ahead of Rens and Mary, and Hattie F. and Egypt following. Time—1:43.

The sixth event was a steeple-chase for horses of all ages that had never won a steeple-chase race; under weight of 12 stone, to carry 100 pounds; purse, \$350 for first horse and \$50 for second. The starters were Majestic, Rens, Mary, Hattie F., Egypt, and Idalia. In the pool Majestic was the favorite at \$30, with Rens at \$24, Mary \$22, Egypt \$7, and the field \$7. The start was at a rapid pace. Majestic leading off, with Rens second, Idalia third, Mary fourth, Egypt fifth, and Hattie F. last. The run to the quarter was good, but without change in the position of the horses. On the back stretch Majestic went up to the second place, and Idalia to the third, Hattie F. holding the lead by a head when they passed the half mile. On the lower turn Idalia went up and took the lead, coming into the homestretch under a pull. Down to the finish Idalia ran easily, and increased her advantage, finishing four lengths ahead of Majestic, who was three lengths ahead of Rens and Mary, and Hattie F. and Egypt following. Time—1:43.

The seventh event was a steeple-chase for horses of all ages that had never won a steeple-chase race; under weight of 12 stone, to carry 100 pounds; purse, \$350 for first horse and \$50 for second. The starters were Majestic, Rens, Mary, Hattie F., Egypt, and Idalia. In the pool Majestic was the favorite at \$30, with Rens at \$24, Mary \$22, Egypt \$7, and the field \$7. The start was at a rapid pace. Majestic leading off, with Rens second, Idalia third, Mary fourth, Egypt fifth, and Hattie F. last. The run to the quarter was good, but without change in the position of the horses. On the back stretch Majestic went up to the second place, and Idalia to the third, Hattie F. holding the lead by a head when they passed the half mile. On the lower turn Idalia went up and took the lead, coming into the homestretch under a pull. Down to the finish Idalia ran easily, and increased her advantage, finishing four lengths ahead of Majestic, who was three lengths ahead of Rens and Mary, and Hattie F. and Egypt following. Time—1:43.

TROTTERING AND RUNNING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—This was the second day of the Spring trotting meeting at Belmont Park. The races were very much improved, and the attendance was very much better than yesterday, so that a successful meeting is assured.

The first event was the unfinished pacing race, purse \$150, divided. Following is the summary: Contest: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CESAR.—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. Miles Lewis, Mr. F. B. Ward, Miss Mary Glynne.
MADONNE.—The Four Seasons.—Mr. Forrest.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.—THE LITTLE FISH.—Mr. Lester Wallace, Miss Rose Copley.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MIMIC.—Mr. Robert Fraser.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE FISH.—Mr. Robert Fraser.
PARK THEATRE.—THE LITTLE FISH.—Mr. Lester Wallace, Miss Rose Copley.
STANDARD THEATRE.—THE FISH.—Mr. Robert Fraser.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE OCEAN.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE FISH.—Mr. Robert Fraser.
SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS' OPERA HOUSE.—THE FISH.—Mr. Robert Fraser.
THE AQUARIUM.—THE FISH.—Mr. Robert Fraser.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for today, in the Middle Atlantic States, low pressure, winds mostly from south-east to south-west, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Democrats in the House who covered under the lash of the party caucus, are exceedingly valiant in their private remarks on the Potter investigation and its probable results. Perhaps the most naïf explanation yet given of the cowardice displayed by the unwilling majority who allowed themselves to be mastered by the revolutionary minority is, that they were compelled to do something to satisfy the disconsolate local politicians who had set their minds on being Postmasters under the Tilden administration, and who are already taking time by the forelock by sending in applications for the vacancies which they expect when HAYES is unseated. It does not seem to have occurred to the accommodating patriots who voted for revolution by way of satisfying the crossroads politicians of their "destricks," that these ardent persons will be more difficult to manage than ever if they find that their Representative, having put his hand to the plow, is greatly disposed to cast wistful glances behind. From the humble worker who has been brooding over the Postmaster's office, out of which he thinks he was degraded, to the distinguished candidate for foreign missions under TILDEN, there is a pretty strong determination that the Potter committee shall accomplish revolution or nothing. The temporizing majority, who "would not play false and yet would wrongly win," will float with the current, as usual.

The Wallace party has nominated its candidate at Pittsburg. Mr. ANDREW H. DILL is the choice of the railroad Kings, and the rest of the ticket represent the triumph of the same influences. It is probable that had the Randall faction been successful, the declaration in the platform about the validity of the President's title would have been made somewhat less strong. As it stands, it reads as follows: "We oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results." This is but another evidence of how completely the Democrats in Congress have failed to catch the prevailing sentiment of their party, and how clearly the local managers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere perceive the magnitude of the blunder which has been made in entering upon a course of action, which, whatever its immediate results, must end in disaster. If the majority of the Potter committee can discover or invent grounds for asserting that the election of President HAYES was the result of perjury and fraud, they must recommend that the office of President be declared vacant. If they fail in making out their case they will render their party ridiculous.

Mr. HEWITT and his band of disorganizers of the Army suffered a defeat in the House yesterday. The Army Appropriation bill, which provides for a force of 20,000 enlisted men, being under discussion, an amendment fixing the number at 25,000 was adopted by a vote of 115 to 107. Ten Democrats, including the Texas delegation, except REAGAN, voted against any reduction of the Army. Mr. HEWITT will not "give it up so," but will demand a separate vote on this clause when the bill goes to the House from the Committee of the Whole. Mr. MAGINNIS, of Montana, supplied the deficiency of a vote on his part by a pungent little speech. He informed his brother Democrats that the party without exception would certainly go down. It is not likely that Mr. HEWITT's final appeal to the House will avail him anything. The vote yesterday fixes the fact that the Army cannot be reorganized in an appropriation bill.

The recent events in Constantinople, though chiefly to the credit and advantage of the despatcher who perished in attempting it, appears to have taught the reigning Sultan the imprudence of keeping his deposed predecessor within easy reach of a swarm of fanatics who are ever ready to make his name the watchword of a reign of anarchy and murder. The hostile attitude of Montenegro, which seems to be habitually "spoiling" for a fight, has given a new impetus to the defensive preparations of the Turks. The latter are said to have massed 130 battalions—which, allowing for the depletion caused by the war, probably represent a total of nearly 80,000 men—in the lines around Constantinople, which are now being armed with heavy guns from the batteries on the Bosphorus. Nor are the Russians behind them in this respect, as is sufficiently shown by the reinforcements which continue to pour into Roumania via Bender and Jassy, and by the large supplies of guns and ammunition sent from Odessa to the port of Bourgas, which commands the "Sphero-pas" from the Black Sea.

into Roumelia. All this, however, in no way invalidates the reported success of Count SOBOVLOV'S mission. No one could expect the great envoy to turn the storm to a calm, like a second Neptune, with one all-powerful word. What he undertook to do, and what he appears to have done, was to provide an alternative for instant war, or, in technical language, to "establish a basis of negotiation." They have persuaded two great nations that they are not bound to cut each other's throats about nothing is a triumph of itself; and when it is decided that peace and not war shall be the order of the day, it will be time enough to think of the terms upon which it is to be concluded.

Mr. ENOCH O. COE, manufacturer of fertilizers at Newtown Creek, has been found guilty of the misdemeanor of maintaining a nuisance prejudicial to the public health. The jury were out only five minutes, so that the case made out by the prosecution may be accepted as a strong one. Recorder HACKETT intimated to the Grand Jury yesterday that they had no right to summon the members of the Board of Health as witnesses in the stench manufacturing inquiry. The members of the board having tolerated for two years various alleged nuisances in the City, must be held to be parties to the offense, and the only result of their examination would be to permit a defense of the illegal practices complained of which could only be properly admissible before a petit jury. The indictment of the Board of Health would seem to be a natural sequence to the Recorder's view of the law.

JOHN KELLY is showing his gratitude for the forbearance of a Republican Legislature by arranging for the confirmation of JOSEPH B. ENHART as Police Commissioner. Mr. ENHART will probably be nominated as his own successor on Tuesday, and the Aldermen, duly disciplined in advance, will be prepared to waive their objections to a Republican appointee. This admirable arrangement, by which Mr. KELLY gives Republicans a share in the distribution of City patronage, in return for immunity from troublesome interference at Albany, will next be heard of on the eve of the Fall election. We shall then have the usual display of conscientious objections by certain Republicans whom the apathy of their party permits to act as "leaders," against making "bargains" with Democrats, and a straight Republican candidate will be put up as a dummy to insure the election of the Tammany nominee. The conscientious wire-pullers will probably secure Tammany's surrender of some of the Assembly districts, if not of some county office, and the combination will be ready to resume the old game of give and take when the Legislature meets. The people have stood this sort of thing so long that we are not at all sanguine about the likelihood of their making any very emphatic protest against it. There may be vigor and independence enough left in the Republican organization to produce a revolt against the semi-annual bargain and sale to which it is made a party. If there is, the time appears to be ripe for making the fact manifest.

PITTSBURG AND INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indiana Greenback men clamor for "the American system of finance," and by way of showing what the phrase signifies, they set forth a series of propositions which this country never did adopt, and which no other country has attempted to apply without producing universal bankruptcy and distress. The system they formulate is not only not "the American system of finance," but is a compound derived from the financial quacks of all nations, hitherto rejected by American statesmen of all parties. The phrase bears nearly the same relation to ideas generally American as the term "American system" as a pretext for manufacturing monopolies sustains toward a reasonable regard for the interests of home industries. Indeed, few features of the Greenback movement are more curious than the close alliance that is maintained between the whole brood of financial heresies and the exploded fallacies of the ultra-protectionist school. The horror expressed in regard to the possible consequences of railroad monopoly does not extend to the realized results of monopoly in connection with manufactures. Just as in England the bigoted Tory and the rampant Chartist fought together against fiscal reform, so in this country the Communist, the Greenbacker, and the monopolist are on some occasions ranged under the same banner. Mr. KELLEY is their best known embodiment.

The Pennsylvania Democrats present a platform upon which these subjects are not a whit more susceptible of logical analysis than the philosophy of the typical Greenbacker. A curious mixture of the Pittsburgh platform on which the Democratic managers of a great State propose to conduct the Fall campaign. The Harrisburg Republican platform is sufficiently unsatisfactory, but it is not quite so stupid as that which proceeds from the united wisdom of the Wallace and Randall factions. Whatever virility the Pittsburgh product possesses is derived from the previously-expressed views of the combined Greenback and Labor Convention at Philadelphia. It is the misfortune of Pennsylvania that its politicians are incapable of rising above considerations of local or local interests. Its principles are local, not national; its policy, whether called Republican or Democratic, is cramped, distorted, and unworthy of acceptance as an exposition of national convictions and purposes. The contest is usually between cliques and rings, and the tales of triumph which the reporter tells almost invariably refer to the success of one cluster of partisans at the expense of another. Statesmanship scarcely lifts its head in the conventions that it is regarded as an intruder, to be hooded down after the manner in which the adherents of WALLACE and RANDALL, respectively, displayed their capacity on Wednesday. In the Pittsburgh Convention the struggle between these factions is noticeable only because their affiliations are somewhat different. Mr. RANDALL is not a public man whom any one outside of the Democratic malcontents can be expected to admire. But he has at least the merit of being disliked by the grasping railroad schemers of his State. He is not the tool of corporate monopolies, intent upon enriching themselves at the expense of the National Treasury. The Wallace faction is

identified with these corrupt combinations, helps them in Congress and the State, does their bidding at all times even to the extent of aiding the Texas-Pacific subsidy. The jobbing ring won the fight in the convention, and the Pennsylvania Democracy enter upon the Fall campaign burdened with the odium which the corrupt association entails. It is muzzled when subsidies are under discussion.

On the financial question the Pittsburgh Democrats approach so near the Greenback doctrine that one wonders they did not go a step further and make the Greenback cause their own. They are for an inconvertible currency, and as much of it as may be called for, though, of course, they go through the absurd form of declaring that "gold, silver, and legal-tender notes at par" shall be the basis. Similar disingenuousness appears in the allusion to national banks. These institutions are assailed as tending to "monopoly and centralization" because of their connection with the Government; but a saving clause is inserted to allay the anxieties of stockholders and note-holders. Altogether, these features of the platform exemplify the demagogism and dishonesty of the managers. These qualities, however, are too apparent to leave the party much chance of alienating the Greenback vote. They reveal the party's want of principle in a manner that must repel the sincere Greenbacker not less than the intelligent advocate of sound finance.

A general attack is made upon the Republican policy. We should be sorry if there were no more comprehensive exposition of this policy than that which the Harrisburg platform affords. But it must be poor indeed not to appear advantageously in any comparison that may be instituted with the Pittsburgh programme. The latter encloses where it should be plain and is silent with reference to matters about which it should have spoken emphatically. Those who understand the deep-laid schemes for despoiling the Treasury, for opening the door to frauds and claims, and for strengthening combinations that menace the future of the Republic, will look in vain for one word indicative of the position of the Pennsylvania Democracy. Their voice is against fiscal reform. They offer no help to efforts designed to enlarge the country's commerce, regain its lost carrying trade, and promote its peace by insuring its prosperity. As the party appears in this platform, it is a party incapable of comprehending the most urgent requirements, or of stating frankly and honestly its views and purposes. It will have to prove itself much stronger than its platform before it can have a rational hope of victory.

MR. POTTER'S HONOR.

On the authority of leading Democratic newspapers, we are informed that Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER's honor is pledged to prevent his investigation from being used to unseat President HAYES. That is to say, Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER's honor stands between the country and revolution. A man who was noted for his economy of the truth was once asked if he had died. He replied, "I have, upon my honor." The questioner said, "If you have died upon your honor, you must have had a scanty meal."

When Mr. POTTER had charge of the investigation resolutions in the House, he replied, in answer to all appeals for amendments and explanations, and to all demands for a chance to say a word, "I cannot yield. I am instructed not to yield." And even when the veteran STEPHENS, of Georgia, humbly begged to be heard, Mr. POTTER, almost with tears in his eyes, urged that he was under instructions from the caucus of his party in the House. He could not yield. He was no longer Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER; he was merely the smaller end of the machine. No appeal could touch him. He represented that most tyrannical and degrading of all political appliances—the party caucus. There are men who refuse to sacrifice their manhood to the impious requirements of the party machine. Mr. POTTER is not one of these. He has no conscience, no convictions, no independence of character, and no private judgment, when his party has given him his orders. Other Democrats who were less slavish in their submission to the party-lash, like STEPHENS, of Georgia, or MILLS, of Texas, might improve a moment's liberty to speak. Mr. POTTER knows nothing but the order issued in caucus. He has surrendered up his individual being and is moved by the will of a majority in the caucus. And this man's honor stands between the country and revolution.

Mr. POTTER, in the distribution of the patronage of the Door-keeper of the House, drew a place on "the disabled soldier's roll." He would have no soldier, but he produced for his "disabled veteran" an able-bodied Democratic editor from the interior of New-York. Door-keeper POLK refused to swear in this man or place him on his roll. POLK asserts that in his absence, POTTER took advantage of the Deputy Door-keeper and had his editor sworn, in defiance of law. And when this pensioner's pay could not be obtained in any other way, as he was illegally appointed, a resolution was introduced in the House for that purpose, by Mr. HESTER CLYMER. These facts were testified to by Col. POLK, who added that Mr. CLYMER introduced the resolution at the request of Mr. POTTER; and, in a published card, he defied Mr. POTTER to deny the truth of his assertions. No denial was ever made to these charges, though Mr. POTTER was therein made to appear as sneaking about the office of the Door-keeper, waiting for a chance to run in his man when the Door-keeper was absent, and afterward log-rolling through the House a resolution to pay an employ who had earned no money, and who was illegally appointed. And Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER's honor stands between the country and revolution.

There probably never was a more infamous attempt to count out a lawfully-elected candidate than that in the Ninth Senatorial District, when a Democratic majority in the Board of Supervisors for Westchester County gave the seat to the notorious "DICK" LATHEES, as against Judge ROBERTSON. The fraud was so barefaced and impudent that the State canvassers subsequently threw it out and gave the seat to its rightful occupant. One of the friendly counsel of LATHEES in that disgraceful proceeding was the man whose honor stands pledged that there shall be no attempt to

unseat the President of the United States. The friend of LATHEES, the hero of the rowdy convention in which PURROY, the jaw-breaker, figured, will see to it that no harm comes to the people through any revolutionary movement on the part of the Democrats.

What does the Democratic Party care for Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER and his alleged honor? Mr. POTTER was not strong enough to withstand his party caucus when he had once received his orders. And when his party caucus issues another order, he will be as obsequious in his obedience as he ever was. Mr. POTTER, all his life, has been a very fishy sort of personage. He has managed by dint of keeping up appearances and posing as an immaculate statesman to secure a Turveydrop reputation for deportment in politics. But he has always been a machine politician, an associate in the baser elements of his party, an advocate of two sorts of opinions for the North and for the South. Once he lost the nomination in the district which he now represents because of his widely-advertised secession proclivities; and it was not until he had learned a new form of speech that he was able to secure the honor which he coveted. And we are told that this political trickster, time-server, and dealer in small offices interposes his honor between the country and revolution.

SANITARY SUPERVISION.

The State of Massachusetts is somewhat remarkable for the completeness of its system of official superintendence of all manner of public interests, and the reports submitted to the Legislature in the course of one of its annual sessions constitute a considerable library. They are, in fact, so numerous and voluminous, and so incumbered with extraneous and apparently irrelevant matter, as to be suggestive of profitable printing contracts. Every year the Railroad Commissioners, the Board of Charities, the Board of Education, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, the Board of Health, and half a score of other boards and bureaus put forth each a bulky volume, containing not only statistics and reports of actual work, but elaborate essays and historical reviews, with which the omnivorous brain of the public is fed at the general expense. The last report of the State Board of Health contains more than 500 pages, in which there is a great deal of instructive and suggestive matter rather loaded down with long disquisitions on color-blindness, the filtration of potable water, and other subjects that might be much more concisely treated.

But, so far as the actual work of sanitary supervision is concerned, there is little danger of its being overdone, and what has been accomplished in Massachusetts may well incite emulation in other States. Even there, where so much attention has been given to the subject in the last few years, there is evidence of the almost unconquerable apathy of the people in regard to matters which vitally concern their physical well-being. Boston has an able and efficient Board of Health of its own, but it has to work with very little of the stimulus and support that comes from an active public sympathy. A law was passed last year authorizing the establishment of Boards of Health in the other cities of the Commonwealth, subject, however, to the approval of the people at the ballot-box. When the question was voted on, last November, out of nineteen cities, five failed to take any vote at all; six rejected the proposition, and in the eight that approved of it, the vote on the question was extremely light, showing that it excited little or no interest. In fact, most of those voting knew nothing of the proposition until they reached the polls, and cast the ballots put in their hands by interested persons without giving the matter a thought. In the towns the local boards of "Selectmen" are by law clothed with the powers of sanitary supervision, but the State Board finds it very difficult to secure from them any effective co-operation, though they invite correspondence, solicit answers to questions, and welcome the members to their own quarterly meetings for purposes of consultation. Meantime, as recent investigations show, the people go on polluting the streams and ponds from which their water supplies are drawn with the noxious refuse of all manner of manufactures and the reeking sewage of towns and villages, and infecting the soil and air with fumes and vapors that carry the seeds of disease and death. They poison their wells and reservoirs without a thought of the consequences, and impregnate the earth about their dwellings with permeating filth that gives forth sickening exhalations half the year. Much attention has been given by the Massachusetts Board of Health in the last three years to this subject of polluting the streams of the State, and to that of a wholesome water-supply and sanitary drainage in all towns.

This is a subject demanding more thoughtful consideration than it has yet received in other States, and one which can be adequately dealt with only by a State Board of Health with ample powers. It can be shown, and has repeatedly been shown, how intimately the material prosperity and happiness of a people are associated with the general health of the community, and there can be no doubt that measures calculated to maintain that health by removing the causes of disease are economical as well as salutary. A very large proportion of the debility that saps the vigor of our towns and cities is due to causes that can be removed. It is rare, more especially in smaller cities and interior towns, that any intelligent care is given to the subject of keeping the air and water free from contamination, and excluding from streets and dwellings the deleterious effluvia that continually arise where waste and refuse matter is thrown out to take care of itself. The work in Massachusetts has hardly gone beyond the stage of investigation and of a revelation of the existing facts, and the remedy is yet to be applied. There they have well-nigh conquered the nuisances of slaughter-houses, soap factories, and fat-rendering establishments in thickly-peopled districts, by either excluding them or rigidly requiring such safeguards as will make them harmless, but questions of drainage, the proper disposition of sewage, and the preservation of air and water from pollution still trouble them. The greatest need of the time everywhere is such a diffusion of information and awakening of interest on

the subject that each locality shall take care of itself through agencies of its own. Perhaps the best means of promoting this result is through the activity and zeal of a State Board of Health, which shall exercise a general supervision, and furnish at once the stimulus and the advice necessary to give effect to local effort. Sanitary science is comparatively in its infancy, but it is far in advance of sanitary practice.

A WONDERFUL STATE.

California is an astonishing place. It is perpetually producing novel and surprising things, such as gold, big trees, earthquakes, and things. There is high authority for believing that the men and women of California are superior to all other specimens of the human race. The California miners are rough and hirsute externally, but they have all the virtues of the best kind of saint combined with the innocence of new-born and quiet infants. The Californian gambler is the noblest and purest being ever created, and the Californian drunkard is simply full of sweetness and light. As for the women of California, no merely mortal pen can begin to do them justice. They are just so many angels, who have had their original angelic qualities developed and strengthened by a course of education in the mining camps and other great educational establishments of the State. Only the other day California produced a new variety of woman, in comparison with which all previous styles of women are worthless and utterly uninteresting.

All this richness of production is believed by Californians to be due to their unparalleled climate. Perhaps it is, but how the climate can produce gold is what we of the Atlantic States do not understand. Still, we may admit that the big trees and the magnificent women of the State are directly or indirectly the result of the climate. There is no question that, if the California climate really produced the new kind of woman to which allusion has just been made, the sooner we throw our climate away and emigrate to the Pacific slope the better. That kind of woman is all that is needed to make a reasonable man perfectly happy, and to describe her is a duty which cannot be honorably shirked, difficult as the task of description must necessarily be. Everybody knows that money is found in all parts of California, and in all sorts of situations. It has hitherto been found almost exclusively in the form of gold and silver—these metals being worth more than greenbacks—but now that paper is nearly at par, we may expect that this discrimination against paper will cease. It has never been safe to dig anywhere in California without running the risk of finding gold. In low valleys and in the heart of lofty mountains gold can be had for the digging, and it is asserted that large deposits of gold are imbedded in thin strata of leather encircling the waists of thousands of Californian men. As for the women—but, perhaps, this branch of the subject should be approached in a circuitous and cautious way.

Gold, and various other kinds of money, have been found upon women ever since the first discovery of money. There are few women who, if they were carefully prospected, would fail to yield money, though as a rule, they do not yield very large quantities of it. In this sort of prospecting, even the most experienced miner can never tell in what locality money will be found. The system of placer mining pursued by the class of adventurers commonly called pick-pockets is often rewarded by the discovery of money in pockets and purses lying very near the surface, but in those instances where money is really paying quantities has been found, the deposits have always been struck at some distance below the surface. It is said that Massachusetts ladies of the variety that migrate in search of husbands and other coveted treasures, often carry large or small deposits of money immediately below the old black whalebone or the upper cotton strata which scientific persons assure us exist in the region—but, perhaps, precise scientific details are unnecessary. This statement is quite probable, since we know that in California gold is abundant in low, level plains, but, of course, it is difficult of verification. Deposits of money are also said to underlie the kid-glove formation, and Prof. SILLIMAN distinctly asserts that money has been found imbedded in the soles of paleoctic female shoes. These facts show us how widely money is dispersed throughout the surface and upper strata of women, and correspond to what is known of the wide and general distribution of gold throughout the hills and valleys of California.

Hitherto it has never been supposed that the distribution of money among the women of California was characterized by any distinct peculiarities, but we now learn that a woman recently appeared in a California court-room upon whom, after careful prospecting and thorough assaying, a deposit of money of the value of \$20,400 was found in a locality described by the San Francisco press as the "bustle." This is not, as many persons have naturally imagined, a misprint for bushel. The locality in question has been mentioned by several eminent scientific persons, but no one has imagined that it was auriferous. In fact, it has usually been supposed to be *Tribune*-iferous, and it is well known that no expert thinks of looking for gold, silver, or greenbacks in close connection with *Tribune*. However, there can be no doubt that \$20,400 have just been found in the place and manner mentioned by the San Francisco papers. There has thus appeared a new type of Californian woman, who is auriferous to an unprecedented extent. The particular specimen assayed in the California court-room could not have weighed over 300 pounds. In that case she may safely be valued at the rate of \$140,000 a ton. In comparison with this, the richness of the Comstock lode is hardly worth mentioning.

No other part of the world can produce this kind of woman. We may now expect to see a rush of adventurers from all parts of the world to California; and the bustle mines of that favored State will eclipse the memory of the cradle-washing and quartz-mining of earlier days. Alas! why is it that California has a monopoly of all precious things, while the Atlantic States can produce nothing better than Connecticut tobacco and chills and fever?

Now that "whitebait" appears on the *carries* of New-York restaurants, gossip asents the little fish in its order. The origin of the name is obvious. These small fish were used as bait for bigger fish. The small fish were used as bait for bigger fish. The small fish were used as bait for bigger fish.

the last century, when certain Parliamentary Commissioners were appointed to superintend some engineering works designed to protect the banks of the Thames at Dagenham. Dagenham, an ancient town on the river. These Commissioners got into the way of having an annual fish dinner, to which on one occasion Mr. POTTER was invited. The thing took, and by degrees it became a regular custom for several members of the Government to join the party. The original guests were not very numerous, but gradually became restricted to Ministerialists, and at length the scene was changed from Dagenham to Greenwich. Most of the original diners were big city men, and conspicuous among these was Sir WILLIAM CORNBURY, the famous "three-l's" Alderman, immortalized by BYRON in the line—

"And caught Sir WILLIAM CORNBURY in a KILT."

The portly Alderman, greatly to the annoyance of GEORGE IV., whom he resembled in bulk, having denied the Highland garb to attend the King's levee at Holyrood, and, proud of his attire, asked his Majesty if he did not think it complete. "Yes," said his most very gracious sovereign, "only you've got no spoon in your nose." A cruel thrust at the devourer of turtle.

Some little time ago, when the funeral flower business was at its height, a child, who probably had been much impressed with a floral flourish in his own home, exclaimed, on a strong show of tuberoses reaching him: "Oh, mamma, what a smell of funeral!" There was, too, no many children and grown-up people with whom there is a close association of ideas between bouquets and blue-water. The good-bye business is now painfully overdone on the occasion of steamboat departures. If the truth could be known, nine-tenths of the people who stand around boats going off, and wave their off with heaven that those dear friends had stayed at home, while a large proportion of those who are to bid them good-bye only go in obedience to what they suppose to be the correct thing. The good-byes have already, in most cases, been quite sufficiently said already, and thus there is more of an unnecessary tiresome kind of making talk and cracking feeble jokes until the steamer—never punctual—gets under way, when everybody experiences a profound sense of relief. In the case of men the matter is even more serious, because the passengers are probably, not only well, drinking much more than is good for them, with a horrid consciousness of what is impending when they get "outside."

Of course, it is only natural and nice that a near relation or intimate friend should go to see the lion of an outward-bound traveler. Our remarks do not apply to them, but to the bouquet-burdened, wine-bibbling crowd of mere acquaintances.

The case of FAYNE, book-keeper and confidential clerk for ARTHUR J. JOHNSON, who after being eight years in his employ, has embezzled \$15,000 and spent it on women, once more suggests whether employers would not, apart from any generous considerations, find it to be to their interest to look carefully after clerks and book-keepers, and to have a trustworthy mother and sister were his bondswoman. The house in which they lived, almost their only property, had to be sold to cover the young man's defalcation. They are now in penury. He has utterly disappeared. In the old days of apprenticeship, when the young clerks were regarded as part of a merchant's family, instead of being fast young men about town, these wrecks in life were far less frequent. Of course, modern habits of life would not admit of clerks living in their employers' houses, but much might be done in the way of friendly surveillance.

We advertised some months ago to the statesmen made up to the colossal fortunes of Californians, and took occasion to point out that such wealth, however enormous, was apt to be of too fleeting a character to entitle the holders to take rank with the arch-millionaires in New-York, or in the Old World. "No, doubt," said the San Francisco *Examiner*, in an article which we then quoted, "the richest mining firm in the world is that of FLOOD, O'BRIEN, MACKAY & FAIR. Their interest in this was in July, 1877, in two bonanza mines, at the present depressed prices, cannot be less than \$23,000,000. They own the Bank of Nevada, with a paid-up capital of \$10,000,000, and a reserve of \$2,000,000. Their real estate and property in sight cannot be worth less than \$3,000,000. They are reputed to own \$20,000,000 in United States bonds. Besides these investments, they own a controlling interest in the Nevada mines, some of which are believed to be on the line of rich deposits. Add these items together and we have a total of \$60,000,000, which is an underestimation of their wealth, but how much so we cannot say. It would be a good idea to have a satisfactory proof were offered that the entire assets of these four men would amount to a hundred millions." But now Mr. O'BRIEN is dead, and his property is estimated at six millions, a very handsome fortune truly, but not exactly a fortune of a hundred millions. We have no reason to suppose that Mr. O'BRIEN was much poorer than the rest of the famous quartet. The truth is that California statements must always be taken with a great many grains. Like all else there, the imagination is on a colossal scale.

Up to 1858 an absolute divorce was only granted in England by the House of Lords, and a suit was, by reason of its costliness, out of the reach of persons of small means. The establishment of a divorce court was in no slight degree due to a speech of stinging sarcasm, delivered by Judge MACLE, who, addressing a poor man, plagued with a wife and vicious wife, explained to him the various formal and heavy costs which he must go through to get rid of her, concluding by saying that this was so because, in England, there was only one law for rich and poor. Mindful of this, LORD CAMPBELL pointed out, in a case which came before him (sitting as President of the Full Court of Divorce) a few months after the act passed, that it could no longer be urged that divorce was a luxury reserved in England for the rich, for here was a suit in which the injured husband was a cabman, and the gay lothario a costermonger. So, again, with the House of Commons. There has since 1851 been a singular distinction down or leveling up, as people may deem it. Our cable news reported on Sunday that Mr. PALMER, the Liberal candidate elected for Reading, was a crack-maker, (HUNTLEY & PALMER), while the Conservative Mr. ALDERSON, who is an excellent workman, was a crack-maker. These facts being out, Mr. GLADSTONE's lamentations over the House of Commons becoming more and more a monopoly of rich traders unrelieved by the clever young fellows—the Fitzes, Burkes, Gladstones, Malins—lay in the former days were returned by the caricatures of those close boroughs, on which, on this account, Mr. GLADSTONE has always looked indulgently. The late Speaker DENISON said, as the result of his life-long experience in Parliament, that no members were so useless as commercial men who entered the House after 40. Their minds had run in one rut and couldn't be got out of it. They saw everything, in fact, through trade glasses.

A few days ago we gave an instance of the peculiarity of the late Mr. Evans and William EVERTON as a journalist. In the closing years of his life he was librarian of the Mercantile Library in St. Louis, and well qualified by his wide reading and general knowledge of books for the position. He was not a satisfied borrower. One day he was interviewed as to act as critic also, or rather he considered that the functions of one included the functions of the other. Being a Virginian of the old school, an extreme State's rights Democrat, and an ardent conservative in all things, it is easy to imagine what his views of literature would be, especially at a time when all his prejudices were aroused as they were during the civil war—the time of his holding the place of librarian. He hated all innovating authors, as he called them, and regarded every new man as dangerously and disrespectfully radical. HOBBA GIBSON, VOLTAIRE, HENRY BOSS, BEAU, SHELLEY, GOETHE, CABANIS, DIDEROT, FRANKLIN, EMERSON, CARLYLE, and hundreds of other men of genius he naturally underrated and detested. He deemed it necessary, not only to entertain peculiar views, but to put them in writing on the fly-leaves and title-pages of the books themselves. Consequently, scores of the volumes were soon ornamented with his opinions, conveyed in clear, neat and succinct, vigorous English. William EVERTON was accompanied with something like this. A very wicked and indecent book. No swallower should, and no lady

could read it. And then it has very little meaning. GOETHE, who was not without cleverness, knew this perfectly, and wrote it in order to mystify his wretched admirers. The same may be said of the same was introduced as stuff and nonsense by a rampant atheist. Candide was degrading literature, and was an excuse for infidelity. The *Decline and Fall* was the pompous monument of a blasphemer. *Pantheism* was a destructive and dangerous work, and the *Review of Islam* was the worst of poets. EMERSON'S *Essays* were *Barton Abolitionism* dressed up in learned lingo. *Sanior Rescript* was Tautologian fustian pervaded with the idiosyncrasy of egotism. These written ravings come from JOHNSON'S place, because he refused to discuss them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

What can the South gain by all this pother? Speaker Randall, for one, has not made any new friends.

The Indianapolis *Journal* regards Randall as the most shameless and unblushing partizan that has ever filled the Speaker's chair.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* presents the name of Senator J. M. W. for President on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is weary of "old Montague Blair" and petulantly begs him to take a back seat and keep quiet until he has something to say.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) says that the Potter business is an inexcusable waste of time and money that the people of the country will not endure.

An almost incredible rumor is floating through Eastern papers to the effect that ex-Gov. J. L. Chamberlain, of Maine, is inclined to give up his adherence to the Unionists.

The Troy *Press* once more asserts that Mr. Tilden never believed in the Electoral Commission and never approved of it, "as was well understood at the time." By whom?

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that the Southern Democrats in Congress could not participate in any movement to bring about the removal of Mr. Hayes without glaring inconsistency.

As a stirrer-up of profane strife the Democratic organization never has been and never will be equalled. Just now it is exulting itself in its wild freaks since the unpardonable days of 1860-1.

The Boston *Advertiser* forgets that the American people are "bigger than Grant." If necessary, they will ally with the Unionists to elect a President, and under the command of a President, not a Dictator.

Under the Federal Constitution the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States.

The Democratic Party has an unconquerable aversion to the restoration of quiet and good feeling and the revival of business that would flow therefrom. It ever fosters partisan loss and defeat under peaceful and prosperous Republican rule. And it acts accordingly.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* is thoroughly disgusted with the whole Potter business, and says: "The Democrats evidently think that the man which can throw the most dirt will win the day. It is questionable whether they are not playing directly into the hands of those Republican politicians who wish to raise the 'bloody shirt' again."

The Republicans and Democrats of the Third Congressional District in California have held a partisan convention, and nominated delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The list comprises two farmers, three lawyers, one physician, one clerk, and one miner. The San Francisco *Atlas* appeals to the other districts to do their work as well.

Speaking generally, the Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that the history of the Democratic Party in national politics is a history of lost opportunity. Speaking specifically, the *News* says that it fears that the action of the Democracy on Potter's resolution will prove a horrible blunder. Speaking metaphorically, the Charleston *News* makes a bull's-eye shot each time.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "All that the Democratic House has done, all that it insists upon doing, is in the interest of the mob. At no time—always the mob. For Democratic rule is mob rule, and Democratic policy is surrender to the mob. The feast to which the Democratic leaders invite the American people in the March election is the feast of the Republic. It is for them to accept or reject the invitation."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "The party have announced in caucus, and Mr. Potter announced it in debate, that this course was taken only to make this grand odious, so that a similar one would not be attempted in the future. The course would be to make up to meet President Hayes. If our party stop here, this investigation may do some good; but, if they attempt to go further, and attempt to oust the President, they will do great harm."

Ex-President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, looks upon the Potter resolution as an attempt to unseat President Hayes, and as fraught with great danger to the business interests of the country. President Potter does not regard it as such a serious matter, though he, too, thinks that a few of the men who favored the resolution would like to make a revolution. Prof. SUMNER wants the investigation to go on, unless its object is to unseat President Hayes.

The Pharisee of the Troy *Press* says: "We shall not prejudice the case. We should be very glad to have it proved that Mr. Hayes has a good title, and therefore we will all collectively desire that this matter shall be investigated with entire fairness and honesty, and without partisanship. Then, if it be shown that Mr. Hayes was a party to the fraud through his agents and friends, out he must go. The people will not be satisfied with anything else."

THE STENCH NUISANCES.

ENOCH O. COE CONVICTED.

THE JURY RETURNS A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

AFTER FIVE MINUTES' DELIBERATION—

HACKETT SAYS THAT THE GRAND JURY BE-

FORE HIM AND TELLS THEM THAT THEY

HAVE NO RIGHT TO EXAMINE MEMBERS

OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH DISPUTED

QUESTION OF LAW.

The trial of Enoch O. Coe, proprietor of a fer-

tilizer manufactory at New York Creek, Long Island,

indicted for maintaining a nuisance, was concluded in

the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and resulted

in a verdict of guilty after five minutes' deliberation

by the jury. Assistant District Attorney Bell

moved for sentence, but at the request of Col.

Fellows, who announced that he intended to ap-

peal from the verdict, Judge Gilchrist allowed a

postponement of sentence until this morning. The

prosecution of Coe, who is a brother of Senator

Coe, is looked upon as a great victory for the Board

of Health, from the fact that the accused is one of

the wealthiest of the fertilizer manufacturers, and

has persistently opposed the efforts of the Commis-

sioners to compel him to abate the nuisance. He

was indicted last season for maintaining a nuisance

at his place on New York Creek, and for the same

offense he was just convicted. The maximum

penalty for the offense is a year's imprisonment

and a fine of \$250.

When the Grand Jury came into court yesterday,

Recorder Hackett said:

MR. FORMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND

JURY: The fact that you have been compelled to me

reliable authority, that you have felt it to be your

duty to make an examination of the members of the

Board of Health, and that you have found them to

be guilty of a crime, is a matter of great importance

to the community. I put it to you and to your com-

mon sense whether, if a man is charged with burglary,

arson, or murder, and if you find him to be guilty,

is it not your duty to make an examination of the

evidence in the case, and if you find it to be

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MR. VOSBURGH'S DEFENSE.

THE TRIAL CONTINUED.

PROF. MORTON, PRESIDENT OF THE STEVENS

INSTITUTE, ON THE STAND—TESTIMONY

BY MEDICAL MEN—MR. VOSBURGH

TRIED TO NEW-YORK AND TAKEN BACK

TO NEW-JERSEY.

Nothing was said in open court yesterday

morning nor at any time during the day concerning

the disappearance of Mrs. Vosburgh. Deacon Miller

was the first witness called to the stand. He testified

that Cornell had called in his hearing and presence that

the Lord had produced "Vosburgh" when he had

been called to the stand. He also produced the letter

to him just after he had been called to the stand.

Dr. J. J. Toulmin was called next to establish,

to establish the identity of the person who had

been called to the stand. He testified that he had

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COLUMBIA BOYS OFF FOR HENLEY.

The regatta sailed in the Park Office for non-

payment of duties number over 100, and are intended

for a German society in Newark.

A musical reception was given last evening

in the Church of the Disciples, Madison-avenue, by

I. W. Parson Price and his pupils.

A musical and literary entertainment for the

benefit of the New York City Hospital was given

last evening at Oliver Church, No. 63 Second-avenue.

The New York Woman's Suffrage Society

gave a reception last night at No. 221 West

Eleventh-street, in honor of Mrs. Matilda Joyn

Gage.

Mrs. Teresa Owens, of No. 225 Broadway,

was found last evening in the ladies' waiting

room at the Grand-Street Ferry, and was taken

home.

The new steamer Midway will on Sunday,

May 26, make a grand excursion up the Hudson to

Peekskill, stopping at all intermediate landings on

the way.

Col. C. Challis Long will lecture at Chick-

ing Hall on Tuesday evening next, before the Amer-

ican Geographical Society, on "Egypt, Africa, and

Africa."

The piano-makers of Behr & Peck, who

have been on strike for nearly three months, have

made an amicable arrangement with their employ-

ers, and the factory is again in operation. The firm con-

siders the men the increased pay demanded.

David White, aged 5 years, of No. 404 East

Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, last evening

in a fight with a man named John J. Clancy, aged

70, who was temporarily insane, and was taken

to the New York City Hospital.

The annual Spring games of the New York

City College Athletic Association will be held to-

morrow. There will be one and a half mile walk-

ing, one mile run, one-quarter mile run, a race of

100 yards, a tug of war, and probably a half-mile run.

The Chicago Board of Trade has decided to

make their inspection of four correspond with that

of the Produce Exchange of this City. Yesterday

Mr. R. H. Reinhardt, chief of the Chicago Inspectors,

and with him the four correspondents, were taken

to the Chicago Board of Trade, where they were

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE—*Les Cloches de Corneville*.—Mlle. Marie Anne. Matinee. 2.30.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—*Domestic*.—Mr. Wallace. Matinee. 2.30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—*The Merry Widow*.—Mr. Robert Foster. Matinee.

STANDARD THEATRE—*Parti, Our Cousin Gaudin*.—Mr. J. K. Emmett. Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—*The Gaiety*.—Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—*The Circus of Novak*.—Mrs. Emma Melville. Matinee.

RAVEN THEATRE—*Parti, Our Cousin Gaudin*.—Mr. J. K. Emmett. Matinee.

THE AQUARIUM—*Race and Course*.—Mr. J. K. Emmett. Matinee.

MUMFORD'S GARDEN—*Strolling Company*.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The New-York Times is the best paper published. It contains the latest news and correspondence; it is free from all objections and is a valuable source of information. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sent by mail to all parts of the world. The price is \$10.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Address: THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, falling, followed by rising barometer, south-easterly winds, shifting to westerly or south-westerly, and occasional rain, followed by warmer, partly cloudy weather.

Leading Democrats are protesting too much on the question of assailing the President's title. Senator BARNUM, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, tries to defend the action of that body in refusing to pass a resolution affirming the validity of the President's title, by explaining that its inapplicability is too obvious to need formal recognition. That is certainly not the opinion of the irreconcilable section of the Democracy, whose counsels prevailed in the committee as obviously as they did in the House. Now is it the opinion of the Tilden men when Senator WALLACE reports as having been actively engaged in the attempt to manipulate the Pittsburgh Convention in the interest of the "great defrauded." Had these had their way, the Pennsylvania Democratic platform would certainly have stopped short of the declaration that any attack on the President's title is dangerous to our institutions and must be fruitless in its results. So far, the Potter resolution has been chiefly remarkable for its potency to create Democratic disunion.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will sustain the adverse report made by Senator BURKE from the Committee on Education and Labor on the House bill making eight hours the legal limit of a day's work. A recent decision of the Supreme Court swept away all that was operative of the Eight-hour law now on the statute book, and it is a piece of pure demagogism to attempt to galvanize into a new term of mischievous existence an enactment from which intelligent working men know that they have been the chief sufferers. Democrats ought to be made welcome to all the political capital which they can extract from legislation of this character. The pretended friends of the "working men," who propose to benefit labor by creating new obstacles to its employment cannot very long impose even on the most ignorant of their dupes. Freedom of contract between the wage-paying and the wage-earning classes is as necessary an element in commercial revival as the maintenance of business confidence or the preservation of public credit.

No Committee on Appropriations has ever been so snubbed and set at naught in the House as the present committee has been. The treatment of the Army Appropriation bill, which has been in the management of Mr. HEWITT, has been most mortifying to its friends. After striking out the section reducing the Army to 20,000 men, the House, in Committee of the Whole, struck out the two sections providing for reorganizing the bureaus of Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, radically amended the section relative to the appointment of a commission of experts for reorganizing the Army, and came very near striking out the section relative to the Bureau of Military Justice. To crown the day's disasters, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole sustained the point that two other sections, (providing for the mustering out of officers with five years' pay), were out of order, and these, too, were struck out. This was the last straw on long-suffering Mr. HEWITT's back. He refused to go on with the bill, as it had been agreed to do, and healed off to repair damages. It is hoped by the committee that party discipline may mend matters when the House considers the bill. But so far the committee has made a ludicrous failure in their attempt to drag the House into the support of a very arbitrary measure.

The mystery of the *Cimbric*, still lying at South West Harbor, coast of Maine, is fairly out now. The Russian Government has bought at least one cruiser, the *State of California*, lately launched at Philadelphia. Two others are being negotiated for, and their transfer may be effected. The *Cimbric*, it is said, carries three crews and the usual complement of officers for each. These crews, or were, intended to man the three cruisers to be bought here, and the matter is all there is of the matter.

legal and according to the requirements of international comity. There is no war between Russia and any other nation with which we are at peace, and until there is a formal declaration of war, the United States Government has no power to interfere to prevent the sale, or even the transfer, of vessels to the Russian Government or to any other Government now at peace. It may be said that Russia is preparing for war. But preparation is not declaration; and in this case, happily, it is quite likely that even the preparations will be found needless.

Prophecies of peace and preparations for war seem to go hand in hand at present in the East. The announcement that Gen. TOLLEEN has received special orders from the Czar to make no attempt upon Constantinople appears to meet with very slight faith among the Turks, judging by the vigor with which the latter are laboring at the defenses which cover Buyukdereh and the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus. The fortifying of Soutari and the mooring of several Turkish iron-clads under its batteries indicate unmistakably a dread of the renewal of Russia's demand for the surrender of the fleet, and a determination to resist any such demand to the utmost. Whether there is any truth in the rumor that the recent émeute in favor of ex-Sultan MURAD would have been general but for the fear of a Russian occupation remains to be seen; but such an idea is in no way inconsistent with Turkish traditions. It is announced that Serbia, having received a large subsidy from Russia, has placed her whole Army "upon a complete war footing," and that Austria, despite the prevalent rumors of an impending settlement, still continues her military preparations, apparently not without a secret hope of still drawing some advantage from the embarrassments of her neighbors. In Armenia, the reinforcement of 10,000 men recently dispatched to Erzerum will come not a whit too soon to repair the ravages of putrid fever and the guerrilla warfare of the "Lazis," which latter, though exaggerated by report, has undoubtedly attained very embarrassing proportions. Meanwhile, the English press, commenting upon the attitude of concession attributed to Russia, observes that "to the general apprehension, it will appear to amount to a restoration of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's circular," and hopes that "the British Cabinet will stand firmly by the conditions of Lord Salisbury's dispatch."

THE VERMONT PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Vermont have not the poor policy of expediency to fall back upon in justification of a platform that may mean anything or nothing according to the desire of the interpreter. Doubtful districts do not trouble them. No important magazine dictates their course, and no controlling force exacts a surrender of their convictions. Accustomed to speak plainly, and to be in advance of less positive States, they have been relied upon to contribute to the construction of the Republican policy. This time they have disappointed their friends. They have sacrificed ideas to smooth phrases. There is little that is practical in their generalities, and nothing that tells where they stand in relation to any extant question, save that raised by the Potter resolution.

This evasion of an obvious duty is not the result of a rose-colored estimate of the political outlook. The preliminary remarks of Mr. GREGORY SMITH, the temporary Chairman, seem to have prepared the way for a vigorous expression of opinion. According to him, the need for a decision policy never was greater than now. His words are, "Never since prior to the war has the spirit of rebellion been so violent, so rampant as to-day." We cannot accept Mr. Smith's remark as literally correct, but it leaves no room for doubt as to his understanding of the occasion that exists for plainness of speech and decisive action. Senator MORRILL, in the letter which is appended to the proceedings of the convention, uses language equally ominous. The Republican Party, he says, "has more work to do, and it alone can preserve what it has already done. There can be no dispute," he adds, "should this party lose its control over national affairs, that many pages of existing statutes would soon be missed, and that the latest amendments of the Constitution would be expunged as Northern heresies." The whole purport of the letter is to impress upon the party the necessity of providing against imminent dangers. And the members of the convention, in their brief preamble, affirm their consciousness of the obligations that rest upon the party. They declare that they are "sensible of the gravity of present exigencies in our country." How, then, do they proceed to deal with them?

In the first place, by handling the President and his administration in a gingerly fashion. With the same breath they blow hot and cold. "The motives and general course of the Administration" are commended; as to its policy the ruling idea seems to have been that silence is wisdom. "A difference as to policy may exist," is the statement employed. This non-commitment method of treating an important fact favors more of the temporizing trickster, anxious to be on good terms with both sides, than of the stalwart Republicans who have won for Vermont the distinction it enjoys. There was no absolute necessity for an allusion to the President and what, in the absence of a better term, must still be called his policy. There are decided differences of opinion in regard to both, and for the sake of peace silence on the subject may be desirable. But if Vermont must speak, at least it should speak honestly. It can better afford to alienate a few votes than to make itself ridiculous with the view of catching them. Harmony is a good thing, but it is purchased too dearly when the price is, as in this instance, the emancipation of the principle of great party.

The inculcation of the President's "essential, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity"—does not afford an excuse for the betrayal of a trust in the presence of admitted exigencies of the greatest character. It cannot be truthfully alleged that the occasion of the difference as to the President's policy is a non-essential, or that the unity which presupposes compromise in respect of essential principles meets the apostolic requirement. The convention exhibited its charity when it accorded praise to the President's motives:

It exhibits a strange inability to distinguish between the essentials and non-essentials of the party's faith when it urges liberty as a pretext for a weakness that may, indeed, be grateful to the President, but sadly belies the traditions of Vermont Republicanism. Moreover, it is difficult to speak respectfully of a platform which, after adding the precept, "in essentials, unity," fails to make the slightest reference to the "essential" questions that are before the country. Surely, the financial question is essential; yet Vermont may be for resumption or against it, for a gold basis or unlimited greenbacks, for repudiation or good faith,—so far as the Republican platform indicates its position. The fiscal question is essential; but the convention has not a word to say about it. The organized movement to open the vaults of the Treasury in order that the demand for subsidies, grants, loans, and the payment of improper claims may be satisfied, is an essential question. Yet for aught that appears in this platform, Vermont may be favorable to the Texas-Pacific job, to the waste of millions under the pretense of effecting local improvements, and to the payment of the Southern claims already presented or in contemplation. Another essential question relates to the South,—the maintenance in that section of the rights of citizenship and the enforcement of just laws in harmony with the spirit of the constitutional amendments. Mr. GREGORY SMITH asserts that these rights are in jeopardy, that these duties may not be fulfilled; and the great mass of Republicans in other States would impress upon the party the urgency and magnitude of the task which it must be ready to perform. The Burlington Convention misrepresents the spirit of its constituents and fails to take the interest of the party when it allows talk about "unity," "liberty," and "charity" to divert attention from the duty that is incumbent upon it.

The two-faced resolution with reference to the Administration has its counterpart in the resolution respecting the South. The delegates "deplore" the antagonism of "a portion of the South" to the attempt to secure "equal rights and privileges," while they "recognize the patriotic action and devotion" of another portion of that section. We are not unmindful of the services rendered by Southern conservatives, or of the title to consideration earned by men who, like WADSWORTH, have striven faithfully to cultivate friendly relations between the races. But justice to these persons is not incompatible with the bold vindication of the principles and policy of the Republican Party. The Vermont platform is worthless because its authors were unable to distinguish between the essentials and the non-essentials of principle and policy.

CONGRESS AND ARMY PAY.

Mr. HEWITT's Army bill, which has been so badly backed in the House, had two objects: First, to reduce the numbers, and secondly to reduce the pay, of the Army; and, by a peculiar sleight-of-hand process, he proposed to reduce the numbers "without reducing a musket which is to-day in service," so he proposed to reduce the pay "without touching the pay of a single officer or soldier." The legislature in the former case did not quite satisfy the members of Congress from Texas and California, who correctly surmised, as Mr. SCHLEICHER put it, that "as 25,000 maximum is to the actual number in the field, so will 20,000, after reduction, be to the then actual number in the field." In fact, no military bill before Congress provides for employing civilians as "escorts, repairers of forts, telegraph lines, and roads; sick, wounded, and maimed; clerks, mechanics, cooks, hospital stewards, nurses, and teamsters," of which Mr. HEWITT made so much. And even if civilians were so employed, where would be the economy, to say nothing of the discipline and organization?

The proposed reduction in pay was to be effected in two ways: first, by diminishing the numbers of officers and men, and secondly, by cutting down the allowances to officers. The total of economy proposed by Mr. HEWITT was \$3,871,462, of which \$1,000,000 was to be in the reduction of pay, and \$2,871,462 in the reduction of allowances; and the remainder, about \$1,900,000, in the diminution of supplies, food, clothing, equipment, transportation, barracks and quarters, and so on. The action of the House in refusing to reduce the numbers of the enlisted men would cut off the second item, almost all the third, and also a large part of the first, because, with no diminution in the number of men, it is obviously impossible to reduce the number of officers to the figure at first contemplated.

As to the allowances of officers, it should be borne in mind that these features of military emolument are not peculiar to our service, nor to any service. They are found in all European armies, with the single exception of the French, and up to the year 1876 they prevailed in that. If in our own service the allowances were simply consolidated with the annual pay, the arrangement might be simpler; but to reduce allowances commensurate in money seems to be not entirely different in effect from "touching the pay." Even in France we find preserved the "command allowance," ranging from \$6,944 for the military Governor of Paris, down to \$1,536 for a division commander and \$432 for a regimental commander of infantry. We find a special allowance of \$2,280 for procuring field equipments made to Marshal, \$1,140 to a division commander, \$342 to a cavalry Colonel, and so down in every grade, to \$76 for the Lieutenant of infantry. There is also a daily allowance of from eight to ninety cents extra for every officer living in Paris or its vicinity.

In the British Indian Army the allowances are so great as to be almost double the pay proper, in many cases, while the pay proper in most grades exceeds that of our Army. This, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a regiment of British infantry in India receives \$2,580 a year extra for command, staff, and horse allowances; a Captain receives \$180 a year extra. In Austria there is a command, a forage, a servants', a traveling and marching, and a lodging, furniture, and stable allowance—five in all. At Vienna, the last-named allowance varies from \$997 for the Field-Marshal down to \$128 for the Lieutenant, a Colonel having \$373. All the other allowances are liberal. In Germany, in addition to the allowances just mentioned, or partly

inclusive of them, are ordinary and special allowances. The command allowance of a division commander is \$3,993, while that of a brigade commander is \$2,396. Officers who live in barracks are supplied by the Government with furniture, bedding, fuel, light, and cleaning utensils, and each company officer has also a small monthly allowance for room trifles. If an officer does not receive these, he has them commuted in money. In our service, an officer's furniture is one of his chief expenses. When ordered to a remote station, as frequently happens, he usually has to sacrifice most of his furniture at whatever it will bring, because the cost of transportation is so great, besides the risk of breakage. In Germany there are also supplies of bedding, lights, servants, and field equipments, or allowances for them, but none at all with us. In changing stations, married officers have special allowances for transporting their families. There are also allowances for stationery, and so on—in a word, the system of allowances is carried far beyond anything known with us; and the same is true of Russia.

Mr. HEWITT says that the pay of our Army officers "is upon a very liberal scale compared with foreign Armies." Undoubtedly, our Army officers are well paid. But, taking together the pay and allowances for foreign services, and considering, also, the greater purchasing power of money in Europe, and the great expenses which are entailed on our little body of officers by frequently changing stations, it is quite certain that the pay of foreign officers of the same grade is better than that of our own. There have, no doubt, been abuses, in a few instances, produced by constructive allowances in the matter of fuel and forage; but these are almost unavoidable under any general law devised to reach and control the interests of the party when it allows talk about "unity," "liberty," and "charity" to divert attention from the duty that is incumbent upon it.

LOCAL STATESMEN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury has indicted the Board of Health and the Board of Aldermen. The grounds in each case are wholly different. The Board of Health have neglected their duty; the Board of Aldermen have transgressed theirs. In both cases, we may say, the chief phases of local misgovernment are admirably illustrated. So far as the Board of Health is concerned, it is only charitable to say that they have simply neglected their duty through inattention, ignorance, and indifference. If we were disposed to be less charitable, we might charge that the palpable and notorious disregard for the public comfort which has been exhibited by the Board of Health was due to interested motives. If the members of the board had been peculiarly concerned in the maintenance of alleged manufactories of vile odors, their conduct could not have been more languid in the face of petitions, protests, and the general demand for redress. It is not necessary to make this allegation. But the Board may congratulate themselves that the general public is so generous, so slow to believe railing accusations against nominally respectable men, that such an assertion would not be entertained without very conclusive proof.

The Board of Health have deservedly brought upon them general reprobation. The disgrace of the indictment by the Grand Jury is richly merited. For two years, or more, the press and the people have been united in complaining of the offensive odors which have been wafted over the City, chiefly from the East River side. It has been the business of THE TIMES from month to month to point out the localities, on both sides of the City, infested by the nuisances complained of. In our columns the Board of Health, if their members chose, could read the names of men engaged in an unlawful business, their locations, and full descriptions of their occupations. In many instances these articles have been supplemented by communications from indignant citizens, in which additional facts were given. This explicit and public information concerning matters which were seriously detrimental to the public health has not, heretofore, accomplished anything worth mentioning. Now and then a particularly flagrant nuisance has been abated long enough for some member or retainer of the Board of Health to assert triumphantly that the thing complained of did not exist. But the grievance has speedily broken out afresh, and often in an aggravated form. The facts collected by the reporters of THE TIMES were often secured under great difficulties, and the proprietors of the establishment whose business wrought so much mischief showed by their methods of resenting inquiry that they knew they were breaking the laws. Nevertheless, they were able to defy public indignation and legal restraints. There seemed to be some hidden force sustaining them. Finally, about thirty of these law-breakers have been indicted for maintaining nuisances. One of them has been convicted. No resident of the City between Union-square and Sixtieth-street, east of Sixth-avenue, has failed to find out where the disgusting odors which prevail therein at certain times are generated. The facts in the case have been as open and notorious as the most flagrant scandal of the day. Yet, in face of all this, the Board of Health have failed to reach the source of so pestilential a nuisance. They have even insisted that there was nothing in the complaints which came up before them. They must have been astonished that the authors of so many of the nuisances which they failed to find have at last been indicted. And now the members of the Board of Health have been indicted, and it serves them right.

As we have already intimated, the offense of the Board of Aldermen is of a different sort. The Aldermen fancy that they possess supreme power. When Recorder HARRIS presumed to question their right to grant the privileges of the streets, they arrogantly proposed to inquire into his mental condition. They could not believe that a sane man would dare call them to account. The City charter, in express terms, forbids the erection of booths, racks, stands, &c., in the public streets. But the Aldermen have regularly granted permits for these structures, just as though they had a right to do it. It is believed that such favors have been made the property and

possessions of political favorites. Not only has the public convenience been disregarded and popular rights invaded, but the bargain and sale of such permits has been used to corrupt the public morals. Legal opinions entitled to great consideration have been set at naught when the right of the Aldermen to grant permits was therein denied. The Mayor vetoed the action of the Aldermen, giving sound reasons for the same. The Aldermen defied the Mayor as they had defied the law. This was no common offense. It was a persistent, bold, unwarrantable, and illegal assumption of authority. The Aldermen have been indicted, and the public will be glad of it.

A WEDDING SERENADE.

In the country towns of the West it is thought a courteous and necessary thing to serenade every newly-married pair. It has been asserted that this custom has descended from the ancient Greeks, and that it is an evidence of the classic and musical tastes of the Western people. It is true that the musical instruments used by the wedding serenaders consist chiefly of tin pans, tin horns, and that archaic type of stringed instrument, the horse-fiddle; but it is urged that the Western rural person is unaware of the existence of cornets and sax-horns, and that he firmly believes that the purest and richest harmonies can be expressed by his favorite though simple instruments. It is probable, however, that a regard for classic precedent and a cultivated taste for music are not the real motives of the wedding serenade. That ceremony is doubtless due to the Western habit of regarding marriage as an extremely humorous affair. It is the Western sense of humor which overflows on the occasion of a wedding and expresses itself in tin pans and horse-fiddles. When a man and woman enter into the comic estate of matrimony, what could be more appropriate or more interesting to them than to serenade them with burlesque instruments? Next to the practice which prevails among New-York brokers of smashing one another's hats, the Western wedding serenade is probably the purest and highest expression of true humor, and when the serenaded bridegroom happens to be thoroughly capable of appreciating the fun of the thing, nothing more intensely comic could be imagined.

Mr. James Peters, a leading citizen of Cassville, Wis., was recently married to an estimable young lady, and after a brief journey to Oshkosh, to give his bride a glimpse of the refined pleasures of metropolitan life, he brought her home to his father's house. The newly-married pair reached Cassville on Monday, the 13th inst., at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and were warmly welcomed by old Mr. Peters, who was confined to his chair with inflammatory rheumatism in his right knee, and by old Mrs. Peters, who was dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Of course, the other leading citizens of Cassville were aware of Mr. Peters' return, and promptly made preparations to serenade him. Accordingly, at about midnight, the Peters household was suddenly awakened by a musical refrain that would have delighted the soul of WAGNER. An orchestra composed of five tin horns, eleven tin pans, four bells—tenor and bass—a pair of copper wash-boilers, and a horse-fiddle of extra size occupied the front yard, and were playing with great vigor, while pistols and guns were fired at intervals, in emulation of GILMORE's favorite use of cannon. Old Mr. Peters swore with much enthusiasm, and his invalid wife fainted with ecstasy. As for the bride, her delicate nerves were so pleasantly excited that she wept hysterically, and the bridegroom found it impossible to restrain his enthusiasm. Mr. Peters was a Western man himself, and knew what was due to his fellow-citizens. He went to the front door, thanked the serenaders warmly, and invited them to come in and take a drink. In a very few minutes the entire stock of whiskey in the house was exhausted, and the serenaders, convinced that Mr. Peters was a perfect gentleman, withdrew, carrying their instruments with them. Of course, they mentioned to everybody the kind manner in which they had been entertained, and the result was that on the next night a second party of serenaders, anxious to test the hospitality of the genial Mr. Peters, repeated the serenade.

This time the music produced even more effect upon the Peters family than did the first serenade, and for a time the life of old Mrs. Peters was despaired of. The bridegroom, however, did not neglect his social duties. He thanked the serenaders, and, regretting that he had nothing but beer in the house, invited them to come in and try it. The serenaders drank the beer, and kindly overlooking the absence of whiskey, departed, remarking that Mr. Peters was a gentleman and a good fellow.

On the third night yet another party of leading citizens, who were resolved that so good a joke as that of serenading a man with a delicate wife, a rheumatic father, and a dying mother, was virtually inexhaustible, repeated the serenade. Mr. Peters had neither beer nor whiskey in his possession, but it so happened that he did have two large bull-dogs, who were kept at night in the kitchen. So he went to the front door and made a really beautiful speech, expressing his sense of the repeated musical honors which had been lavished upon him. He said that he had given the earliest serenade all his whiskey; that the second party had had all his beer, and that both together had totally exhausted his stock of patience. Nevertheless, he would not let them go away without offering them something, and would therefore beg leave to place before them two healthy bull-dogs. Thereupon, he instantly served out those stimulating animals, and according to his bedroom, opened upon the serenaders with a revolver and double-barreled gun.

The scene which followed was almost too comic to bear description. Two of the serenaders, in a very selfish way, monopolized the two bull-dogs, and when the latter were knocked on the head, laid down by the side of the animals, and refused either to move or to speak. Mr. Peters lavished his bullets and buckshot impartially among the rest of the party, many of whom became too full of lead for utterance. Three of the musicians had been evidently gorged themselves with bullets, spent the rest of the night on the ground, while several more were guilty of a breach of good manners in carrying away with them part of the metallic refreshment provided by the hospitable Mr. Peters. In a very few moments the front yard was si-

lent, with the exception of an occasional groan on the part of a solitary serenader who had found bullets rather indigestible, but Mr. Peters took the trouble to go down with an axe, and effectually prescribed for him.

While the sense of humor evinced by the Cassville people in thus serenading a man with a delicate wife, a rheumatic father, and a dying mother is simply delightful, the final serenade conveys to future Western bridegrooms the valuable hint that bull-dogs and shot-guns are precisely the kind of refreshments which should be offered to wedding serenaders. Let us hope that the hint will be heeded, and that hereafter humorous serenaders will be welcomed as humorously as Mr. Peters welcomed his last company of midnight visitors.

GENERAL NOTES.

John O'Connor, the Democratic ex-member of the Legislature of Ohio, has hired a hall in Cincinnati for the evening of June 4, and will there deliver a lecture entitled "From the Emancipator to the Legislature."

A marriage ceremony was performed in Portsmouth, N. H., the other day, and after the knot had been securely tied, as was thought, and the minister had received his fee and was about to depart, it was ascertained that the necessary license had been entirely forgotten. A relative of the bride hurried to the City Clerk's office, the minister tarried, and after a while the messenger returned with the required document. Then everything was done over again—except paying the clergyman his fee—and it was decided that at this time the knot was tied as securely as it could be in such days.

Owing to a violent storm on Sunday night and Monday, Vice-President William A. Wheeler and his guests were unable to leave his residence in Malone for the North Woods until Tuesday. It is their intention to remain in the Woods for a week or 10 days, and on their return Mrs. Hayes and her children will accompany the President and Vice-President to the City. Wednesday and Thursday last the party, consisting of Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Woodworth, Mr. Dickinson, the Vice-President's nephew and private secretary, and other ladies and gentlemen, were the guests of Mr. Paul Smith, in the Adirondacks.

The St. John (N. B.) Globe of Wednesday says: "Thomas Ellis, whose case with Power has just terminated in his favor, has been confined to bed for a period well on to two years, and will, it is said, soon be released from custody. He was arrested on a civil process at the suit of the Park National Bank, New-York City, for \$45,000. He was unable to find bail as the alternative required by law, and was placed in custody. Several attempts have been made to obtain his release, but have not availed as yet. He was released from the Trinity Term last June for one year. The year will expire on the 20th of June next, at which date his term will cease and he will be liberated."

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation from Gov. Wade Hampton to be present at the reception tendered the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, in Charleston, S. C., one day next week. He has also accepted an invitation to be the special guest of the Washington Light Infantry, tendered through their Captain, William A. Courtney, in a letter in which he says: "As Carolinians, we recall with pride and pleasure our services to our city, at the time of your recent visit to this city, and how near to us, in the darkest days, the people of Georgia have been, when our city was scourged with fire, your General Assembly, reflecting the sentiments of all your people, (our near neighbors) and the best interests of the State, contributed for the relief of the poor and needy; how, when Hampton was struggling for our deliverance from political misrule, Georgia sent us cheer and help."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Greenbackers of the First District of Iowa have nominated Col. A. H. Berman for Congress.

Hon. Frank McKinney refuses to accept the Chairmanship of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, at its performance of the annual meeting. The Raleigh (N. C.) Observer indorses the remark of a correspondent that the South is entitled to the next Vice-Presidency.

The Cleveland Herald is quite sure that if Mr. Charles Foster does not go back to Congress he will be the next Governor of Ohio, if he desires to be.

Gov. Smith has called a special session of the Legislature of Wisconsin for June 4, to receive the report of the committee on the revision of the State statutes.

The New-Orleans Picayune charges the Republican address with being an inconsequential piece of stupidity, and then prints a column of twaddle to explain it away.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle wants the man or men who tamper with bills before they reach the error of their way to reflect for a while on the error of their ways behind prison walls.

The Democrats voted 57 days of the session of the Ohio Legislature in partisan schemes, at a cost of about \$50,000 to the people of the State. That is the "reform" works there, too.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche does not think it would be worth the South's while to engage in another war for the benefit of Tilden and the host of office-seekers, whose only hope of feasting on official crumbs is in his success.

The appointment of Gen. Butler as a Republican on the Investigating Committee has not been greeted with a large amount of enthusiasm by the Republican press, but the Syracuse Standard thinks he is just the man for the place.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, one of the most extreme papers in the South in its southern feeling, says that to set aside the result of the Electoral Commission now would be to threaten the best interests of the country with destruction.

A Western Democratic paper asks, "Who are the people?" and after much discussion of the question comes to the conclusion that it is best to trust the majority as the people. That may do very well in the North and West, but how about the South, Mississippi especially?

A Washington correspondent writes: "What a grim sarcasm the action of Goode, of Virginia, who broke his pair with the 'William and Mary' of Massachusetts, was upon the trust and confidence which the gushing Loring put in the hands of the chivalric son of the Old Dominion!"

The New-Orleans Times realizes that the Democrats have entered upon a very perilous course, and it says that if the Radicals can show the Northern people a plausible case of intention, under the plea of "vindictive the truth of history," to oust Hayes out of the Presidency and put Randall in, the Democrats will be on the wrong side of the ledger account.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE—SPEAKER RANDALL THE ARCH-CONSPIRATOR—FLASHES OF COMEDY—A LESSON TO NORTHERN STOCKPOTS—PLAIN TRUTHS PLAINLY TOLD—WORDS OF THE GREAT "SOLDIER OF SOLDIERS"—THE CHUDLOW FUNERAL SERVICES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22, 1878.

We were in the House gallery to see the last of the vain but valiant struggle of the Republican side of the section against the revolutionary action of the Democratic majority on the Potter measure. It was a strange and interesting scene. The chief conspirators resolute and eager; their followers watchful and obedient; the Republic a united more solidly than they have been on any question of late, their leader—"Prince Eugene"—plucky and persistent, standing out gallantly, disputing every inch of the enemy's menacing and almost overwhelming advantage. Alexander Stephens, "faithful among the faithless found," true to the best and most honorable principles of pure, party, democracy, wise, and cool and cautious, sitting unmoved in the very centre of the tumult and the conflict, receiving more in sorrow than in anger his own rebuffs from his own side, watching them and their course with his keen preternaturally bright eyes, glancing from under the brim of his hat. Potter, the elegant and alert, always to the fore, engineering the perilous path which is to hold the Administration, perhaps; well-to-do Democrats like Fernando Wood, gentlemanly and worldly-wise, looking on from their seats, calm and cold and apparently unconcerned; rougher and hungrier Democrats in the background, nervously striding up and down, smoking cigars and spitting right and left in a reckless way, only to be escorted to the door by the orderly and efficient and the other fact that they had in early life been quite unused to the sybaritic luxury of cigars; Randall in his chair, reveling in his opportunity, ruling with a superb indifference to parliamentary courtesies, a magnificent freedom from the restraints of fair dealing and fair play. If Mr. Potter is the head and front, Mr. Randall is the soul, of this mad, mischievous enterprise. It is naturally a "Republican" matter. His antecedents and his old-time affiliations have fitted him for the "stratagem." If not the "treasons" involved in this movement, and for the "spillo" it promises. The "mischievous disturbance, and disaster" so clearly foreseen and set forth by Mr. Stephens are no "let to be." By the way, the great Georgian seems to be like one impressed by the likeness between the arbitrary, tyrannical, unprincipled style of legislation, after a successful revolution, by which this bill has been carried, and the principles and proceedings of the French revolutionists. There is no freedom in such Democracy—it is "a bundle of tyrannies"—as the *liberté, égalité, fraternité* of the Jacobin clubs was but organized anarchy, concrete despotism, injustice, and cruelty. To us, who had witnessed the effective and successful execution of the style with which the Democracy of the House have treated Alexander Stephens ever since his return to Washington—and they have treated him both with an oracle and a darling—"a prophet," a "priest," almost a "King"—it was something startling to see how the House, in this style of legislation, after a successful revolution, by which this bill has been carried, and the principles and proceedings of the French revolutionists. There is no freedom in such Democracy—it is "a bundle of tyrannies"—as the *liberté, égalité, fraternité* of the Jacobin clubs was but organized anarchy, concrete despotism, injustice, and cruelty. 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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows: Apples, 14,551; Beans, 1,000; Butter, 1,000; Eggs, 1,000; Flour, 1,000; Fruit, 1,000; Grain, 1,000; Lard, 1,000; Meat, 1,000; Milk, 1,000; Oil, 1,000; Potatoes, 1,000; Sugar, 1,000; Tallow, 1,000; Tobacco, 1,000; Wool, 1,000.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

Trade in horned cattle was extremely dull on this morning. Arrivals were moderate, still the market was slow to move. In general, cattle were in good condition, but the market was slow to move. In general, cattle were in good condition, but the market was slow to move.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

Cotton was in moderate demand today, and the market was slow to move. In general, cotton was in good condition, but the market was slow to move. In general, cotton was in good condition, but the market was slow to move.

THE WHEAT MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

Wheat was in moderate demand today, and the market was slow to move. In general, wheat was in good condition, but the market was slow to move. In general, wheat was in good condition, but the market was slow to move.

THE RICE MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

Rice was in moderate demand today, and the market was slow to move. In general, rice was in good condition, but the market was slow to move. In general, rice was in good condition, but the market was slow to move.

THE SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

Sugar was in moderate demand today, and the market was slow to move. In general, sugar was in good condition, but the market was slow to move. In general, sugar was in good condition, but the market was slow to move.

THE LARD MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

Lard was in moderate demand today, and the market was slow to move. In general, lard was in good condition, but the market was slow to move. In general, lard was in good condition, but the market was slow to move.

THE TALLOW MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1918.

Tallow was in moderate demand today, and the market was slow to move. In general, tallow was in good condition, but the market was slow to move. In general, tallow was in good condition, but the market was slow to move.

LADES' HOSIERY.

Latest Novelties.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY, 4TH-5TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

Latest Novelties.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY, 4TH-5TH AND 10TH STS.

RAILROAD SALES.

By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, sitting at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 15th day of May, 1918, the following property was sold:

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION COOPER... The following property was sold:

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY... The following property was sold:

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ROBERT M. MATEAU, PARIS, TEXAS...

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE DISTRICT COURT...

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE DISTRICT COURT...

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE DISTRICT COURT...

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE DISTRICT COURT...

The wide spread opinion that works of fiction must, in order to be popular: have good or pleasant endings, would seem to be contradicted by the large sale of TURGENIEFF's novels, not in his own country alone but in France, Germany, England, and America. His characters are not ideal, but they are more than those of the renowned and really gifted Russians cannot well be imagined. Hardly a single one, even the shortest and slightest that has not a tragic or painful termination. All the characters that are in contact with the world, and that are not content to suffer exceedingly, are balked in every generous sentiment and die miserably at the close. Only those are content and prosperous who are stupid, frivolous or selfish, or all three together. Poetic justice is not observed, and the good are not rewarded, and the evil will commit, and the good are punished for the good they do. We have no fancy for the novels of the fairy-tale order, in which the discreet princesses are finally dismissed to permanent happiness, and the cruel giants are opportunely knopped on the head. We are not content with the happy ending of the noblest and most virtuous folk frequently come to grief, while the meanest and vilest bear the honors and get the comforts of the world. But there is a medium, and the medium is the most interesting, the most instructive, and the most useful. It is the medium of TURGENIEFF's world is the world of SCHOPENHAUER. There is no such thing as compensation or justice or consolation in it. It is not merely the worst world that has been, but the worst world that will be any possibility could be. To be noble is to be tortured, to be virtuous is to be persecuted, to be good is to be miserable. One weariness of reading of unbroken gloom and of limitless life. *Smoke, Spring Floods, Fathers and Sons, A Nest of Noblemen*, read like the tragedies of SOPHOCLES and STRIPIDES. The characters are not foredoomed by the gods at the beginning, but they are in the conditions of life. There is no escape from adversity and affliction. To be decent is to be wretched. Merit feels, and unwearying agony will have its portion! This is what TURGENIEFF teaches. It is fatal to the gods, but it is not fatal to the mortal man, allow some excellent woman or magnanimous male to be a while at peace, the dreary monotony of his stories would not be so depressing. There is disease and woe and death in superabundance in the world, when we want pleasure we do not get it, when we want knowledge we do not get it, and when we want to be good, we are hindered, and, as we are crucified,

DRY GOODS.

DIADOMS

[illegible]

and pointed out to the conductor the packet, which was found on examination to contain 500 notes of 1000 francs each, on the Bank of France. The discovery caused the utmost astonishment among the passengers. Lacler hastened to deposit the money in the hands of the authorities, and it was

The mistake which the Tilden agents commit arises from indifference to the fact

But the notes were issued in obedience to an overwhelming demand, and have run the course which irredeemable paper has always run. The question for present consideration is, what shall be done with them? We believe that the only safe and constitutional course is to permanently retire them as rapidly as they shall be presented for redemption, and to let their place be supplied by coin, or notes issued by private corporations, in accordance with the demands of business. So long as they continue to be issued, they will be subject of controversy. Until they are permanently disposed of, there will be a party demanding their increase. The plan of making money plentiful by the cheap device of printing and issuing floods of irredeemable paper is so captivating to the ignorant and unscrupulous

side in consequence of the diversity of hazard to ever establish an actuary's table by which the annual average of marine losses can be determined, and upon which, some uniform and invariable rate of premium can be based, it does seem, if the reports of the Insurance Department of this State are to be depended upon, as if there has been a greater rise and fall in the rates of marine premium than the losses in any way warranted.

For the sake of comparison we have taken the years 1871, 1874, and 1877, during which period there has been, to use a fitting nautical phrase, both a flood and an ebb in the tide of marine rates. In these three

There are, however, a few far-seeing and patriotic men in North Carolina, who for several years have labored, in their private capacity, and without any Congressional aid, to produce a purely American volcano. These men reside in the neighborhood of Bald Mountain, in a region peculiarly adapted for the accommodation of Summer boarders. Every year since 1872 they have begun a series of volcanic entertainments at Bald Mountain early in May. At first they contented themselves with announcing that the mountain was groaning and giving out other doleful and ominous noises. This ought to have attracted public attention and private boarders, but it did

found women of our blood who shame their sex and their repudiation by their inconsiderate and indecent efforts to catch husbands holding some sort of rank. There is no objection to noblemen as such; many of them, as everybody knows, are accomplished, cultivated, high-bred men of dignity, honor, and character. But there are others who have nothing but their title to render them acceptable, who are fortune-hunters, adventurers, broken-down debauchees; and these are the fellows that, for the most part, consent to take American wives. They have a contempt, at the start, for the women who will sell themselves—this is just what it amounts to—for

There seems to be timorous shrinking from apprehended disclosures in the conclusion of an article in the New-Orleans Picayune, where it is said: "What the committee comes for is not to make charges against the Supreme Court or the Legislature of Louisiana, but to show the extent and nature of the Electoral frauds, and the amount and kind of complicity in those frauds for which Sherman and Noyes and other Republican politicians are responsible. This is the only kind of inquiry relevant to the resolution passed by the House. All others are irrelevant and impertinent."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, aged 25, at good room and coachman, and stands all about gardening. Has the highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; can speak English, French, Italian, Spanish, and German. Address E. H. 199 Town Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN is a capable worker he can make his board, catch fish, book, and do all sorts of work. He speaks English; would go out of town. Best references given. Address E. H. 199 Town Office.

USEFUL MEN.—BY TWO YOUNG MEN with testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Address E. H. 199 Town Office.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS MAITRE D'HOTEL, in a private family going to the country; devoted to his master; speaks English, French, Italian, or single gentlemen; is highly recommended by his employer; speaks English. Address Henry, at 25, St. George's Lane.

WAITER.—A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a first-class waiter in a boarding-house or private family; speaks English, French, Italian, or single gentlemen; is highly recommended by his employer; speaks English. Address Henry, at 25, St. George's Lane.

508 Times Up-to-ern Office, 1285 Broadway.

WAITER—BY AN ENGLISHMAN. AM WAITER in a first-class hotel, and have been in the business for 15 years. Good City reference. Address: 1114 Times Up-to-ern Office. Address A. B., Box No. 597 Times Up-to-ern Office.

WAITER—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT. A married man in private family; speaks French, German, and English; well recommended. Address C. No. 14, 15th Street.

WAITER—BY A FRENCHMAN AND SEE WITH this office a good seamstress; both are willing oblige; wages \$35; good City reference. Address: 1114 Times Up-to-ern Office.

WAITER—BY A COMPETENT MAN. PROTESTANT, who can cook well recommended from present and former employers for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address: 1114 Times Up-to-ern Office.

WAITER—COOK—BY MAN AND WIFE. M. is a waiter, wife as first-class cook; country bred; best City reference. Call at address Waiter's Office.

WANTED—A woman with experience in first-class family in this City or elsewhere; has first-class City reference. Call or write Mrs. M. 158 West 23d.

WAITER—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER in a private family; has four years' reference from place. Apply at No. 392 7th-ars, ring fourth bell.

WAITER—BY A DANE IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; has four years' reference from C. F. Ross M. T. Times Up-town Office, No. 1,248 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

"RELIABLE" SERVANTS' OFFICE.
No. 600 3d-ars, sends investigated records to your house on request; all nations.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT of 30 as nurse, to bring a baby up on the coast, and send to the mother. Apply at 100 10th-ars, ring 4th bell.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED
Address, stating age, and references, **KNOX, Box 144** Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the Southern District of New-York.—In re as-
sets of **JACOB KAUFMAN**, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court
for the arrest of **JACOB KAUFMAN**, a resident of New-York,
of the County of New-York, in said district, adjudged
bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and
the payment of any debts and the delivery
of the same to the said court, or to his as-
signor his use, and the transfer of any property or
rights therein, or the doing of any act which
is forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors
of the said **JACOB KAUFMAN** will be held at the
more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a
place to be designated by the said court, in
the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st
day of June A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., at
which meeting the said Assignees will be sworn in.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
For the Southern District of New York.
In re JOHN T. REEVES, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of New York, Judge Charles J. Davis presiding, a petition was filed by the creditors of JOHN T. REEVES, Jr., bankrupt, against the estate of JOHN T. REEVES, Jr., City of New York, of the County of New York, of the Southern District of New York, to have the same set aside on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to him, and the return of any property of him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of JOHN T. REEVES, Jr., bankrupt, was held on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1878, at 139 1/2 N., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, one of the Esquires at Law, in the City of New York.

LOUIS F. PATY, Marshal.—Messengers.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
For the Southern District of New York.
In re SIMON MOSKOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of New York, Judge Charles J. Davis presiding, a petition was filed by the creditors of SIMON MOSKOW, bankrupt, against the estate of SIMON MOSKOW, City of New York, of the County of New York, of the Southern District of New York, to have the same set aside on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to him, and the return of any property of him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of SIMON MOSKOW, bankrupt, was held on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1878, at 139 1/2 N., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, one of the Esquires at Law, in the City of New York.

LOUIS F. PATY, Marshal.—Messengers.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the Southern District of New York. — In the matter
of CROWELL, H. BYRON, bankrupt. — In Bankruptcy
Court. — On the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, the
petition of the said H. BYRON CROWELL, against the
estate of Crowell H. Byron, of the County of New
York, of the County of New York, of the State
of New York, for the appointment of a receiver of
the property of the said bankrupt, and the payment of
his debts, was read, and the said petition was
granted, and the said H. BYRON CROWELL was
appointed receiver of the property of the said
bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of
property by him, are forbidden by law. A decree
was made, and the said receiver was ordered to
choose one or more Assignees of his estate, with
held at a Court of Sessions, in the City and County
of New York, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1878, in
aid of the said petition, and the said receiver was
held, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1878, as all well
appears by the records of the said Court of Sessions.
Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

LOUIS F. FAYN, Marshal. — Messrs.

WARRANT was issued against the estate of GEORGE CARRAGAN, of Batonne, in the County of Hudson, and the County of Warren, State of New York, on the sixth month past immediately preceding the filing of a petition at the City of New-York, in the County of Warren, State of New-York, for the appointment of a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts due by him to his creditors, or the payment of any property by him, are forbidden by law in a bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose some more Assignees of his estate, will be held as a contempt of the Court of the County of Warren, State of New-York, before Mr. Henry Willam, Esq. on the 14th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. LOUIS FAYE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. Southern District of New-York.

him or for his use, and the transfer of any property of the said bankrupt, or of any of his creditors, to him or for his use, or to any person, shall be void as against the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be he or she, or any person, who shall be guilty of such violation, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100, or to imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the City of New-York, in said district, before John W. Little, Esq., Register, on the 6th day of June, 1878.

LOUIS F. PATE,
U. S. Marshal, as Mesenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of May, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued by the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the County of New-York, in and against the said MARY, the said JOHN W. LITTLE, Esq., Register, and the said JOHN W. LITTLE, Esq., Register, for the said debt and damages, and for the costs of the said proceedings, and for the said delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, or for the said delivery of any property belonging to any creditor of the said bankrupt, or for the said delivery of any property belonging to any person, who is forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be he or she, or any person, who shall be guilty of such violation, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100, or to imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the City of New-York, in said district, before John W. Little, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of June, 1878.

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are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose or make Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Receiver, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room 6, before Isaac Dayton, Esq. Register, on the second of July, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock M. LDU18 V. F. U. A. Marshall, as Messenger. Southern District of N. York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, May 25:

Richard Smith, foreman, sold B. C. Chesworth, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick building with lot 18.9 by 80, No. 474, Greenbush, west side, 38.5 feet north of Wall Street, for \$6,475, to Thomas V. Comer.

Peter J. Mayer, foreman, sold G. M. Fallon, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 35.3 by 100, on East 10th, east side, 50.5 feet north of 11th-st., for \$1,625, to E. J. Frank.

Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, disposed of the house and land, with plot of land 84 by 119, on Wall-st., east side, 98 feet north of Spencer-place, Moti Harrell, for \$6,035, to John Harrell, a defendant.

The remaining business was as follows:

By Richard V. Harrell, of the house, with lot, No. 335 West 29th-st., west of 7th-av., with lot and lot on East 10th-st., east side, 34.3 by 100, to June 3.

The total value of real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 25, was \$456,761, as against \$304,273, the figure of the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following sales are announced:

Today, (Monday), May 27.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold John J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 45 by 45, No. 51, East 10th-st., south-east corner of Moti-st.

By J. J. Phillips, Supreme Court foreman, sold James M. Fallon, Esq., Referee, of the warehouse and factory building, with two lots, east side, 25 by 100, No. 35 and 37, West 2nd-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st., to Thomas Porter, Esq., Referee, of 10 houses, with plot of land 158.9 by 99.11, on East 10th-st., south-east corner of 4th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, partition sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 54.5 by 53.1, on East 22d Avenue, A. side, about 26 feet south of 14th-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreman, sold John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Van Tassel & Kearney, foreman, sold E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, east side, 25 by 100, on East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

Tuesday, May 28.

By Richard Warren, public sale, sold the lot of land, 24 feet west of Clinton-st., south side, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

Wednesday, May 29.

By A. H. Miller & Son, foreman, sold the lot of land, 24 feet west of Clinton-st., south side, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

Thursday, May 30.

By A. H. Miller & Son, foreman, sold the lot of land, 24 feet west of Clinton-st., south side, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

Friday, May 31.

By A. H. Miller & Son, foreman, sold the lot of land, 24 feet west of Clinton-st., south side, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

Saturday, June 1.

By A. H. Miller & Son, foreman, sold the lot of land, 24 feet west of Clinton-st., south side, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

Sunday, June 2.

By A. H. Miller & Son, foreman, sold the lot of land, 24 feet west of Clinton-st., south side, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

Monday, June 3.

By A. H. Miller & Son, foreman, sold the lot of land, 24 feet west of Clinton-st., south side, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.

By Louis Mayer, foreman, sold D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harrell, foreman, sold Charles R. Lydcher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 44, East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreman, sold James B. Sullivan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 100, by 100, to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av., to 100, on Sherman-av., south-east corner of 4th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN CLINTON-PLACE BETWEEN BRICK HOUSES—25 by 50 and three-story extension, 20 by 50, on East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE IN CLINTON-PLACE BETWEEN BRICK HOUSES—25 by 50 and three-story extension, 20 by 50, on East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNOR'S SALE OF A RESIDENCE—25 by 50, on East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M.

ASSIGNOR'S SALE OF A RESIDENCE—25 by 50, on East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M.

ASSIGNOR'S SALE OF A RESIDENCE—25 by 50, on East 10th-st., east side, 100 feet north of Grand-st. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M.

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STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LONDON, DUBLIN, BRISTOL, LONDON, AND PARIS.

TO GLASGOW, LONDON, DUBLIN, BRISTOL, LONDON, AND PARIS.

TO GLASGOW, LONDON, DUBLIN, BRISTOL, LONDON, AND PARIS.

TO GLASGOW, LONDON, DUBLIN, BRISTOL, LONDON, AND PARIS.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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BOATINGS AND LODGING.

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APPLY TO
 GEORGE JONES
 TRADE OFFICE

MODERATE TERMS.
 APPLY TO
 GEORGE JONES
 1000 10th St. N. W.

SITUATIONS IN A WORLD

PATENT MAN WOULD
FROM PRESENT AND FUTURE
PROPERTY, AND EMPLOYMENT; see
Address J. D. B. Box No. 1
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IN A PRIVATE FAMILIAR
FROM ONE FAMILY; fully ex-
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Office, No. 1, 138 Broadway.

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perience and obliging. Address J. D. B. Box No. 1
138 Broadway.

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and cook or would
reference for the same.
City reference. Address J. D. B. Box No. 1
138 Broadway.

WANTED.
WANTED IN FIRST CLASS
 on \$500 on good security.
 Salary: weekly salary,
 Clinton-place.

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WANTED IN FIRST CLASS
 on \$500 on good security.
 Salary: weekly salary,
 Clinton-place.

NOTICES.

of the United States of New York. In the bankruptcy. In Bankruptcy has been issued by John T. Roosevelt, Jr., of the County of New York, clerk of the said district court, and the assignment of all property belonging to his use, and the transfer of the same, is forbidden by law. A bankruptcy to prove the Assignments of his bankruptcy, to be held in the City of New York, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock, in the name of Allen, Esquire, of said court.

OF THE UNITED STATES
of New-York.—In the
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at 10 o'clock P. M.,
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office of James F. Dwy
in Bankruptcy of
J. N. Marshall—Moses,

will be held at a
at No. 663 Broadway,
before Staats & M
for said district, o
at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. L. HUTCHINSON
Marshal for said Distr

THE DISTRICT COURT
Southern District of New York.
E. E. BAZLEY, bankrupt.
petition has been filed
in said district, under
act of Congress of March
third thereof from
provable under said
act, 1878, at 12 o'clock
after in Bankruptcy, No.
—, New-York, is assigned
and where all creditors
and other persons in inter-
est may appear, if they have,
should not be granted
day of May, 1878.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE.—THAT ON
1878, A WARRANT IN behalf
the estate of **ADOLPH**
of the County of New-York
has been adjudged a bankrupt
the payment of any debts
belonging to such bankrupt
transfer of any property
at a meeting of the

NOTICE.—THAT ON T
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THE MESSES OF DIPLOMACY.

A CONGRESS TO MEET AT BERLIN.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY GERMAN—THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO TO BE CONSIDERED BY STATESMEN—RUSSIA'S VICTORY TO BE LOOKED INTO—PEACEFUL TENDENCY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 28.—The invitations to the congress are issued by Germany. They state in effect that the congress will meet in Berlin to discuss the treaty of San Stefano. Correspondents at Paris and Vienna say that the good offices of Prince Bismarck have been largely instrumental in bringing about the result without humiliation to Russia or risk to England.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The departure of the Emperor William for Ems has been deferred, in view of the probable assembling of the congress."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* points out that the French Government received early information of the peaceful tendency of the negotiations from Berlin, and dwells on the threefold significance of that fact, namely, it shows that Bismarck has really contributed to the success of Count Schouvaloff's mission and the meeting of the congress, and that is a considerable step toward the conclusion of peace; secondly, it shows that the relations between Germany and France have entered a phase which in itself constitutes a considerable element of peace, and lastly, it shows how happy has been the selection of St. Valier to represent the French Republic at Berlin, and his co-operation with M. Waddington has contributed to a peaceful policy.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent also remarks that but for Prince Bismarck the congress might at one time have been convened without England, which would have been worse than no congress at all. This same correspondent asserts that the form of the present invitation, which brings the treaty of San Stefano before the congress, without necessitating any humiliation to Russia or risk for England, was suggested to Count Schouvaloff when at Friedrichsruhe in his way to St. Petersburg. The purpose of the invitation is that the congress meet at Berlin to discuss the treaty of San Stefano. Germany, by its issuing of the invitations, becomes guarantor that the whole treaty will be submitted for discussion.

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Rome: "So far only a preliminary notification has been received from Berlin that the invitations to the Congress will probably be issued shortly. This communication mentions that the congress will be held at Berlin, but the date cannot be considered definitive until the formal invitations are sent."

Berlin, May 28.—The reports that the invitations to the congress have already been dispatched to the powers are unfounded.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Times* Berlin dispatch says Austria objects to the treaty of San Stefano are doubtless practically ignored by Russia.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in its leading article, says to-day's Cabinet council will decide upon the instructions to the British representative at the congress. According to an understanding with Count Schouvaloff, Bulgaria has been reduced to less than half the size first proposed. Russia has already admitted large concessions in Asia, and arrangements are in view to get rid of the indemnity entirely.

DIPLOMACY AND OTHER DANGERS.

STRONG OPPOSITION AGAINST COUNT SCHOUVALOFF—CONCENTRATION IN FRANCE—AUSTRIA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

EXECUTION OF CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, May 29.—The *St. Petersburg* correspondent of the *Times* says a more serious danger than the protests of the extreme section of the press against Russian concessions is the strong opposition against Count Schouvaloff in the higher official spheres. This opposition has been active for some weeks, but as yet has had little success. In this connection strong (presumably peaceful) significance is attached to Gen. Ignatiev's departure for his estates.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a very peaceable article deprecating unfavorable information being drawn from the Austrian occupation of Ada-Kaleh.

The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: The guarded nature of Sir Stafford Northcote's statement made in the House of Commons on Monday, has produced almost consternation here. The correspondent points out that the question of a military concentration in the Balkans, being placed before the congress by Germany, as Russia not placing her hands on the sword, and the opposition against the principle maintained by England. It is thought, however, that the difficulty is insurmountable.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that Ruchi Pasha will take the title of Grand Vizier.

VIENNA, May 28.—Count Andriassy to-day informed the Delegation that the emperor's archduke could not allow itself to occupy a position of moral dependence upon other powers.

A letter from Constantinople says it is necessary because of the congress, of the assembling of which there was now a near prospect, that the government should strengthen the army in Dalmatia and Transylvania, to strengthen a few defensive positions, and have lines of defense in the event of a military concentration. It would strive for the maintenance of peace, and resolutely defend both European and Asiatic possessions.

BELOGRADE, May 28.—It is announced that Mr. Markovitch, a Greek priest, and six others were publicly shot on Sunday at Anjelevatz. There were about 100 persons present, and the officers despatched to the execution.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A LESS DANGEROUS OUTLOOK—RUSSIAN AND TURKISH OFFICERS ENJOYING THEMSELVES—DISMISSAL OF SADYK PASHA—OUTPOSTS OF THE ARMY—THE RETURN OF MAHMOUD DAMAD.

LONDON, May 28.—Affairs at Constantinople begin to look less dangerous. The advance of the Russian cavalry to Pirinji, which the Turks understood to be an attempt to seize Pargos, with a view of commanding the road to Karak, is now disavowed by Gen. Todleben. Gen. Skobelev, who ordered the occupation of Pargos, is declared to have canceled his order, and has committed an indiscretion. A Russian detachment from Constantinople, and Gen. Todleben has set to exceedingly careful to prevent anything at this moment which would cause suspicion or create irritation. The withdrawal from Pirinji and the news from the European capitals have so relieved the previous tension that little fear is now entertained of an accidental collision between the Russian and Turkish officers are indulging in pleasure excursions. The work of preparing fortifications is greatly relaxed.

A letter dispatch from Constantinople announces that Sadyk Pasha has been dismissed from the Premiership and that Ruchi Pasha has been appointed to his place.

The semi-official *Agence Russe*, of St. Petersburg, confirms the foregoing. Gen. Ignatiev has left St. Petersburg, and the *Times* telegram from Constantinople says: "The Russians have fallen back on several other points besides the neighborhood of Pargos. The Turks have withdrawn their outposts to this side of the Belgrade forest."

A dispatch from Constantinople gives the following explanation of the return of Mahmoud Damad, Pasha to the Turkish Ministry: "The attempt of Ali Pasha to proclaim the restoration of Sultan Mahmud has been repudiated."

CHATHAM, MARINE DISASTERS.—The schooner *Ellis* Rich, of Manchester, with a cargo of stone from Boston for Albany, is ashore on Chatham bar. She remains tight and may get off next tide.

BOSTON, May 28.—The schooner *Charles E. Morris*, from Richmond, Me., for Baltimore, which arrived yesterday, reports 27th light, Hickory light, bearing west four miles, was run into by the schooner *Fred Walton*, Providence, for Boston, and lost 100,000, bawls, and calbed. The latter lost a portion of her cargo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 28.—Edmund Smith, of Provincetown, returned today from the schooner *John A. Smith*, which was wrecked on Vineyard Island, and reports that the vessel's position remains unchanged. The schooner was driven ashore by a heavy gale, and the crew were rescued. The vessel was heavily damaged, and the cargo was lost.

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ALEX. H. STEPHENS SPEAKS.

SHARP REPLY TO MR. POTTER'S LETTER.

POTTER'S MISREPRESENTATION OF THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE AND HIS GROUNDS FOR REFUSING MR. STEPHENS A HEARING—MISCHIEVOUS AND REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER OF THE POTTER MOVEMENT—FIRM BELIEF OF MR. STEPHENS THAT THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE CANNOT BE ASSAILED WITHOUT DISTURBING THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Alexander H. Stephens has written the following letter in reply to the letter of Mr. Potter which was published to-day:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I notice in the issue of your paper this morning a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Potter, of the House, in response to one of my articles, and which would seem to me, as a fair-minded man, to be a fair and honest statement of the facts.

But, Sir, I am sorry to find that the facts are not as you represent them. I am sorry to find that you have misrepresented the facts, and that you have misrepresented the facts, and that you have misrepresented the facts.

"You ask me why Mr. Stephens was 'howled down.' The howling was by the newspapers. To interrupt the pending order of business by a motion or a statement is the right of every member, and every member has the absolute right to object to the order of business. This is the right of every member, and every member has the absolute right to object to the order of business."

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[illegible]

The report that Germany's invitations to the congress have already been issued is contradicted, but, nevertheless, its ultimate assembling and the full discussion of the treaties of Paris and San Stefano may now be considered tolerably certain. The improved understanding between the Russian and English Governments has produced a visible effect in all quarters, and more especially before Constantinople. The new fortifications which, barely a week ago, were employing every available man in the Turkish ranks, are now comparatively neglected, while the officers on both sides appear to be getting up parties of pleasure, and fraternizing in a way suggestive of the most perfect good fellowship. Much of this improved feeling is evidently due to the conciliatory tone adopted by Gen. TODLEBEE. The latter has repudiated all intention of making a demonstration against the capitulation and recalled the cavalry detachment with which Gen. G. SKOBLEFF has just been making a somewhat uncalled-for advance upon Fyrgos, apparently with the view of occupying a position which would enable him to command the southern highway leading to the important seaboard town of Kerkak—a movement which seems to have considerably alarmed the Turks. In Austria, matters are much quieter, and Count ANDRASSY's chief concern at present appears to be the explanation of his having kept the 60,000,000 florins voted him as "war credit," now that no war has been declared, or seems likely to be waged therewith. Prince LABANOFF, the new Russian Envoy at Constantinople, is said to be in high favor with the Sultan, and to be gradually feeling his way to a request for the withdrawal of the English squadron, although such a suggestion is hardly likely to

Equally disingenuous is Mr. LAMAR's citation of opinions expressed by eminent men at a time when a railroad to the Pacific was originally under discussion. The aid lavishly rendered to the Union and Central road was at once a recognition of the national need of a transcontinental road and of the doubts that attached to it as a commercial enterprise. What then? An argument that may be admissible in support of an experiment ceases to be applicable when the experimental stage is passed and business success has supervened. It might be rash to infer from the profitableness of the present road that the exigencies of traffic call for the immediate construction of two other roads. But we are justified in assuming that, with the experience of the Central route before them, capitalists will in due season be ready to construct the Northern and Southern lines. As a matter of fact, they are said to be ready now. The Northern Pacific people ask for much legislation as the approaching election draws near, and the grant necessary for the fulfillment of their grand benevolence and their present privileges continued, they are prepared to go on building the road without any favor from the Treasury. The 250 miles already built are a guarantee of good faith. The favor so scant as it seems to be, is withheld by Congress. The bill passed by the Senate designed, not to facilitate the construction of the Northern route, but to crush it in the interest of the Union and Central companies. Similar unfairness is shown in regard to the Southern route. What the Texas-Pacific cannot do without a Government loan of nearly forty millions for fifty years, the Southern Pacific incorporated can stand ready to do without any help whatever from the Government. They seek simply the facilities required to insure profitable

But there are other grounds on which the Senate may decline to agree. The claim that the reduction of officers now provided for is "not a reduction of the effective," is an error. It is an error, even on Mr. HEWITT's famous theory of not losing a rifle at all, for the fact that the officers of a company go into action with rifles at their shoulders, like the men, is that there is a rifle issued to them, exceptionally effective, known as the officer's Springfield rifle; and it may be safely said, that as officers remain long in service, while men are mustered in and mustered out, as they are used to hunting and have leisure for target-practice, the most important part of the average of their men. It would be as great a mistake to say that reducing the number of chiefs or head-soldiers in an Indian tribe was no reduction of its effective, as to say this of our officers, even considering the

When MR ANDERSON saw in THE TIMES the allusion to his alleged confession and new alliance with the Democrats, he wrote a card which was printed in this paper MAY 21, 1878. In that document ANDERSON said: "I did not falsify the East Feliciana returns; I have held no communication with the Democrats; have told no story made no confession, nor have I any to make." Since that card was printed, ANDERSON has been freeing his mind to the Herald reporter. He is of the opinion that "this whole thing has been botched," statement which will undoubtedly pain MR CLARESON N. POTTER very much. Like the angry gentleman from Florida who turned State's evidence, MR ANDERSON has patience with both parties. He thinks that POTTER'S resolution to impeach him is unjustified, and declared that he would not sit still while he is publicly charged with conniving at election frauds. As for the Republicans, who berate his treachery, ANDERSON cries, "Why did not they remember me when I needed help?" There it is again. ANDERSON, like all the rest, claims that he has been well treated by both Republicans, and, therefore, he will tell everything. But what has he to tell? His card to THE TIMES he declares that he has made no confession and has none to make. What he does now affirm is that WEBSTER signed a protest attached to the West Feliciana returns, being "not firm in the faith," and that his [ANDERSON'S] signature was secured to a blank sheet of paper, which was afterward filled out with a sweeping protest, and attached to the East Feliciana returns. ANDERSON says that he

We fancied that after the rebellion had been crushed on the battle-field, the Government of the nation would remain in the hands of the victors. Who rules the country to-day? We find a Federal Administration dividing the public patronage among the rebels who surrendered to GRANT and SHERMAN. We find the House of Representatives, controlled by those who either supported the rebellion in the field or sympathized with it at home, cutting down the Army and handcuffing it so that it can no longer be used except on the Rio Grande or the Indian frontiers; attacking the business and commerce of the North by unjust

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—At Newport this afternoon the General Assembly again convened in grand committee. The committee to count the votes of the electors reported that Van Zandt had a majority of 139, and that his associates on the State ticket were elected by similar or larger majorities. The officers elect were inducted into their respective offices, and took the prescribed oath in presence of the Grand Committee and the Legislature. After a recess of one legislative session adjourned, and the Governor was escorted to his residence by the military and members of the Legislature. The legislative session will probably continue three or four days. In the Senate today a preliminary bill of resolutions were introduced, which would direct the State of Rhode Island to have its election returned to reopen questions that have been settled by law.

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TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION
NASHVILLE, May 28.—The hotels are thronged with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which opens here tomorrow. There are 150 candidates for the Supreme Bench, there are 150 candidates for nomination, 5 of whom are members of the present Supreme Court. The situation is somewhat anomalous, and it is said that the result will be a surprise.

imperfections of existing tariff laws. During

1878

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.
COACHMAN, BY A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.
A man, who understands his duties, on a gentlemanly scale, and is a good driver, and makes himself useful in the most sober, and willing; best City references from first-class families. Call or address J. P. & East Sixty-second Street, New York City.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS single young man; has six years' best reference; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and do plain gardening, and generally useful; no objection to the country. Address M. C. Box No. 245 Kansas Office.

COACHMAN.-BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS LIVED with some of the best families in the City, will be thoroughly willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has many years' best reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN, BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN who thoroughly understands all business in every particular: is willing and obliging: five years' reference from last employer. Call or address Wm. Blinn, No. 568 7th-av., corner 40th st.

COACHMAN, BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN who understands all business in all his branches: is noble and obliging: first-class driver in City or country: five years' reference from last employer. Call or address a few days, James, No. 118 Madison-av.

COACHMAN—DISENGAGED IN A FEW DAYS Employer going to Europe, who will take pleasure in recommending him to anybody who wishes to employ a reliable man: careful City driver: four years' reference from last employer. No. 10 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOLDEN-
tinted, a place for his colored coachman; has been
with him; has the same knowledge; has
first-class City driver. Call or address D. T. B.
No. 9 East 39th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECT-
able young man; thoroughly understands his busi-
ness; willing and obliging; first-class references; can be
seen at the residence of Mr. J. J. Murphy, No. 297
Times Express Office, No. 1, 928 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By an EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE,
single, married man; City or country; seven years
reference from last place; will be found willing and
obliging. Address P. D. Box No. 328 Times Up-
town Office, No. 1, 928 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and the care and management of harnesses, and who can drive in any country. Address W. L. No. 235 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By a respectable man who understands his business. Is a Protestant; best City reference. Address R. L. No. 311 4th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a first-class American young man; either City or country; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 508 Times office, New York City, No. 1335 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a GOOD COACHMAN; DRESSER, and a first-class harness maker, who has been in this last line employer, with whom he lived 14 years in New York City.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A Scotch; married; no family; understands the culture of flowers; references. Call or address N. W., No. 21 Cortland-st., seed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FUGITIVE.—A good reference; would be found willing to do any city or country reference. Address—P. O. Box 233 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—IS A GOOD, CAPABLE DRIVER of stage coach, and lady driver; best City reference; near City or country. Apply or address N. 1 West 44th-st. near 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN single and a native of Denmark; has first-class

reference: has no objection to go to the country;
Call at No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED
man as coachman; will make himself generally use-
ful; good reference. Address, for two days, G. No. 5
East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG
colored man; is a good driver; understands the
care of carriages and harness; good reference; likely
country. Address R. No. 32 West 1st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GOOD
old, experienced man; competent to fill both places;
best of reference; country preferred. Address R.
No. 294 Turnip City-avenue, No. 1, 258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLES

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN & A COACHMAN, gardener, and useful man; eight years' reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M. F., Box No. 249 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, a coachman and groom, good reference. Address Isaac, No. 14 West 44th-st., or No. 911 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS; the best of references. Address E. K., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SATISFACTORY reference for the last 16 years. Address J. M. F., Box No. 249 Times Office.

CARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PROTESTANT MINISTER; 35 years of experience in all the branches of agriculture, horticulture, and landscaping. Address R. R. Box No. 811, Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

CARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PROTESTANT MINISTER; 35 years of experience in all the branches of agriculture, horticulture, and landscaping. Address R. R. Box No. 811, Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

ROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, aged 25, as groom and coachman, or gardener.

ROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, 802 PINE ST., OF
 a groom and coachman; best city reference as to
 ability; leaving on account of present employer going to
 Europe. Address H. P., private stable, No. 111 West
 63d st.

ROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG
 man; single; best reference from present employer
 Address K. G., No. 4 East 31st st.

USEFUL MAN FOR A HOTEL.—BY A YOUNG
 man, a painter; to clean up gliding, polishing, &c.; un-
 derstands gilding; no objections to the country. Ad-
 dress 283 Turner field, New York.

WAITER-COOK.-BY MAN AND WIFE. BOTH first-class; best. City reference; no insurance. Understand their business in all its branches: cook, good baker, bread, breads, and all sorts of desserts. Address: 301 E. 10th St., call, for two days, at No. 332 East 39th-st.

WAITER.-BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO CAN also well recommended from present and former employers. Capable, sober, and capable. Cause of leaving: family going abroad. Address: J. D. Box No. 79, Kearney. City phone office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. THOROUGHLY understands his business; WM. BE FOUND prompt, obliging; not afraid of work; wages no object. City or country. City references. Call or address 100 E. 10th St.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT
waiter in a private family: speaks German, French
and English, and understands his duties. Clean and
orderly; references. Call at address No. 2, No. 25
No. 41st-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A GER-
man man and 45; very willing and obliging; good
character: town or country. Call at address No. 3, Ag-
No. 87 Avenue A.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; COUNTRY PRE-
ferred; has excellent recommendations. Call at
address No. 110 5th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN
with good references as waiter. Can be seen by
reference.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT EXPERIENCED
nurse, to take charge of an infant; to live in the
country; must be with best references need apply. Call
this morning, between 10 and 12, at 21 West 26th-st.

DIVIDENDS.
—THE COUPON FOR INTEREST ON

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
Will be paid at the office of the Erie Railway Company,
No. 127 West-st., New-York.
C. G. MILLER, President.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
The coupons of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, maturing June 1, 1878, will be paid in gold on or before that date in presentation at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or at the office of the company, No. 375 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. D. KREMBHAAR, Treasurer.

SOUTHWEST AND FORT JEFFERSON RAILROAD. Coupons, due March 1, 1878, will be paid in presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel & Co., New-York, on and after May 22.

THOMAS B. SILLMAN, Treasurer of I. R. R. Co.
LONG ISLAND CITY, May 27, 1878.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1878.

bonds of the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company of Chicago will be paid on after that date by the undersigned. C. K. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SAVINGS BANKS.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK COR. OF STATE-
AND WATER-ST.**—Interest commencing from the first of each month. Assets, \$3,968,593 01; Surplus, \$612,000 00. J. H. McMillan, President. J. W. Smith, Cashier. 24 & 26, Richard H. Bell, Treas. C. W. Stetson, Secy.

A CONTEST OF AUTHORITIES

LOTTERY SELLING IN NEW-ORLEANS.
PROSECUTION, OF A. AUGUSTI FOR SELLING
FOREIGN LOTTERY TICKETS—THE PRIN-
CIPAL—RELEASED ON HABEAS CORPUS AND
HARRASSED—CONTEMPT OF COURT BY
THE SHERIFF.
NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—Some days ago A.
Augusti was, for the second time, arrested, tried, con-

[illegible]

had been set at naught, that the court has no right to interfere with the sheriff's duty. Judge Whitaker said he himself in contempt of this court he would now ask for the last remedy of the law, a writ of habeas corpus, and would summon a posse comitatus to proceed to the Parish Prison and take possession of the body of Augustus. He then ordered the Sheriff and posse to arrest all parties obstructing them. Judge Houston granted the writ, and the posse proceeded to the Parish Prison, take possession of the body of Augustus, and bring him before the court. At 11 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The State office of the Judge of the Sixth District Court, at New Orleans, has been notified by telegraph to the Fourth District Court room, and Judges Tissoe, Monroe, Rogers, Righton, and Houston took the case under advisement. The court stated that the Judges of the District Courts were present, giving the case precedence. The court proceeded to the Parish Prison and made a demand for the body of Augustus. The Sheriff refused to comply, and called upon the Governor for assistance, and they proceeded to take the prisoner under orders of the Governor. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to the Parish Prison, made the demand for the body of Augustus, and the Sheriff refused to comply. Judge Whitaker then ordered the Sheriff to demand for the prisoner under the circumstances, and said that the Governor had no right to interfere with the court. Judge and Deputy Wals as once went to Governor's office, and the Governor refused to give him for his advice, and produced the order of the court to take possession of the body of Augustus. The Governor then refused to comply, and the court, for, in the event of the Sheriff again refusing to deliver the prisoner, they would be obliged to summon a posse comitatus to proceed to the Parish Prison, and take possession of the body of Augustus. This would be a very important matter, and he would notify the public of the result. Sheriff Handy and Deputy Wals then departed, and will not proceed to the Parish Prison until further notice. This contest between the civil and criminal authorities produced much excitement, and the subject of habeas corpus issued by Judge Whitaker, and the threats of the use of force are made by both parties, has become a matter of public interest. It has been sent to the Parish Prison by Judge Houston, of the Fourth District Court, was released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court. Judge Houston and Civil Judge Whitaker are both judges of the same court. Sheriff Handy and Deputy Wals, who are both judges, may be stated that Act 10th, of 1874, which was passed by the Legislature, and which is a restrictive right to sell lottery tickets in the State, was last week declared to be unconstitutional by Judge Houston, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The Fourth District Court to answer to the Governor's order, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. Judge Houston to the Parish Prison for 10 days. Mr. Smith applied to the Superior Criminal Court, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow, and the case is now being argued before Judge White and the court.

Recorder Smith was released by Judge Whitaker and his bond. His case will be here-to-morrow.

A BOW FROM NEW-JERSEY DOCTORS.

MEETING OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—

HOW A NEW-YORK PHYSICIAN WAS
TREATED. EXCITEMENTS AT A HOTEL AND

[illegible]

R. it, he had purchased and suppressed the whole edition. During the ensuing excitement Dr. Ryerson quietly left the hotel. The officers elected for the

RUMORED "RAILROAD" CROOKEDNESS

St. Louis, May 29.—It is officially announced tonight that George H. Beaford, General Passenger Agent, and C. L. White, Auditor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, have been re-assigned, and that Charles G. Warner has been appointed Acting Auditor, and Frank E. Smith, Assistant Auditor, both of whom are connected with railroad circles that some "crookedness" had been detected.

The fact that no definite information can be obtained at this writing, it is also intimated that whatever may be the cause of their removals are likely to be involved in a similar way.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 29.—The annual report of the West Point cadets counts on June 13, and diplomas will be awarded on June 13. The cadets will go into camp on June 30. The commissioning ceremony will take place July 1, and they will proceed at the Fort's same day. They will be met by the staff of John Furber. A large number of cadets will be present.

LAW REPORTS.

THE WABASH RAILWAY SU

TESTIMONY TAKEN IN NEW-YORK
USED ON THE TRIAL IN ILLINOIS
THE FUNDING SCHEME WAS MADE
WORK—NO COUPONS PAID UNTIL
HOLDERS FUNDED THEIR BONDS.
Some testimony was taken de bene esse
United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday
case of Truon against the Wabash Railway

action brought in the United States
Springfield, Ill., praying for an injunction to
the officers and managers of the road from
the making of any such transfer. A receiver
The case will shortly come on for trial. The
the testimony taken yesterday is to be used
proceeding. The witnesses examined were
A. Roosevelt, President of the company;
Ellis, a former director and Trustee of
the company; and J. W. McQuinn, former
Man National Bank. Mr. Roosevelt identi-
fied the circulars issued by the company in
1876, Jan. 24, 1877, and March 22, 1878,
giving some explanation of the bonded
funding scheme. Mr. Roosevelt testified
that the principal purpose of the scheme
in the circular of March 22, was not a
surplus in the hands of the company, but
have been the surplus on the operations of
pany for the year, supposing the funding se-
have been completed and no other expenses
\$56,000; could not say what the actual sur-
pared by witness' son, the amount paid in
emption of 20 per cent. of the principal.
Sentry mortgage had not been inclosed, nor
charged to themselves an equipment indebted-
\$56,000; could not say what the actual sur-
pany was refusing to pay coupons, except
correlation with the funding scheme pro-
Ellis testified that he was formerly a Director
company, and was a purchaser of the
of the mortgage on the road. The
of the company the last interest on the
was sold to the new company for \$1,000,000
ital stock of the new company, the under-
writing of the new company, the under-
known as the bank indebtedness, which amount-
ed to \$2,600,000. He made the entire amount
received \$2,600,000. He made the entire amount
of the \$1,000,000 paid of stock, and after
the balance of \$1,600,000 was paid to the
the new company to assist in the reorganiza-
tion of the company, he sold the stock of the
to the securities on the sale of the old stock
of the company, and the balance of the
stock.
J. C. Stoner, President of the Metropolitan
Bank, testified that the bank acted as the
agent of the Washburn Railway Company for
the sale of the stock of the company for
good many years; the bank was also the ag-
ent of the company in carrying out the funding
scheme. He testified that the company had
those coupons that were past due, according
to the schedule of the company, and that the
company's schedule; the two directors named
company contained the funding scheme as
the company had been carrying out the
done from the company as to what coupons
be paid, and they were instructed not to pay
the coupons. He testified that the company
witness was a Trustee of what was known
as the Washburn Railway Company, and that
notes secured by the company, and that the
payments upon it were made in January and
February of the year 1877, the interest on the
paid in December, 1877, the interest on the
mortgage loan became due on May 2; the
company was not able to pay the interest, and
pay that interest, but it was not deposited
with the company, and the balance of the
the individual account of Mr. Roosevelt's ac-
Q.—Can you state approximately what the
amount of the mortgage was?
A.—The Washburn Railway Company to the

[illegible][illegible]

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the District of New Jersey.
In the matter of the estate of James I. Smith, Bankrupt.
the petition of James I. Smith, a resident of New Jersey, as this is to give notice that on the 24th day of April, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued by the United States Court for the District of New Jersey, against the estate of James I. Smith, of New Jersey, the said James I. Smith being a person whose name is borne and adjudged in bankruptcy on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said James I. Smith, and the transfer of any such property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of the said James I. Smith, for the purpose of settling and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House of the District of New Jersey, in Room 4, before John S. Barkholer, Esq., Register in

[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT for the United States for the Southern District of New York, in and for the City and County of New York, ss:—
 I, the undersigned, Clerk of said court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report:—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by the above named Charles G. Barker, of the County of New York, in and for the City of New York, for an order of discharge and certificate thereof, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, in and for the City of New York, and that the petition under said act, and that the tenth day of June, 1878, is the day on which the said petition will be heard by the Hon. William Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the said petition, and of the petition of any who have proved their debts, and other persons in bankruptcy, and that the said petition, and the petition of any who have proved their debts, and other persons in bankruptcy, the prayer of the said petition, should not be granted.—Dated New York, on the 15th day of May, 1878.
 Wm. H. Allen, Solr. for bankrupt. m16-law57-778

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

himself of any property belonging to him, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of June, A.D. 1878, at one o'clock P.M. LOUIS F. PAYNE, U.S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON FRIDAY the 1st day of May, A.D. 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. BROWN, a Merchant, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of the said JOHN W. BROWN, and who has been ordered to deliver up all property belonging to each bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, to the said Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of June, A.D. 1878, at 1 o'clock P.M. LOUIS F. PAYNE, U.S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That a warrant in execution was issued against the estate of SAMUEL A. BAKER, deceased, by the County Clerk of the County of New York, who has been assigned a commission to sell the real and personal estate of said decedent and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any interest in said property to the said assignee, by the order of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their claims against the said estate, to be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, before James P. FAY, Judge of the said Court, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock P. M. LOUIS F. FAY, Clerk of the said Court, at New-York, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the estate of SAMUEL A. BAKER, deceased. You are notified that I have filed my final account as Assignee of the said bankrupt, and that I have been confirmed said court, and that on the 13th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., a fourth general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, at the office of James P. FAY, Judge of the said Court, for the purpose of having said district, for the purposes of the settlement of my account as Assignee of the said bankrupt, and for the purpose from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT
of the United States for the Southern District of New
York.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMAN, Individ-
ually, and as co-trustee of the Hoffman Trust, a trust
created and defined in and under a will of the late
said Hoffman, deceased, and as executor of the last will
and testament of the said Hoffman, deceased, a debtor,
March 2, 1897, for a discharge and certificates thereof
from all his debts, and other claims provable under
said estate, the following petition was filed by the
said Hoffman, at the office of John F. Hill, Register in Bank-
ruptcy, at New York, in and under Chapter 504 of the
act of March 3, 1879, entitled "An act to amend an
act to provide for the relief of debtors, in certain cases,
and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1864,
and assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where
all creditors of the said Hoffman, deceased, and of the
said Hoffman, individually, in interest may attend, and show cause, if
they have, why the prayer of the said petition should
be granted, to-wit: On the 2d day of March, 1897.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
My Comm. expires the 1st day of May, 1897.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED
States for the Southern District of New York, in the
matter of FRANCIS O. BOYD and EDGAR F. HILL,
Debtors, and GEORGE F. BETTS, Trustee for them,
petitioners.—To-wit: That the undersigned hereby
certifies that the following is a true and correct copy
of the petition of Francis O. Boyd and Edgar F. Hill, of New York,

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TESTIMONIAL FAREWELL
 tendered to
HENRY EUG. PAPFENHEIM
 on the evening of (Decoration Day)
 "Prometheus" L. v. ...
 Grand Orchestra.
 Solo.
 Mr. A. E. ...
 of ...
 Mrs. Isabelle P. Fawcett.
 Op. 37, No. 2 (transcribed for violin)
 Dr. Leopold Demarech.
 "Solomon's Song"
 H. EUG. PAPFENHEIM and ...
 MATE for Sol. Oboes and ...

Charles Adams and F. Remmer
atorio Society of New York and
ch, for Chorus and Orchestra, fr
ATRIO SOCIETY of New-Y
Damrows, Conductor. Adm
50 cents and \$1 seats; boxes
50, 50 cents. For sale at the us
ORGAN CONCERTS
SUPERB NEW ORGAN BU
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ROM
the shipment of the organ ab
undertaken the expensive and di
Living Hall, especially for t
aid of the organ fund of the ch
THREE GRAND CONCERTS

ALL, MONDAY EVENING,
DAY AND SATURDAY AFTER-
5 and 8, at 4 o'clock.
most celebrated organists in the
perform.
instrumental and vocal talent of
order.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
for sale at Chickering and Ives
Hotel, and Schubert's music store.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
N. SHOOK & E. G. GILMORE.
ARE THON.
AND SUMMER NIGHTS CON-
THEO.

THOMAS
D HIS UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA
R. SQUEBUCK, Cornet Virtu
mission
admitting four.....
packages of twelve.....

LAST WEEK
NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DE
330 ST. CORNER 4TH

...Grand Annual Ex
 Now open. Day and evening
 ALL CLOSE JUNE 1st.
 WALLACE,
 and Manager. Mr. LESTER
 The approaching
 THE END OF THE REGULAR
 is the manager reluctantly to sun
 LAST NIGHTS
 of
 DIPLOMACY.
 at 8 o'clock. SATURDAY MA
 LIKE A TIDE
 THE

ABBEY—Lemsee
 Limited Engagement of the Renowned
ALICE DUNNING and **WM. HORACE**
 Gilbert's charming comedy,
SWEETHEARTS.
HORACE LINGARD in 18
 To conclude with
MR. and MRS. PETER WHITE
 admission, 50 cents; seats, 50 cts.

BREAST NEW-YORK AQUARIUM
 BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
 Fishes and Anemones, Angel
 Fishes, Beautiful living Coral
 and other rare Chinamen and
 Specimens daily, at 2:30 and 8 o'clock
 See Schmitts, "Man and Face"

Monster." Ma. J. D. Griffin, Ir.
 50c.; children half price. No
 and Aquarium now open, with
 of Broncho Horses.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
 WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
 SEASON. GREAT ST
 *DECORATION D.
 NEW FEATURES. GRAN
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S
 Comic Pantomime by G. L. F.
FRASER AS HUMPTY
 THREE ACTS OF
 PLEASES YOUNG AND O

LOWAY THEATRE AND

SERVED SEAT FOR \$0
FO PERFORMANCES EVERY
noon at 2.
ie
of Paris. **THURSDAY E**
DAY, MAY 30, THREE PERFO
10 o'clock. Admission, 25c. No
evening prices—25c, 35c, 50c.

RED THEATRE. Broadw
EBERSON. Proprietor
COND MONDAY of J. K. EMM
FRITZ
VERSION, introducing Fritz's
Stolen Child—Fritz in Amer
NEW SONGS AND DANCES—
"I was a Deutscher swell," and

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
 EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
 THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
 by the
 HESS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

THE TURF.
 AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
 SPRING MEETING. JEROME PARK.
 30th May, (Decoration Day):
 1st, 4th, 8th, and 8th June.
 Admissions each day promptly at
 10 o'clock. COMMENCEMENT TO FIELD, 50 CENTS.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLY
TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—PROPOSALS, indented proposals for Clothing, or Transportation, or other articles, to be furnished, and directed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Nos. 61 and 63 Worcester street until 11 A. M. of TUESDAY, May 22, 1890, for furnishing the following:—
1. Bacon, 38,000,000 pounds.
2. Beans, 28,000 pounds.
3. Corn, 450,000 pounds.
4. Flour, 58,000 pounds.
5. Bread, 113,000 pounds.
6. Hops, 1,100 barrels.
7. Meal, 56,000 pounds.
8. Salt, 100,000 pounds.
9. Sugar, and 1,356

Kets, Wolen and Cotton Goods
 Coking, 33,000 yards; Standard
 Drilling, 29,800 yards; De
 Lima, 14,880 yards; Gingham, 3
 3,000 yards; Stintet, 1
 250,000 yards; Bleech
 Hickory Shiring, 29,000 y
 300 yards; Winsey, 7,500 y
 Notions, Hardware, Medical S
 articles, such as Wagons, Had
 ka, &c., &c.
 transportation for such of the sup
 that may not be contracted for by
 the
 NOT BE MADE OUT ON GO
 BLANKS.
 showing the kinds and quantities
 are required for each agency, and

...in gross, of all other goods
...blank proposals and forms
...to be observed by bidders
...terms of contract and pay
...and all other necessary in
...upon application to the Indi
...of Nos. 61 and 63 Foster-st
...ingley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New
...433 Broadway, New-York.
...of Substance, U. S. A., at
...City, St. Paul, Leavenworth,
...be opened at the hour and day a
...are invited to be present at the
...E. A. HAYT, Com.
...S FOR COMPLETING AND
...THE

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CINCINNATI
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, NO. 70 WEST ST.
CINCINNATI, May 11,
hereby given that the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway will receive sealed bids at 10 o'clock M. of THURSDAY July 1, 1908, and awarding the Cincinnati Southern Railway to the lowest bidder, under the form of contract and lease attached hereto, upon which said line of railway the same form of proposals, the report thereon and the condition of the road are as may be desired can be

the office of said Trustees in
must be directed to the Board of
and Southern Railway, No. 70
Ohio.

of Trustees reserves the right to
MILES GREENWOOD,
R. M. BISHOP,
E. A. FERGUSON,
HENRY MACK,
A. H. BUGHEN.

OF THE NEW-YORK AND B
BRIDGE, OFFICE No. 21 WATER
BROOKLYN, May 24,
PROPOSALS WILL BE
of the New-York and
their office, No. 21 Water-st., Bro

...the... (12) ... of ...
... and delivery ... including
... thousand eight hundred (5,8...
... and steel work required for the
... of the East River Bridge. 8
... and ... seen at the ...
... W. A. RO...
... Chief

Herman Livingston, for Savannah; George W. Clyde for Charleston; ship St. Joseph, for Havre; bark V. Loczy for Aberdeen; D. Dubnowski for Dublin.

Also, via Long Island Sound, brigs Hattie Pettis, to Valencia; E. Mitchell, for Shutes; Matilda Beck, for Rockland; schrs. Robert Foster and James Warren, for

[illegible]

City of Brussels, Capt. Watkins, ald. to-day for New York.

RPE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NEW YORK.

Newspapers of the United States
able for the accommodation
of Advertisers.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

TAYLOR & Co., School Book pub-
lishers, of New York, say that the
use of medium in advertising, and
the results were LARGELY IN FAVOR
of the NEWSPAPER.

AND WELL-KNOWN FIRM
has demonstrated to us the great
carefully prepared and properly
well-established, influential news-
paper.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
Stove Manufacturers held at De-
If we would make the best pos-
patronize ably conducted and
newspaper is immeasurably the best
most liberal and expert advertisers
ployment of its columns we would
useful, undignified and ineffective
Sponsoring Newspaper Advertising.
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY state:
is there probably so much money
no department are good judg-
site. Twenty-five years' expe-
the superior advantages and econ-

HALF A CENTURY.
The merchant for advertising his
half a century enables us to un-
derstand the NEWSPAPER. It is, without
persistent, painstaking and suc-
cess can secure for the purpose of
the satisfaction of the consumer."

Experience of Forty-Seven Years.

Co., the well-known Umbrella Works, on the value of Newspaper

strictly true, say it in a good news-
will appreciate a bargain, and of
-an advertiser. For forty-seven
has been done on this plan.
all that we regret is contained in

THE PRESIDENT LAWN MOWER.



The most beautiful and perfect Mower ever offered.
Eight sizes for hand use, at prices from £10 to
Stirling. Acknowledged in Europe and the United
States to be the Lawn Mower superior in quality,
economical, sootless, and for beauty and evenness of work
it cannot be equalled. We warrant every machine. Don't
buy any other till you see this Mower. A national ac-
cument always on hand.

CARE & HOBSON,
No. 47 CHURCH-ST. NEWCASTLE.

THE LONDON MANUFACTURING CO.'S

ESSENCE OF BEEF,
THE ONLY PURE EXTRACT FROM BEEF.
Liquid Form—Sold by Leading Druggists and Grocers.

SIX DELICIOUS FEEDINGS
MADE FROM ONE PACKAGE OF
MANITOCA.

To be had from your grocer.

ASK FOR HACE & CO.'S
REFRIGERATORS.

A FEW
DESIRABLE
OFFICES

TO LET,
IN THE
Times Building,
ON
MODERATE TERMS.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES.
TIMES OFFICE.

ATIONS WANTED.

MALES.
W AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE

[illegible]

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